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REPORT
OF THE
MINISTER OF EDUCATION.

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Ontario. Education, Sep. 1883.

REPORT
OF THE
MINISTER OF EDUCATION
(ONTARIO),
FOR THE YEAR 1883,
WITH THE STATISTICS OF 1882.

PART I.—STATISTICS OF PUBLIC, SEPARATE AND HIGH SCHOOLS FOR THE YEAR 1882.

PART II.—EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, 1883.

1. PROCEEDINGS FOR THE YEAR 1883.
2. PROVINCIAL NORMAL, AND MODEL SCHOOLS.
3. COUNTY MODEL SCHOOLS.
4. TEACHERS' ASSOCIATIONS.
5. DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS.
6. PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES, ETC.
7. INSPECTION OF PUBLIC, SEPARATE AND HIGH SCHOOLS.
8. NORMAL SCHOOL INSPECTION.

PART III.—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE AND SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE, 1882-1883.

PART IV.—TECHNICAL EDUCATION AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.



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Toronto:
PRINTED BY C. BLACKETT ROBINSON, 5 JORDAN STREET.
1884.

THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF

PHYSIOLOGISTS

HELD AT THE

CITY OF

PHILADELPHIA

1891

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PART I.

STATISTICAL REPORT, 1882.

REPORT
OF
THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (ONTARIO),
FOR THE YEAR 1883,
WITH
THE STATISTICS OF 1882.

TO THE HONOURABLE JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON,

Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario :

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR :

I herewith present the Report of the Education Department for the year 1883, together with the statistics for the year 1882.

PART I.

STATISTICAL REPORT.

I proceed to give a summary view of the condition of the Public, Separate and High Schools for 1882, condensed from the accompanying Statistical Tables :—

Statistics of Public, Separate and High Schools for the Year 1882.

1. *Public Schools.*

I.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, ALSO COMPARISONS WITH THE YEAR 1881.

Receipts.—1. The amount apportioned from the Legislative Grant was \$265,738, being \$251,356 for Public Schools, and \$14,382 for Separate Schools, increase of \$7,441. The apportionment is made to the several Counties, Townships, Cities, Towns and Incorporated Villages, according to the ratio of the population in each, as compared with the whole population of the Province, as shown by the last annual returns from the respective Counties, Cities and Towns separate. The principle of distribution amongst the respective schools in each Municipality is according to the average attendance and the time of keeping open the schools, Public and Separate, in each such Municipality.

2. The amount from County Rates was \$963,648, showing an increase of \$66,840.

3. The amount available from Local Municipal Rates was \$1,483,566, increase, \$27,818.

4. The amount from the Municipalities' Fund, Surplus Distribution, and other like sources, applied to School purposes in 1882, was \$757,037, increase, \$108,652.

5. The total receipts for all Public School purposes for the year 1882 amounted to \$3,469,990, showing an increase of \$210,751 over the total receipts of the year 1881.

Expenditure.—1. The amount paid by trustees for salaries of teachers in 1882 was \$2,144,448, increase, \$38,429.

2. For maps, globes, prize-books and libraries, \$15,582, increase, \$1,561.

3. For sites and building of schoolhouses, \$341,918, increase, \$61,458.

4. For rent and repairs of schoolhouses, etc., \$525,024, increase, \$81,255.

5. Total expenditure for all Public School purposes, \$3,026,974, increase, \$182,702.

6. Balance of school moneys not paid at the end of the year when the returns were made, \$443,016, increase, \$28,049.

7. The average cost per pupil, based on total expenditure, was \$6.03 for rural districts, \$8.81 for cities, \$6.86 for towns, being for the whole Province, \$6.42.

8. Particulars in detail will be found in Table A.

II.—SCHOOL POPULATION—AGES OF PUPILS—PUPILS ATTENDING PUBLIC SCHOOLS— AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.

The School Act of 1881 requires every Municipal Council, after the first of January in each year, to cause its Assessor to set down on the annual assessment roll, in separate columns, the number of children of the ages, over sixteen and under twenty-one, and between seven and thirteen, in addition to the column between five and sixteen.

The law at present requires that the trustees' returns of school population shall include the whole number of children resident in their school division; and confers the *equal* right of attending the schools upon all residents in such division, between the ages of five and twenty-one years.

1. The school population (comprising only children between the ages of five and sixteen years) reported by trustees was 483,817, decrease, 407.

2. The number of pupils between the ages of five and sixteen years attending the schools was 457,178, decrease, 2,648. Number of pupils of other ages attending the schools, 14,334, decrease, 2,108. Total number of pupils attending the schools, 471,512, decrease, 4,756.

3. The number of boys attending the schools, 246,966, decrease, 4,695. The number of girls attending the schools, 224,546, decrease, 61.

4. The number of children between seven and thirteen years of age reported as not attending any school for 110 days during the year is 87,444. The number between seven and thirteen not attending any school whatever was 8,086, or less than two per cent of the whole school population. By the School Act of 1881, now in force, the parent or guardian of every child between the ages of seven and thirteen is required to cause such child to attend a Public School for eleven weeks in each of the two terms of the Public School Year, and the attendance must be during the whole time, in each week, except in cases where half-time is allowed.

5. The average attendance, viz., the aggregate daily attendance divided by the number of legal teaching days in the year, being 222 for rural, and 211 for urban schools, was 214,176, decrease, 1,088.

6. The percentage of average attendance, as compared with total number attending school, is for rural districts, forty-three per cent.; cities, fifty-eight per cent.; towns, fifty-three per cent.; Province, forty-five per cent.

7. The percentage of pupils under five to the total number attending school is $\frac{2.8}{100}$; for pupils between five and sixteen, $\frac{9.6}{100}$; for those between seventeen and twenty-one $\frac{1.6}{100}$; and for those over twenty-one, $\frac{1.0}{100}$.

8. 9 per cent. of the pupils attended for less than 20 days during the year.

17	"	"	from 20 to 50.
25	"	"	" 51 to 100.
22	"	"	" 101 to 150.
23	"	"	" 151 to 200.
4	"	"	" 201 to whole year.

9. The average attendance of pupils is eleven and a-half per cent. of the total population. Particulars in detail will be found in Table B.

III.—NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

This table shows the number of pupils as classified under the present system.

The following summaries show:—

1. The percentage in the several classes, as compared with the whole number of pupils attending school.

Class.	Per cent.
First Class	35
Second Class	23
Third Class	25
Fourth Class	15
Fifth Class	2
Sixth Class	$\frac{2.0}{100}$

2. The percentage in the principal subjects of instruction, as compared with the whole number of pupils attending school.

Subjects.	Per cent.
Spelling and Dictation	83
Writing	85
Arithmetic	89
Geography	60
Drawing	38
Vocal Music	34
Object Lessons	38
Grammar and Composition	44
History	30

3. Particulars in detail will be found in Table C.

IV.—NUMBER OF TEACHERS—ANNUAL SALARIES—CERTIFICATES.

1. *Number of Teachers, Male and Female.*—In the 5,203 schools reported, 6,857 teachers have been employed, decrease, 65; of whom 3,062 are male teachers, decrease, 300; and 3,795 are female teachers, increase, 235. There are 733 more female than male teachers.

2. *Annual Salaries of Teachers.*—The highest salary paid to a male teacher in a county, \$900—the lowest, \$120; in a city, the highest, \$1,100—the lowest, \$400; in a town, the highest, \$1,000—the lowest, \$240. The average salary of male teachers in

counties was \$385—of female teachers, \$248 ; in *cities*, of male teachers, \$742—of female teachers, \$331 ; in *towns*, of male teachers, \$576—of female teachers, \$273. The number of teachers who had attended the Normal Schools at Toronto or Ottawa was 1,873, an increase of 74.

3. *Teachers' Certificates*.—Total number of certificates or licensed teachers reported, 6,857, decrease, 65 ; Provincial Certificates, First Class, 246, decrease, 12 ; Second Class, 2,169, increase, 199 ; County Board Certificates of the Old Standard, First Class, 216, decrease, 49 ; Second Class, 122, increase, 33 ; New County Board Third Class Certificates, 3,471, decrease, 357 ; Interim Certificates, 409, increase, 88 ; other Certificates, 224, increase 33.

4. Particulars in detail will be found in Table D.

V.—SCHOOL BOARDS AND RURAL SCHOOL CORPORATIONS.

1. The number of *Urban School Boards* was as follows :—In Cities, 20 ; in Towns, 101 ; in Incorporated Villages, 138, being a total of 259.

2. The number of *Urban School-houses* was as follows :—In Cities, 139 ; in Towns, 198 ; in Incorporated Villages, 190. Total, 527.

3. The number of *Township School Boards* was six, that is to say, in the following townships :—Enniskillen, Tuckersmith, Macaulay, Morrison, McKellar, and Christie.

4. The number of *Rural School Sections* was 4,728. The number of *Rural Schools* reported as kept open was 4,676.

5. The number of *Rural School-houses* was 4,700.

6. The whole number of school-houses reported is 5,227, of which 1,774 are *brick*, 502 *stone*, 2,306 *frame or concrete*, 645 *log*.

7. *Titles to School Sites*.—*Freehold*, 5,097, *rented*, 130.

8. *School Visits*.—By Inspectors, 12,957, decrease, 960 ; by trustees, 16,845, decrease, 3,496 ; by other persons, 48,526, decrease, 9,612. Total school visits, 78,328, decrease, 14,068. Trustees especially are bound to show their zeal and interest in Public School education by personal visits to the schools.

9. *School Lectures*.—By Inspectors, 393, decrease, 137 ; by other persons, 156, decrease, 18.

10. *Time of keeping the schools open*.—The average time of keeping the schools open, exclusive of holidays, vacations, and Sundays, was *two hundred and six days* in 1881. The actual number of legal teaching days was 222 for rural and urban schools not united, or in the same city, town, or village, with High Schools ; and 211 for urban and rural schools united, and in the same city, town, or village, with High Schools.

11. *Public School Examinations*.—The whole number of Public School Examinations was 7,222, decrease, 2,020. In each school a public *quarterly* examination is required to be held, and the teacher is directed to give notice to trustees and parents of pupils, and to the school visitors resident in the section. It is intended that such examinations be tests of efficiency on the part of teachers, and of the progress of pupils.

12. *School Prizes and Merit Cards*.—The number of schools in which prizes are reported as having been distributed is 1,293, decrease, 100.

13. *Prayers and Ten Commandments*.—Of the 5,203 schools reported, the daily exercises were opened and closed with prayers in 4,627 of them, increase, 126, and the Ten Commandments were taught in 2,798, decrease, 4. While the Public Schools Act provides that "No person shall require any pupil in any Public School to read or study from any religious book, or to join in any exercise of devotion or religion objected to by his or her parent," the Department has framed regulations of a recommendatory nature on the subject, with forms of prayers, in the earnest hope that school boards, trustees,

and teachers may thus be better enabled to impress upon their pupils the principles and duties of our common Christianity. In 4,627 out of 5,203 schools, religious exercises of the kind recommended by the Department, are voluntarily conducted.

14. *Maps*.—Maps are used in 4,738 schools, decrease, 2. Total number of maps used in schools, 39,372, decrease, 347.

15. See Table E.

2. Roman Catholic Separate Schools.

VI.—THE ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

1. The number of Roman Catholic Separate Schools is 193, decrease during the year, 2.

2. *Receipts*.—The amount apportioned and paid by the Department of Education from the Legislative Grant to Separate Schools, according to average attendance of pupils, as compared with that at the Public Schools in the same Municipalities, was \$14,381, increase, \$312. The amount of school rates from the supporters of Separate Schools, was \$97,251, increase, \$3,829. The amount *subscribed* by supporters of Separate Schools, and from other sources, was \$55,105, increase, \$25,522. Total amount received from all sources was \$166,738, increase, \$29,665.

3. *Expenditure*.—For payment of teachers, \$84,095, increase, \$8,234; for maps, prize books, and libraries, \$1,302, increase, \$219; for sites and building school-houses, \$36,860, increase, \$15,775; for other school purposes, \$32,081, increase, \$6,385.

4. *Pupils*.—The number of pupils reported as attending the Separate Schools was 26,148, increase, 1,329. *Average attendance*, 13,574, increase, 562.

5. The whole *number of teachers* employed in the Separate Schools, was 390, increase, 16; male teachers, 98, decrease, 7; female teachers, 292, increase, 23.

6. Table F also shows the branches taught in the Separate Schools, and the number of pupils in each branch; the number of schools using maps, etc.

3. High Schools.

VII.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT—YEARS 1881 AND 1882.

1. A comparative statement will be found in Table G, of the progress or decline of each High School in 1882, as contrasted with the work of the previous year, 1881, under the respective headings of total number of pupils, average attendance both total and in the Upper School, percentage of the pupils attending the Upper, percentage in the Lower School, admission and intermediate examination, apportionment of Legislative Grant and expenditure.

2. The percentage of average attendance to total number attending Collegiate Institutes was.....	53 per cent.
The percentage of average attendance to total number attending High Schools was.....	53 “
The percentage of average attendance to total number attending Collegiate Institutes and High Schools.....	53 “
3. The percentage of (average attendance) Upper School to total number attending, is for Collegiate Institutes.....	9 p.c. {
The percentage of (average attendance) Upper School to total number attending, is for High Schools.....	7 “ {
The percentage of (average attendance) Lower School to total number attending, is for Collegiate Institutes.....	44 p.c. {
The percentage of (average attendance) Lower School to total number attending, is for High Schools.....	46 “ {
	For Coll. Insts. and High Schools, 8 per cent.
	For Coll. Insts. and High Schools, 45 per cent.

VIII.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE—PUPILS—NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.

1. *Receipts*.—The amount received by the High School Boards from Legislative grant, for the salaries of teachers, was \$84,304, increase, \$1,016. The amount of *Municipal Grants* in support of High Schools was \$196,438, decrease, 4,375. The amount received for *pupils' fees* was \$29,269, decrease, \$1,621. Balances of the preceding year and other sources, \$63,137, increase, \$6,882. Total receipts, \$373,150, increase, \$1,900.

2. *Expenditure*.—For salaries of masters and teachers, \$253,863, decrease, \$3,354 ; for building, rent, and repairs, \$19,361, decrease, \$4,341 ; for fuel, books and contingencies, \$68,673, increase, \$5,905 ; for maps, prize books, apparatus and libraries, \$1,821, decrease, \$339. Total expenditure for the year, \$343,720, decrease, \$2,129. Balance of moneys not paid out at the end of the year, \$29,429, increase, \$4,030.

3. *Number of Pupils*, 12,473, decrease 663.

4. *Number of Schools*, 104.

5. The cost per pupil, based on total expenditure, was for :—

Collegiate Institutes.....	\$29 30
High Schools.....	26 61
Collegiate Institutes and High Schools	27 56

6. Thirty-seven High Schools charge fees ; sixty-seven are free ; fifty-one are united with Public Schools.

7. Particulars will be found in Table H.

IX.—NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE SUBJECTS OF STUDY.

1. The details appear in Table I, and the following is a summary of the principal subjects of the total number, as well as the respective percentages of the whole number of pupils attending :

English Grammar.	Composition.	Reading, Dictation and Elocution.	Book-keeping.	Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Mensuration.	History.	Geography.	French.	German.	Latin.	Greek.
12275	12189	11425	5642	12261	11742	11148	8003	12220	12106	5363	962	4591	815
or 99	or 98	or 92	or 45	or 99	or 94	or 90	or 64	or 99	or 97	or 43	or 8	or 37	or 7
per ct.	per ct.	per ct.	per ct.	per ct.	per ct.	per ct.	per ct.	per ct.	per ct.	per ct.	per ct.	per ct.	per ct.

X.—ACCOMMODATION AND MISCELLANEOUS.

For particulars as to school accommodation, maps, globes, etc., see Table K ; also for names, university and degrees of Headmasters, numbers of Assistants, etc.

4.—General Statistical Abstract.

Table L is a general Statistical Abstract, exhibiting the state and progress of Education in Ontario from 1873 to 1882, inclusive.

T A B L E S

REFERRED TO IN FOREGOING

STATISTICAL REPORT.

I.—TABLE A.—The Public

COUNTIES. (Including Incorporated Villages, but not Cities or Towns.)	RECEIPTS.						
	For Teachers' Salaries. (Legislative Grant.)			Municipal School Grant.	Trustees' School Assessment.	Clergy Reserve Fund, Balances and other sources	Total Receipts for all Public School Purposes.
	Public Schools.	R. C. Separate Schools.	Total.				
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Glengarry	2556 00	227 50	2783 50	2280 28	15426 96	2667 22	23157 96
Stormont	2057 00	66 00	2123 00	2092 23	15431 16	2077 88	21724 27
Dundas	2682 00	.....	2682 00	6265 29	17653 59	4895 62	31496 50
Prescott and Russell ..	4112 00	314 50	4426 50	6044 97	23696 16	6088 85	40256 48
Carleton	4505 00	305 00	4810 00	6183 07	36240 15	6229 11	53462 33
Grenville	2408 00	23 00	2431 00	5522 03	15060 44	3920 08	26933 55
Leeds	4002 00	7 50	4009 50	6875 25	31185 55	9113 79	51184 09
Lanark	3799 00	.....	3799 00	6308 79	26386 66	6663 90	43158 35
Renfrew	5574 00	283 50	5857 50	7950 31	29395 16	12223 00	55425 97
Frontenac	3481 00	114 50	3595 50	5059 15	27254 94	7433 40	43342 99
Lennox and Addington	3015 00	49 50	3064 50	4964 69	22033 44	7914 68	37977 31
Prince Edward	2114 00	.....	2114 00	5088 53	22150 48	9005 04	38358 05
Hastings	6000 20	.....	6000 20	8952 46	40669 47	12379 21	68001 34
Northumberland	4501 00	79 50	4580 50	8145 29	34687 25	13832 94	61245 98
Durham	3540 00	.....	3540 00	6352 19	33618 16	5320 22	48832 57
Peterborough	3072 00	92 00	3164 00	5846 03	20924 61	4058 73	33993 37
Haliburton	2378 00	.....	2378 00	770 67	7212 41	2730 36	13091 44
Victoria	6852 00	.....	6852 00	11737 75	35636 51	10869 56	65095 82
Ontario	6128 00	.....	6128 00	9987 71	46112 60	12962 96	75191 27
York	8284 00	178 50	8462 50	19790 32	62542 20	49681 09	140476 11
Peel	2714 00	26 50	2740 50	4670 48	24545 27	13329 59	45285 84
Simcoe	9082 00	114 50	9196 50	11489 19	62725 13	26477 00	109887 82
Halton	2578 00	.....	2578 00	8071 32	19392 15	10574 59	40616 06
Northwest	3569 00	25 00	3594 00	4644 00	26253 30	13981 89	48473 10
Brant	2261 00	.....	2261 00	2736 14	23243 86	15022 47	43313 47
Lincoln	2542 00	119 50	2661 50	9573 22	20020 04	14209 45	46404 21
Welland	2957 00	58 50	3015 50	9527 23	21321 72	19977 97	53842 42
Haldimand	3480 00	.....	3480 00	7443 68	27028 12	11943 11	49894 91
Norfolk	4052 00	27 50	4079 50	5965 59	33204 62	18996 18	62245 89
Oxford	4628 00	.....	4628 00	6653 01	49549 39	16094 35	76924 75
Waterloo	3895 00	142 50	4037 50	9518 62	38349 75	22326 82	74232 69
Wellington	6382 00	296 00	6678 00	15085 62	49347 05	28529 55	99640 22
Dufferin	2562 00	.....	2562 00	2946 69	15849 46	4542 64	25900 79
Grey	7783 00	276 00	8059 00	7761 99	66018 11	16624 04	98463 14
Perth	4777 00	75 00	4852 00	4458 71	46006 07	10511 31	65828 09
Huron	7801 00	97 50	7898 50	14497 54	66797 70	14304 31	103498 05
Bruce	7318 00	105 00	7423 00	15080 06	56147 08	16125 76	95075 90
Middlesex	8137 00	137 50	8274 50	16109 40	77163 02	24286 76	125833 68
Elgin	3974 00	.....	3974 00	8771 92	33868 42	7902 45	54516 79
Kent	4877 00	183 50	5060 50	9489 07	42062 25	31100 93	87712 75
Lambton	5589 00	71 00	5660 00	14151 22	54818 28	25087 23	99716 73
Essex	4149 00	165 00	4314 00	8251 49	38983 08	13491 52	65040 09
Districts	7628 00	207 26	7835 26	6755 71	27254 53	9359 62	51205 12
Totals	193795 20	3868 76	197663 96	339918 91	1483566 30	574869 09	2596018 26
CITIES.							
Belleville	1081 00	284 50	1365 50	13456 18	.....	2159 03	16980 71
Brantford	1518 00	170 00	1688 00	13963 26	.....	1715 02	17366 28
Guelph	1177 00	232 50	1409 50	12339 94	.....	470 04	14219 48
Hamilton	4322 00	853 50	5175 50	50543 17	.....	27243 52	82962 19
Kingston	1549 00	603 50	2152 50	15847 74	.....	3536 36	21536 60
London	2612 00	467 00	3079 00	42959 63	.....	17300 78	63339 41
Ottawa	1586 00	1862 50	3448 50	42042 00	.....	19005 25	64495 75
St. Catharines	1259 00	405 50	1664 50	13121 80	.....	3074 83	17861 13
St. Thomas	1350 00	157 50	1507 50	10916 55	.....	281 10	12705 15
Toronto	8902 00	1801 50	10703 50	146902 13	.....	2370 68	159976 31
Totals	25356 00	6838 00	32194 00	362092 40	.....	77156 61	471443 01

Schools of Ontario.

EXPENDITURE.

For Teachers' Salaries.	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries.	For Sites and Building School Houses.	For Rent and Repairs, Fees, Fuel and other Expenses.	Total Expenditure for all Public School purposes.	Balances.	Average Cost per Pupil.
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
16953 91	65 82	715 80	2523 22	20258 75	2899 21	3 97
17227 99	48 51	312 28	2443 65	20032 43	1691 84	4 29
21239 15	37 60	2318 94	4100 55	27696 24	3800 26	5 13
27732 11	272 66	1866 93	5064 44	34936 14	5320 34	4 10
36992 49	549 34	3531 98	6512 73	47586 54	5875 79	5 26
20699 39	73 02	1475 60	4086 54	26334 55	599 00	5 38
37270 71	54 86	925 38	6089 91	44340 86	6843 23	5 83
31981 33	393 47	929 89	4897 14	38201 83	4956 52	5 53
36338 56	383 62	6595 22	5554 45	48871 85	6554 12	5 75
29047 31	138 54	1894 44	5236 48	36316 77	7026 22	5 33
27229 77	89 07	1005 63	4506 99	32831 46	5145 85	5 60
24687 75	54 45	4205 96	4538 76	33486 92	4871 13	7 77
47302 80	260 87	2087 18	8018 60	57669 45	10331 89	5 72
40668 45	267 80	3613 69	7755 60	52305 54	8940 44	6 11
37636 06	140 97	677 51	4975 88	43430 42	5402 15	6 17
25317 06	102 05	784 49	4118 61	30322 21	3671 16	5 24
7529 21	162 00	1540 36	1242 97	10474 54	2616 90	6 88
42626 09	453 88	6488 62	7631 31	57199 90	7895 92	5 96
51304 72	253 91	4063 34	10900 41	66522 38	8668 89	6 19
76531 58	1071 54	26714 75	18992 63	123310 50	17165 61	7 49
28945 85	71 23	4744 43	4840 30	38601 81	6684 03	6 34
67965 94	233 81	11523 87	16169 51	95893 13	13994 69	6 00
27128 70	49 20	4276 24	4574 87	36029 01	4587 05	7 19
31382 91	353 87	3070 02	6628 20	41435 00	7038 10	6 45
23830 99	240 33	5414 36	6533 86	36039 54	7273 93	8 24
27045 24	178 75	2345 39	5686 97	35256 35	11207 86	7 29
29347 85	258 07	1103 94	5919 29	36629 15	17213 27	6 31
30133 03	101 29	5315 32	5899 55	41449 19	8445 72	6 60
35322 90	249 19	5821 31	6609 01	48001 41	14244 48	5 76
48791 92	453 54	5176 87	8999 63	63421 96	13502 79	6 57
46522 99	428 54	983 61	8276 25	56211 39	18021 30	6 82
60440 49	496 46	15180 90	10445 71	86563 56	13076 66	6 35
17890 35	112 99	2456 92	2592 85	23053 11	2841 18	4 84
67769 28	445 61	6679 06	10409 56	85303 51	13159 63	4 98
45216 64	214 67	5197 50	7219 08	57847 89	7980 20	6 12
78325 27	487 54	1905 39	10740 25	91458 45	12039 60	5 22
67017 86	346 87	4974 07	10933 67	83272 47	11803 43	5 10
81030 58	553 34	11026 00	16384 06	108993 98	16839 70	7 03
40227 28	300 42	892 57	6290 13	47710 40	6806 39	5 55
46622 96	562 94	15064 87	9276 51	71527 28	16185 47	6 59
57525 31	283 08	15173 73	11838 43	84820 55	14896 18	7 13
40705 72	524 09	8948 74	9138 30	59316 85	5723 24	6 46
31659 82	355 11	8279 97	7150 11	47445 01	3760 11	7 93
1687186 32	12174 92	217303 07	311745 97	2228410 28	367607 98	6 03
9924 76	.....	201 30	6854 65	16980 71	.....	7 16
10072 78	1201 96	1252 13	3991 44	16518 31	847 97	6 90
9905 86	34 15	.....	4007 02	13947 03	272 45	6 73
34925 00	52 18	16173 67	31586 54	82737 39	224 80	11 05
10868 00	426 00	518 57	6961 12	18773 69	2762 91	5 18
18130 47	30 00	20414 69	9239 20	47814 36	15525 05	9 76
26599 91	318 18	8080 30	19642 00	54640 39	9855 36	10 10
12276 44	66 96	.....	4109 13	16452 93	1408 20	6 91
6795 83	84 03	1008 06	2731 60	10619 12	2086 03	5 16
92813 72	551 74	31921 57	33218 55	158505 58	1470 73	9 31
232312 77	2765 20	79570 29	122341 25	436989 51	34453 50	8 81

I.—TABLE A.—The Public

TOWNS.	RECEIPTS.						
	For Teachers' Salaries. (Legislative Grant.)			Municipal School Grant.	Trustees' School Assessment.	Clergy Reserve Fund, Balances and other sources	Total Receipts for all Public School Purposes.
	Public Schools.	R. C. Schools.	Total.				
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Almonte	275 00	95 50	370 50	2133 11	.....	2013 02	4516 63
Amherstburg	209 00	206 50	415 50	4161 34	.....	1376 73	5953 57
Barrie	740 00	67 00	807 00	6222 54	.....	322 16	7351 70
Berlin	680 00	83 50	763 50	6077 38	.....	784 23	7625 11
Bothwell	119 00	.....	119 00	1715 00	.....	831 40	2665 40
Bowmanville	484 00	.....	484 00	4081 95	.....	240 59	4806 54
Brampton	638 00	.....	638 00	3641 19	.....	253 64	4534 83
Brockville	840 00	239 50	1079 50	6669 00	.....	5577 61	13326 11
Chatham	1086 00	182 00	1268 00	13200 83	.....	16925 28	31394 11
Clinton	564 00	.....	564 00	3400 00	.....	251 01	4215 01
Cobourg	775 00	145 50	920 50	4150 00	.....	845 86	6216 36
Collingwood	604 00	.....	604 00	4161 00	.....	849 99	5614 99
Cornwall	591 00	201 50	792 50	3967 71	.....	658 20	5418 41
Dresden	256 00	.....	256 00	3657 65	.....	1675 49	5589 14
Dundas	336 00	154 00	490 00	3741 75	.....	3071 66	7303 41
Durham	348 00	.....	348 00	1900 00	.....	31 34	2279 34
Galt	817 00	76 00	893 00	5162 94	.....	3933 41	9989 35
Goderich	734 00	50 50	784 50	5259 30	.....	295 95	6339 75
Harriston	243 00	.....	243 00	2069 50	.....	87 70	2400 20
Ingersoll	785 00	81 50	866 50	5522 34	.....	569 09	6957 93
Kincardine	581 00	.....	581 00	3800 00	.....	206 69	4587 69
Lindsay	490 00	271 50	761 50	6143 28	.....	944 36	7849 14
Listowel	345 00	.....	345 00	2855 00	.....	152 78	3352 78
London, East	513 00	.....	513 00	5847 76	.....	133 00	6493 76
Meaford	243 00	.....	243 00	2300 00	.....	87 44	2630 44
Mitchell	333 00	.....	333 00	3117 00	.....	72 27	3522 27
Milton	367 00	.....	367 00	2079 00	.....	6291 94	8737 94
Mount Forest	565 00	.....	565 00	2341 80	.....	1017 32	3924 12
Napanee	684 00	.....	684 00	3814 00	.....	224 12	4722 12
Newmarket	386 00	49 50	435 50	2782 84	.....	2394 63	5612 97
Niagara	202 00	.....	202 00	1126 00	.....	567 55	1895 55
Niagara Falls	218 00	89 50	307 50	2788 24	.....	2796 34	5892 08
Oakville	207 00	38 00	245 00	1924 13	.....	222 00	2301 13
Orangeville	598 00	.....	598 00	3879 00	.....	1656 77	6133 77
Orillia	310 00	76 00	386 00	3954 64	.....	5635 21	9975 84
Oshawa	523 00	67 00	590 00	6113 29	.....	345 44	7048 73
Owen Sound	807 00	34 00	841 00	5173 64	.....	446 50	6461 14
Palmerston	242 00	.....	242 00	2093 95	.....	10 94	2346 89
Paris	370 00	62 00	432 00	5186 01	.....	2524 65	8142 46
Pembroke	238 00	154 50	392 50	4259 69	.....	718 94	5371 13
Penetanguishene	114 00	.....	114 00	420 00	.....	47 73	581 73
Perth	518 00	72 50	590 50	2771 20	.....	802 31	4164 01
Peterborough	656 00	279 50	935 50	8310 57	.....	2975 83	12221 90
Petrolia	456 00	.....	456 00	4613 00	.....	145 75	5214 75
Pictou	539 00	54 50	593 50	4543 49	.....	396 70	5533 69
Port Hope	945 00	.....	945 00	5700 00	.....	537 69	7182 69
Prescott	277 00	142 50	419 50	3836 25	.....	867 56	5123 31
Ridgetown	200 00	.....	200 00	2213 82	.....	5967 12	8380 94
Sandwich	144 00	.....	144 00	1745 00	.....	216 95	2105 95
Sarnia	647 00	123 00	770 00	5693 86	.....	688 60	7152 46
Seaforth	338 00	.....	338 00	2800 00	.....	434 95	3572 95
Simcoe	550 00	.....	550 00	2207 45	.....	97 55	2915 00
St. Mary's	578 00	65 50	643 50	4003 45	.....	8359 09	13006 04
Stratford	1162 00	226 00	1388 00	9359 20	.....	1864 42	12611 62
Strathroy	712 00	.....	712 00	4750 00	.....	446 98	5908 98
Thorold	242 00	121 00	363 00	895 45	.....	4961 90	6220 35
Tilsonburg	256 00	.....	256 00	2256 81	.....	524 41	3037 22
Trenton	299 00	116 50	415 50	2375 00	.....	1096 88	3887 38

Schools of Ontario.

EXPENDITURE.

For Teachers' Salaries.	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries.	For Sites and Building School Houses.	For Rent and Repairs, Fees, Fuel and other Expenses.	Total Expenditure for all Public School purposes.	Balances.	Average Cost per Pupil.
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	c.	\$	c.	\$ c.
2434 17	52 94	124 70	1781 96	4393 77	122 86	6 50
2928 00	29 00	522 00	1964 31	5443 31	510 26	8 23
5332 66	21 55	711 41	1274 99	7340 61	11 09	7 03
4638 25	29 00	244 15	1969 28	6880 68	744 43	7 69
1479 18	3 75		304 86	1787 79	877 61	7 00
3433 22			1135 05	4'68 27	238 27	5 68
3218 33			1051 35	4269 68	265 15	5 76
5705 29		3607 75	2503 37	11816 41	1509 70	7 43
10794 06	8 68	10045 50	4440 83	25289 07	6105 04	12 76
3097 95	95 07	369 66	611 71	4174 39	40 62	6 28
4404 50			1321 59	5726 09	490 27	5 77
3877 03			935 67	4812 70	802 29	4 17
3077 50	8 05	1112 17	963 34	5161 06	257 35	4 63
2076 25		614 80	2062 20	4753 25	835 89	10 00
4074 94	45 25	31 56	1844 05	5995 80	1307 61	6 20
1163 89		472 00	638 45	2279 34		7 30
5576 04	2 79	56 28	1169 54	6804 65	3184 70	5 74
4545 00			1611 94	6156 94	182 81	5 58
1775 00			612 10	2387 10	13 10	4 74
5065 68	7 46		1376 18	6449 32	508 61	6 26
3345 25			1022 47	4367 72	219 97	4 85
5595 06			1866 02	7461 08	388 06	5 52
2319 50			820 46	3139 96	212 82	5 09
3353 00	54 80	1495 00	1090 96	6493 76		5 27
1998 75			540 58	2539 33	91 11	5 01
2700 00			774 57	3474 57	47 70	6 67
1865 05	8 00	3835 82	436 91	6145 78	2592 16	17 51
2310 00			1483 70	3793 70	130 42	5 84
3159 34			1556 25	4715 59	6 53	5 24
2442 08		797 90	1027 43	4267 41	1345 56	8 36
1130 00			292 72	1442 72	452 83	5 11
2160 99	33 10		912 57	3106 66	2785 42	6 44
1812 40	10 00	97 00	471 73	2391 13		5 54
3008 20	21 17		3104 40	6123 77		8 11
3211 00		4478 00	2150 55	9839 55	136 29	11 44
4550 35	13 77	156 25	1556 55	6276 92	771 81	6 01
4885 00			1555 74	6440 74	20 40	6 48
1340 00			975 09	2315 09	31 80	4 55
3327 97		18 22	1704 98	5051 17	3091 49	6 10
3601 28	13 25	411 08	1032 30	5057 91	313 22	7 51
475 29			88 17	563 46	18 27	3 13
2700 00	10 00		935 47	3645 47	518 54	6 25
7628 99		1323 08	1867 94	10820 01	1401 89	5 54
3320 00			3217 58	4537 58	677 17	5 06
3608 66	18 75	19 00	1260 20	4906 61	627 08	7 18
5955 79			1143 23	7099 02	83 67	6 57
3177 21		340 00	1434 97	4952 18	171 13	7 63
1865 77		5640 00	391 74	7897 51	483 43	19 64
1492 00	70 00		245 08	1807 08	298 87	7 28
4943 66	21 00		2054 86	7019 52	132 94	5 50
2539 00	18 00		615 98	3172 98	399 97	5 16
2350 00			565 00	2915 00		5 50
3325 00			8413 80	11738 80	1267 24	12 87
7603 80		1682 50	2569 34	11795 64	815 08	6 53
3883 16	30 97		1706 84	5620 97	288 01	6 33
2728 33		2500 00	585 42	5813 75	406 60	8 75
1973 70	16 50	100 00	730 50	2820 70	216 52	6 74
2150 47		775 00	775 47	3700 94	186 44	4 55

I.—TABLE A.—The Public

TOWNS.— <i>Continued.</i>	RECEIPTS.						
	For Teachers' Salaries. (Legislative Grant.)			Municipal School Grant.	Trustees' School Assessment.	Clergy Reserve Fund, Balances and other sources	Total Receipts for all Public School Purposes.
	Public Schools.	R. C. Separate Schools.	Total.				
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Walkerton	567 00	.....	567 00	2579 25	.....	2173 31	5319 56
Waterloo	281 00	.....	281 00	3000 00	.....	502 15	3783 15
Welland	466 60	.....	466 00	1700 00	.....	808 80	2974 80
Whitby	563 00	49 00	612 00	4466 97	.....	418 91	5497 88
Windsor	1092 00	.....	1092 00	8140 68	.....	643 82	9876 50
Wingham	273 00	.....	273 00	2519 40	.....	251 44	3043 84
Woodstock	974 00	.....	984 00	7902 00	.....	2735 95	11621 95
Totals	32205 00	3675 00	35880 00	261636 65	.....	105012 04	402528 69
TOTALS.							
Total Counties, etc..	193795 20	3868 76	197663 96	339918 91	1483566 30	574869 09	2596018 26
“ Cities	25356 00	6838 00	32194 00	362092 40	.....	77156 61	471443 01
“ Towns	32205 00	3675 00	35880 00	261636 65	.....	105012 04	402528 69
Grand Total, 1882	251356 20	14381 76	265737 96	963647 96	1483566 30	757037 74	3469989 96
“ 1881	244228 37	14069 00	258297 37	896808 24	1455747 52	648385 33	3259238 46
Increase	7127 83	312 76	7440 59	66839 72	27818 78	108652 41	210751 50
Decrease .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

NOTE.—All moneys reported in this or any of the following tables represent actual payments made
Tables A, B, C, D, E, include the statistics of the Roman Catholic Separate Schools.

Schools of Ontario.

EXPENDITURE.

For Teachers' Salaries.	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries.	For Sites and Building School Houses.	For Rent and Repairs, Fees, Fuel and other Expenses.	Total Expenditure for all Public School purposes.	Balances.	Average Cost per Pupil.
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
2893 75	.....	34 75	1880 95	4809 45	510 11	7 91
2625 00	.....	.....	664 85	3289 85	493 30	6 42
2109 32	.....	6 15	841 93	2957 40	17 40	6 86
4241 99	.....	211 00	1041 81	5494 80	3 08	7 05
6550 23	.....	.....	2818 62	9368 85	507 65	7 00
2117 00	.....	27 21	736 17	2880 38	163 46	4 77
5354 16	.....	3184 36	2462 91	11001 43	620 52	9 05
224949 44	642 85	45044 30	90937 58	361574 17	40954 52	.....
1687186 32	12174 92	217303 07	311745 97	2228410 28	367607 98	6 03
232312 77	2765 20	79570 29	122341 25	436989 51	34453 50	8 81
224949 44	642 85	45044 30	90937 58	361574 17	40954 52	6 86
2144448 53	15582 97	341917 66	525024 80	3026973 96	443016 00	6 42
2106019 11	14022 17	280460 40	443769 73	2844271 41	414967 05	5 92
38429 42	1560 80	61457 26	81255 07	182702 55	28048 95	50
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between the 1st of January and the 31st December.
 These statistics are, however, given in detail in Table F.

II.—TABLE B.—The Public

COUNTIES. (Including Incorporated Villages, but not Cities or Towns.)	School population between 5 and 16 years of age.	PUPILS ATTENDING						
		Pupils under 5 years of age.	Pupils between 5 and 16 years of age.	Pupils between 17 and 21 years of age.	Pupils over 21 years of age.	Total number of pupils of all ages attending school.	Boys.	Girls.
Glengarry	4904	21	4905	170	3	5099	2680	2419
Stormont	4896	20	4516	135	1	4672	2471	2201
Dundas	5697	28	5215	153	7	5403	2806	2597
Prescott and Russell	9325	51	8329	134	2	8516	4202	4314
Carleton	8942	52	8661	300	19	9032	4806	4226
Grenville	4928	15	4713	165	3	4896	2595	2301
Leeds	7429	32	7311	251	5	7599	3982	3617
Lanark	6928	27	6751	124	6	6908	3576	3332
Renfrew	8000	49	8328	118	4	8499	4443	4056
Frontenac	6755	20	6658	133	12	6823	3495	3328
Lennox and Addington	5966	11	5637	206	10	5864	3038	2826
Prince Edward	4100	7	4038	254	11	4310	2271	2039
Hastings	10263	34	9747	287	7	10075	5268	4807
Northumberland	8414	25	8193	324	16	8558	4617	3911
Durham	6868	16	6633	371	10	7030	3834	3196
Peterborough	5930	22	5628	128	4	5782	3059	2723
Haliburton	1660	20	1474	30	.....	1524	795	729
Victoria	9649	48	9257	275	16	9596	5050	4546
Ontario	11085	38	10205	499	5	10747	5884	4863
York	15989	113	15743	583	20	16459	8907	7552
Peel	6050	16	5869	186	11	6082	3234	2848
Simcoe	15952	36	15421	492	39	15988	8390	7598
Halton	4961	5	4811	186	4	5006	2654	2352
Wentworth	6292	13	6161	247	5	6426	3435	2991
Brant	4560	9	4204	161	1	4375	2311	2064
Lincoln	4689	9	4684	140	4	4837	2546	2291
Welland	5601	17	5570	205	10	5802	3078	2724
Haldimand	6651	16	6040	229	2	6287	3282	3005
Norfolk	8008	35	7956	324	9	8324	4384	3940
Oxford	9223	7	9105	523	14	9649	5153	4496
Waterloo	8285	6	8109	123	1	8239	4456	3783
Wellington	13270	22	13181	419	14	13636	7405	6231
Dufferin	4880	19	4556	185	6	4766	2559	2207
Grey	16765	74	16387	646	9	17116	9078	8038
Perth	9266	37	9205	196	4	9442	4993	4449
Huron	17148	53	16920	540	23	17536	9329	8207
Bruce	16583	26	15856	428	5	16315	8579	7736
Middlesex	15314	54	14904	520	16	15494	8336	7158
Elgin	8460	16	8195	373	9	8593	4647	3946
Kent	10678	11	10440	393	11	10855	5815	5040
Lambton	11781	23	11580	292	6	11901	6191	5710
Essex	9492	16	8903	249	15	9183	4842	4341
Districts	6407	32	5778	153	19	5982	3121	2861
Totals	368734	1201	355777	11850	398	369226	195627	173599
CITIES.								
Belleville	2610	8	2364	2	.....	2374	1167	1207
Brantford	3000	.....	2391	4	.....	2395	1253	1142
Guelph	2431	.....	2068	3	.....	2071	1037	1034
Hamilton	8776	13	7444	30	.....	7487	3867	3620
Kingston	4300	.....	3537	84	.....	3621	1696	1925
London	4900	.....	4786	10	.....	4796	2506	2290
Ottawa	6551	.....	5380	19	.....	5399	2570	2829
St. Catharines	2500	16	2318	45	1	2380	996	1384
St. Thomas	2100	.....	2049	6	.....	2055	1006	1049
Toronto	19000	20	16914	95	2	17031	8584	8447
Totals	56168	57	49251	298	3	49609	24682	24927

Schools of Ontario.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

NUMBER OF PUPILS ATTENDING SCHOOL.						Number of children between 7 and 13 years of age not attending any school during the year.	Number of children between 7 and 13 years of age not attending school for 110 days during the year.	Average attendance of Pupils.	Percentage of average attendance to total number attending school.
Less than 20 days during the year.	20 to 50 days.	51 to 100 days.	101 to 150 days.	151 to 200 days.	201 days to the whole year.				
562	969	1502	1147	779	140	141	1573	2070	41
585	898	1166	1042	821	160	69	1078	1902	41
571	911	1282	1190	1212	237	111	1499	2390	45
1085	1642	2185	1843	1539	222	618	2802	3527	42
934	1745	2452	1972	1528	401	703	.....	3656	40
479	892	1268	1055	1025	177	10	943	2151	44
687	1307	1955	1706	1595	349	14	1393	3402	45
691	1066	1590	1475	1614	472	227	1778	3260	48
1093	1737	2278	1708	1414	269	411	2230	3053	36
1048	1521	1789	1352	981	132	254	2422	2459	36
769	1134	1497	1274	989	201	135	1744	2309	40
315	753	1164	969	882	227	32	865	1969	46
1288	1990	2499	2103	1917	278	342	2956	4137	41
750	1567	2205	1888	1666	482	205	1748	3761	44
677	1406	1804	1662	1299	182	50	1059	2721	39
626	1149	1532	1214	1018	243	120	1499	2333	41
268	365	436	265	152	38	46	493	483	32
1087	1994	2441	2096	1628	350	132	1997	3857	40
1025	1940	2736	2452	2106	488	78	1962	4617	43
1595	3053	4260	3435	3398	718	140	3476	7131	44
561	1122	1646	1420	1195	138	32	1470	2363	39
1756	3225	4126	3654	2694	533	447	2754	6123	39
425	886	1266	1126	1090	213	84	1165	2285	45
580	1056	1688	1367	1435	300	29	1424	2924	46
288	709	1136	1001	1020	221	17	636	2048	46
433	757	1235	1059	1124	229	9	1138	2244	46
506	1053	1607	1254	1107	275	86	1118	2457	42
459	1042	1555	1387	1512	332	101	1347	3021	48
938	1670	2320	1683	1425	288	50	1072	3338	40
764	1678	2376	2104	2160	567	82	1697	4489	46
532	1178	1931	1848	2249	501	91	1613	4023	49
1233	2618	3635	2921	2741	488	163	3508	6083	45
613	1054	1356	947	638	158	265	1553	1652	35
2045	3805	4822	3429	2647	368	347	4323	6539	38
705	1427	2436	2200	2188	486	24	1555	4318	46
1315	2989	4502	4065	3910	764	148	3380	7942	46
1541	2877	3936	3675	3546	740	339	3469	7140	44
1186	2121	3661	3612	3833	781	162	2465	7381	48
729	1578	2131	1926	1853	376	89	1154	4027	47
1164	2061	2888	2365	1928	449	383	2446	4157	38
1180	2031	2793	2602	2610	685	121	2362	5396	45
962	1792	2363	1979	1785	302	248	2634	3876	42
962	1346	1599	1068	833	174	40	336	2209	37
37012	68405	95049	80540	73086	15134	7195	78136	157223	43
194	306	568	504	783	19	.....	319	1243	52
123	381	593	513	730	55	.....	.....	1353	57
131	234	476	515	700	15	323	836	1124	55
312	756	1566	1491	3009	353	.....	.....	4916	66
212	481	869	881	1143	35	.....	.....	1854	51
498	800	1112	1017	1302	67	.....	462	2322	49
338	699	1273	1128	1399	562	.....	478	3055	57
129	292	491	560	875	33	150	400	1373	58
141	277	437	416	762	22	.....	.....	1115	54
841	1983	3828	3019	7127	233	.....	.....	10670	63
2919	6209	11213	10044	17830	1394	473	2489	29025	58

II.—TABLE B.—The Public

TOWNS.	School population between 5 and 16 years of age.	PUPILS ATTENDING						
		Pupils under 5 years of age.	Pupils between 5 and 16 years of age.	Pupils between 17 and 21 years of age.	Pupils over 21 years of age.	Total number of pupils of all ages attending school.	Boys.	Girls.
Almonte.....	700	2	675	.....	.....	677	354	323
Amherstburg.....	791	.....	651	10	.....	661	361	300
Barrie.....	1300	.....	1031	13	.....	1044	523	521
Berlin.....	1062	3	890	2	.....	895	466	429
Bothwell.....	295	.....	249	8	.....	257	136	121
Bowmanville.....	896	.....	802	1	.....	803	430	373
Brampton.....	896	.....	736	4	.....	740	392	348
Brockville.....	1760	.....	1585	5	.....	1590	828	762
Chatham.....	2100	.....	1973	9	1	1983	975	1008
Clinton.....	700	.....	664	.....	.....	664	336	328
Cobourg.....	1200	2	983	8	.....	993	498	495
Collingwood.....	1269	17	1121	17	.....	1155	574	581
Cornwall.....	1250	.....	1104	11	.....	1115	604	511
Dresden.....	480	.....	467	10	.....	477	227	250
Dundas.....	1099	3	959	6	.....	968	523	445
Durham.....	360	.....	310	2	.....	312	165	147
Galt.....	1320	.....	1184	.....	.....	1184	584	600
Goderich.....	1290	.....	1099	4	.....	1103	574	529
Harriston.....	520	.....	497	7	.....	504	231	273
Ingersoll.....	1200	.....	1026	4	.....	1030	511	519
Kincardine.....	1050	.....	900	.....	.....	900	430	470
Lindsay.....	1500	.....	1340	12	.....	1352	598	754
Listowel.....	647	.....	617	.....	.....	617	314	303
London East.....	1263	.....	1230	3	.....	1233	645	588
Meaford.....	500	13	484	9	.....	506	256	250
Mitchell.....	665	.....	562	10	.....	572	294	278
Milton.....	358	2	342	7	.....	351	186	165
Mount Forest.....	698	.....	644	5	.....	649	322	327
Napanee.....	950	1	885	13	.....	899	456	443
Newmarket.....	600	.....	498	12	.....	510	288	222
Niagara.....	343	.....	279	3	.....	282	148	134
Niagara Falls.....	668	.....	480	3	.....	483	226	257
Oakville.....	525	.....	414	18	.....	432	204	228
Orangeville.....	890	20	727	2	1	750	365	385
Orillia.....	1095	.....	859	1	.....	860	453	407
Oshawa.....	1150	3	1030	11	.....	1044	501	543
Owen Sound.....	1060	.....	988	2	3	993	513	480
Palmerston.....	525	.....	508	1	.....	509	267	242
Paris.....	895	.....	820	3	.....	823	416	407
Pembroke.....	735	6	657	10	.....	673	354	319
Penetanguishene.....	224	.....	179	.....	1	180	90	90
Perth.....	700	.....	580	3	.....	583	282	301
Peterborough.....	2006	.....	1948	3	.....	1951	1020	931
Petrollea.....	995	.....	893	3	.....	896	451	445
Pictou.....	790	2	666	15	.....	683	343	340
Port Hope.....	1366	.....	1075	5	.....	1080	542	538
Prescott.....	685	.....	629	20	.....	649	323	326
Ridgetown.....	437	.....	395	7	.....	402	198	204
Sandwich.....	292	1	238	9	.....	248	119	129
Sarnia.....	1380	2	1251	22	.....	1275	617	658
Seaforth.....	668	.....	608	6	.....	614	315	299
Simcoe.....	600	.....	528	3	.....	531	305	226
St. Mary's.....	1000	.....	912	.....	.....	912	449	463
Stratford.....	1906	5	1800	.....	.....	1805	942	863
Strathroy.....	990	.....	881	7	.....	888	441	447
Thorold.....	760	11	637	15	1	664	293	371
Tilsonburg.....	540	.....	409	9	.....	418	220	198

Schools of Ontario.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

NUMBER OF PUPILS ATTENDING SCHOOL.

Less than 20 days during the year.	20 to 50 days.	51 to 100 days.	101 to 150 days.	151 to 200 days.	201 days to the whole year.	Number of children between 7 and 13 years of age not attending any school during the year.	Number of children between 7 and 13 years of age not attending any school for 110 days during the year.	Average attendance of pupils.	Percentage of average attendance to total number attending school.
49	84	154	172	163	55	.....	.....	340	50
47	80	134	152	245	3	8	96	363	55
36	100	147	184	498	79	147	101	687	66
51	107	228	206	297	6	.....	237	460	52
21	24	67	61	51	49	49	.....	138	55
55	133	153	153	308	1	.....	.....	408	50
44	89	139	172	296	.....	.....	306	435	59
106	209	395	340	540	.....	.....	.....	902	57
106	225	354	609	689	.....	49	.....	1017	51
64	79	150	133	229	9	.....	162	339	50
88	154	212	222	285	32	.....	121	518	52
125	192	326	263	249	.....	.....	.....	503	44
154	240	259	204	256	2	.....	.....	490	44
66	104	119	106	77	5	.....	211	180	38
91	143	204	205	308	15	.....	3	503	52
35	45	79	75	74	4	9	106	142	47
41	133	259	273	430	48	.....	252	666	56
38	120	195	542	376	32	.....	.....	632	58
34	71	104	114	175	6	.....	152	265	52
82	146	229	203	342	28	.....	122	544	53
69	139	254	227	198	13	.....	.....	418	46
74	159	274	316	455	74	.....	111	788	58
38	90	131	132	220	6	.....	144	342	55
106	170	275	346	337	99	20	376	630	51
46	55	127	138	140	.....	.....	107	243	48
39	63	141	162	166	1	.....	150	309	54
22	42	59	71	130	27	13	69	193	55
42	78	144	152	220	13	.....	157	350	54
96	113	199	200	291	.....	.....	.....	474	53
49	74	94	104	111	78	.....	61	225	44
14	49	68	51	90	10	11	70	132	47
26	47	85	81	151	93	.....	69	298	62
24	78	80	137	98	15	10	55	218	50
65	146	254	168	117	.....	.....	144	338	45
46	115	159	219	305	16	.....	.....	492	58
80	148	312	190	301	13	.....	.....	538	51
43	110	264	232	336	8	.....	234	517	52
67	69	121	109	110	33	.....	.....	244	48
39	129	172	178	268	37	.....	124	452	55
27	71	152	181	231	11	.....	.....	389	58
28	35	36	36	34	11	15	74	72	41
41	58	97	87	270	30	.....	42	348	60
124	252	366	373	836	.....	.....	.....	1067	55
65	103	174	182	319	53	12	.....	480	54
51	82	177	160	191	22	.....	142	369	55
30	102	232	225	491	.....	37	120	707	66
30	65	154	182	207	11	4	61	461	62
27	56	74	76	161	8	.....	84	169	42
30	19	62	51	86	.....	.....	59	127	51
79	189	269	282	439	17	.....	249	686	61
10	44	60	236	230	4	.....	117	292	48
36	74	95	120	195	11	.....	.....	280	53
52	111	269	244	219	17	.....	328	485	53
135	216	329	441	658	26	.....	.....	1038	58
69	100	157	182	343	37	.....	114	433	49
39	88	147	153	225	12	9	75	360	55
35	67	93	91	119	13	.....	.....	205	50

II.—TABLE B.—The Public

TOWNS.—Continued.	School population between 5 and 16 years of age.	PUPILS ATTENDING						
		Pupils under 5 years of age.	Pupils between 5 and 16 years of age.	Pupils between 17 and 21 years of age.	Pupils over 21 years of age.	Total number of pupils of all ages attending school.	Boys.	Girls.
Trenton.....	850	.....	809	4	.....	813	411	402
Walkerton.....	700	.....	592	16	.....	608	301	307
Waterloo.....	587	.....	512	.....	.....	512	258	254
Welland.....	436	.....	428	3	.....	431	212	219
Whitby.....	900	.....	780	.....	.....	780	418	362
Windsor.....	1673	.....	1338	2	1	1341	620	721
Wingham.....	600	1	583	21	.....	605	323	282
Woodstock.....	1226	.....	1209	6	.....	1215	636	579
Totals.....	58915	94	52150	425	8	52677	26657	26020
TOTALS.								
Counties, etc.....	368734	1201	355777	11850	398	369226	195627	173599
Cities.....	56168	57	49251	298	3	49609	24682	24927
Towns.....	58915	94	52150	425	8	52677	26657	26020
Grand Total, 1882.....	488817	1352	457178	12573	409	471512	246966	224546
Do. 1881.....	484224	1463	459826	14477	502	476268	251661	224607
Increase.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decrease.....	407	111	2648	1904	93	4756	4695	61
Percentage of Grand Total as compared with Total numbers attending.....	.....	$\frac{28}{100}$	$96\frac{96}{100}$	$2\frac{66}{100}$	$\frac{10}{100}$	.....	52	48

Schools of Ontario.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

NUMBER OF PUPILS ATTENDING SCHOOL.						Number of children between 7 and 13 years of age not attending any school during the year.	Number of children between 7 and 13 years of age not attending any school for 110 days during the year.	Average attendance of pupils.	Percentage of average attendance to total number attending school.
Less than 20 days during the year.	20 to 50 days.	51 to 100 days.	101 to 150 days.	151 to 200 days.	201 days to the whole year.				
48	161	224	153	222	5	.....	103	400	50
51	87	115	152	189	14	.....	197	311	50
36	31	111	101	173	60	.....	113	307	60
55	71	126	115	62	2	25	130	192	45
52	118	183	173	252	2	.....	169	412	53
97	184	448	386	226	.....	.....	549	730	55
42	118	130	96	154	65	.....	14	300	50
72	151	259	316	404	13	.....	339	635	53
3679	7007	11679	12060	16898	1354	418	6819	27928	53
37012	68405	95049	80540	73086	15134	7195	78136	157223	43
2919	6209	11213	10044	17830	1394	473	2489	29025	58
3679	7007	11679	12060	16898	1354	418	6819	27928	53
43610	81621	117941	102644	107814	17882	8086	87444	214176	45
45881	82796	119477	103144	104009	20961	.....	.....	215264	45
.....	.....	.....	.....	3805	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2271	1175	1536	500	.....	3079	.....	.....	1088	.....
9	17	25	22	23	4	1.70%	19	.....	.....

III.—TABLE C.—The Public

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE

COUNTIES. (Including Incorporated Villages, but not Cities or Towns).	READING.						Spelling.	Writing.	Arithmetic.
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.			
Glengarry	1783	1033	1158	1056	69	.....	5099	4313	4252
Stormont	1557	1001	1162	920	32	.....	4300	3833	3752
Dundas	1667	1166	1466	1073	30	1	4499	4387	4680
Prescott and Russell	4078	1619	1541	1103	149	21	4840	6006	6154
Carleton	2607	1927	2304	1553	599	42	6487	7120	6940
Grenville	1528	1038	1247	966	101	16	3878	3784	4076
Leeds	2290	1601	2149	1487	72	.....	5815	5829	6196
Lanark	2261	1803	1692	1042	110	.....	4970	5287	5717
Renfrew	3346	2131	1796	1079	137	10	5449	5922	6475
Frontenac	2482	1709	1787	804	41	.....	5138	5322	5563
Lennox and Addington	1705	1284	1768	1017	88	2	5762	5843	5843
Prince Edward	1124	977	1009	1087	111	2	3752	4063	4028
Hastings	4332	2485	2206	860	176	16	8237	8049	8733
Northumberland	2677	2179	2121	1448	118	15	7121	7449	7799
Durham	2151	1617	2015	1000	231	16	5967	6028	6142
Peterborough	2193	1420	1490	650	29	.....	4579	4866	5110
Haliburton	606	419	353	143	3	.....	1291	1053	1200
Victoria	3321	2162	2272	1736	98	7	7480	8070	8492
Ontario	3145	2215	2796	2335	256	.....	8142	8837	9278
York	5406	3465	4289	2939	347	13	13304	14121	13303
Peel	2330	1550	1387	798	17	.....	5214	5210	5444
Simcoe	5548	4175	3850	2337	75	3	12157	12433	13832
Halton	2159	1246	1236	361	4	.....	4981	4985	4959
Wentworth	1842	1311	1876	1251	135	11	5695	5751	5929
Brant	1246	1019	1108	834	166	2	4375	4375	4375
Lincoln	1365	1074	1429	887	82	.....	3879	4130	4375
Welland	1699	1159	1460	1263	215	6	4793	4998	5347
Haldimand	2059	1472	1450	1098	198	10	5988	5797	5732
Norfolk	2612	1805	2194	1536	177	.....	5729	6244	6931
Oxford	3029	3252	2544	1544	264	16	8328	7734	8870
Waterloo	2920	1766	2183	888	317	165	5676	7772	7929
Wellington	4717	3150	3519	1941	301	8	11796	11781	12292
Dufferin	1716	1237	1173	570	70	.....	3580	3797	4132
Grey	5509	3918	4686	2757	237	9	12998	13074	14646
Perth	2704	2079	2965	1087	520	87	7437	7793	8410
Huron	5542	3737	4804	2866	556	31	15138	14088	16283
Bruce	6035	4059	4092	1887	127	15	13624	13171	14742
Middlesex	5003	3988	3889	2214	361	39	12851	14175	14107
Elgin	1989	1761	2142	2211	462	28	6914	7046	7242
Kent	3809	2553	2608	1636	247	2	8764	8695	9511
Lambton	4571	2733	2808	1600	182	7	9948	9658	10744
Essex	4453	2010	1666	865	188	1	8324	8343	8594
Districts	2333	1677	1321	614	37	.....	4829	4955	5177
Totals	125549	84982	93011	57348	7735	601	299128	306187	323336
CITIES.									
Belleville	1074	477	510	302	11	.....	1975	2337	2137
Brantford	799	521	728	215	32	.....	2395	2395	2395
Guelph	661	396	587	427	.....	.....	1827	1842	1945
Hamilton	3578	1293	1662	851	68	35	7360	6843	7214
Kingston	1158	561	860	578	295	169	3454	3262	3437
London	1793	919	1410	619	55	.....	3817	3630	4161
Ottawa	2050	1053	1392	567	337	.....	4449	4619	4247
St. Catharines	752	436	618	487	82	5	1753	2380	2273
St. Thomas	929	466	300	360	.....	.....	1822	1822	1822
Toronto	6690	3693	3664	1895	913	176	15400	14872	16267
Totals	19484	9815	11731	6401	1793	385	44252	44002	45898

Schools of Ontario.

DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

Drawing.	Geography.	Music.	Grammar and Composition.	History.	Object Lessons.	Temperance and Hygiene.	Domestic Economy (for Girls).	Drill (with Calisthenics for Girls).	Algebra.	Geometry.	Elementary Physics.	Agriculture.
1489	2625	1072	2135	1535	2821	227	.....	.....	63	65	13	.....
467	2266	464	1958	895	620	.....	.....	107	53	63	4	4
493	3082	306	2519	1817	771	49	.....	170	50	40	8	.....
1193	2636	1394	2722	1219	2545	70	15	985	86	65	9	9
1158	3493	635	3215	1834	973	24	72	515	369	305	32	47
360	2237	399	1727	1289	1092	.....	.....	295	73	78	10	10
780	4629	409	3302	2585	1157	159	.....	301	118	101	13	77
973	4127	608	2889	1801	2041	49	.....	438	81	97	1	1
1271	4285	1301	3678	1759	1607	229	66	1046	96	47	9	29
1444	4158	1381	2470	1452	1410	166	188	258	57	50	.....	40
2481	3457	884	2621	1328	1605	819	62	848	74	103	26	55
2441	3372	409	2475	1653	1683	309	16	410	125	123	18	21
2838	5509	3218	3362	2196	2928	467	16	1937	119	117	30	33
1557	5910	1099	3903	2148	1580	520	54	1871	169	132	27	21
617	4306	934	3157	1211	909	114	7	769	203	159	22	28
936	4349	715	2801	970	676	133	.....	177	41	34	2	.....
94	889	223	380	159	305	15	.....	33	7	7	.....	.....
4551	6042	4252	4114	2851	2851	483	.....	1555	137	158	33	7
2879	5565	2152	3931	3102	3556	671	20	2575	226	223	60	65
6983	8913	6585	6829	4698	6586	1911	298	4049	337	319	20	46
2480	3591	2218	2441	2132	2213	161	19	1098	60	40	6	33
4059	8483	4087	6654	4818	5297	802	123	4804	372	365	58	72
4343	2755	1529	1847	1338	3650	252	.....	861	44	77	4	4
1417	3888	1781	3182	2331	2229	227	59	654	126	189	15	20
1753	4375	1606	2173	2918	1295	291	.....	542	239	224	24	10
807	2802	751	2375	1036	862	159	.....	363	68	59	1	.....
1610	3487	1968	2874	1768	1848	269	93	1239	219	148	10	21
2113	3928	780	2708	1640	1635	233	33	969	144	85	23	17
671	4176	1255	2957	1408	487	308	10	363	124	110	3	5
2395	5641	2376	4295	3021	3156	602	.....	1224	263	331	37	39
4338	4222	5079	3859	2688	5079	709	165	1372	270	398	24	18
4087	7855	4032	5976	4747	3184	692	80	2393	292	371	40	22
1444	2617	1196	2107	1494	1454	486	.....	796	58	68	3	8
5991	9584	5359	7340	4704	5093	760	23	2035	336	446	42	83
2140	5500	2353	4488	3510	2702	773	.....	863	469	438	32	3
10752	11761	7559	8565	8034	9189	4382	9	4161	683	951	109	147
4431	9599	5508	6773	5207	6875	846	209	2613	190	197	25	12
9186	9051	5381	7974	4741	7496	1562	29	4592	330	380	71	154
1934	5374	1328	4089	2124	3579	94	.....	545	266	189	13	28
3733	5798	2910	4434	2728	4289	361	.....	1400	221	215	31	32
2935	7436	3476	5244	4284	4959	706	.....	2370	251	210	43	51
2256	5094	2257	3191	2506	4098	467	26	269	125	111	21	24
2574	3131	2292	2008	1299	2764	317	91	1394	77	86	21	47
112454	211795	95521	157742	106978	121149	21875	1783	57859	7711	7974	993	1343
1438	1520	1672	830	839	1310	.....	.....	723	20	17	.....	.....
2344	2195	2344	1074	1200	2344	.....	.....	2038	202	97	.....	.....
1440	1450	1364	1168	709	1168	61	.....	1350	.....	.....	.....	.....
6634	4505	4809	2837	3113	5148	63	309	5154	103	63	50	.....
1670	2492	2096	2092	2268	2029	106	1476	1022	361	300	167	167
3033	3062	3943	2150	1550	2090	943	105	1689	392	396	105	212
3076	2148	4214	2452	1353	969	82	77	2671	287	288	.....	.....
1281	1636	2282	1124	766	775	172	341	1705	7	19	.....	.....
1459	1596	16	1596	753	1580	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15096	15001	16241	12012	5821	11470	6933	4537	14323	1421	1550	891	.....
37471	35605	38981	27344	18372	29783	9424	6845	30675	2793	2730	1213	379

III.—TABLE C.—The Public

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE

TOWNS.	READING.						Spelling.	Writing.	Arithmetic.
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.			
Almonte	239	176	169	93			653	653	653
Amherstburg	315	108	122	51	65		639	661	661
Barrie	295	280	284	185			999	990	990
Berlin	409	184	182	64	56		621	621	895
Bothwell	69	58	88	32	9	1	195	236	236
Bowmanville	251	250	179	123			753	753	803
Brampton	331	145	136	128			527	527	527
Brockville	678	336	356	214	6		1555	1555	1532
Chatham	823	508	383	199	70		1890	1895	1895
Clinton	262	138	131	133			479	479	664
Cobourg	360	249	250	131	3		956	956	936
Collingwood	409	215	336	165			1155	1155	1155
Cornwall	554	253	191	63	54		1115	1115	1115
Dresden	202	78	97	81	19		477	239	239
Dundas	325	192	277	149	25		742	895	919
Durham	129	25	74	84			201	321	201
Galt	461	157	374	95	97		988	1168	1153
Goderich	334	276	347	146			1103	1103	1103
Harriston	166	72	215	51			338	504	504
Ingersoll	384	121	310	215			805	1026	1029
Kincardine	314	177	255	154			674	900	900
Lindsay	490	270	285	238	69		1307	1231	1237
Listowel	253	152	141	71			364	447	447
London East	537	327	254	115			1184	1233	1233
Meaford	165	92	114	132			378	318	506
Mitchell	218	101	186	67			450	450	572
Milton	158	80	82	24	6	3	351	351	351
Mount Forest	242	160	152	79	16		649	494	649
Napanee	299	233	200	167			899	899	899
Newmarket	196	135	95	84			425	425	457
Niagara	102	65	81	34			202	212	222
Niagara Falls	180	116	82	94	11		433	400	403
Oakville	185	79	113	55			382	392	382
Orangeville	343	108	237	62			750	500	750
Orillia	363	196	183	118			679	860	860
Oshawa	462	196	285	101			954	937	1014
Owen Sound	293	256	259	185			933	719	918
Palmerston	259	92	90	58	5	5	250	250	329
Paris	249	216	206	152			823	805	823
Pembroke	281	154	146	92			621	640	642
Penetanguishene	126	16	18	13	7		162	162	162
Perth	170	137	147	127	2		582	558	580
Peterborough	717	419	417	377	21		1879	1745	1919
Petrollea	378	220	160	79	59		896	826	896
Pictou	218	176	129	154	6		653	653	653
Port Hope	395	236	244	167	38		1080	1080	1080
Prescott	171	167	151	160			625	615	649
Ridgetown	67	83	63	139	35	15	370	392	391
Sandwich	89	53	73	33			235	205	233
Sarnia	484	281	275	225	10		1083	1083	1245
Seaforth	200	176	155	83			614	614	614
Simcoe	200	140	100	91			500	531	531
St. Mary's	270	164	279	168	31		893	893	893
Stratford	629	354	555	267			1763	1805	1805
Strathroy	327	207	187	167			888	888	888
Thorold	233	92	166	143	30		654	598	654
Tilsonburg	171	82	95	60	10		418	418	418
Trenton	489	141	112	71			539	718	760

Schools of Ontario.

DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

Drawing.	Geography.	Music.	Grammar and Com- position.	History.	Object Lessons.	Temperance and Hygiene.	Domestic Economy (for Girls).	Drill (with Calisthenics for Girls).	Algebra.	Geometry.	Elementary Physics.	Agriculture.
68	562	79	264	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
328	324	608	288	216	328	.....	236	197	48	54	.....	48
452	778	50	659	190	482	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
747	454	498	179	285	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	.....	.....	.....
236	159	161	175	166	169	67	.....	219	9	9	2	8
.....	403	.....	340	158	70	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....
541	409	674	264	260	610	128	.....	748	.....	.....	.....	.....
70	733	130	668	529	.....	.....	104	.....	10	10	.....	.....
1619	1194	1435	724	894	1333	113	464	442	54	54	14	14
66	402	664	333	131	531	67	.....	664	.....	.....	.....	.....
358	613	82	639	317	589	.....	.....	633	.....	.....	.....	.....
393	651	417	492	254	413	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
785	788	.....	364	368	666	145	254	300	54	54	54	54
239	210	183	209	189	.....	32	.....	153	20	20	7	10
205	622	532	583	211	567	.....	27	174	.....	.....	.....	.....
201	182	.....	158	168	321	.....	.....	.....	20	16	.....	.....
1078	566	1153	560	347	604	196	.....	.....	58	19	.....	97
540	562	976	333	276	540	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
140	288	356	266	154	279	.....	.....	211	5	5	.....	.....
968	628	.....	551	321	.....	185	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
408	586	452	508	235	746	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
256	847	441	644	870	217	214	80	42	48	145	9	24
288	364	617	288	142	364	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
555	547	588	369	176	761	.....	.....	537	10	10	.....	.....
378	318	164	246	225	246	.....	.....	.....	15	15	.....	.....
249	322	.....	249	123	249	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
351	195	236	195	94	351	52	.....	351	9	9	9	9
649	313	649	247	154	402	95	.....	649	16	16	.....	95
532	367	.....	367	337	532	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
385	302	134	187	231	238	68	.....	448	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	202	.....	115	34	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
383	269	338	186	225	413	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
251	232	60	148	95	282	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
750	500	605	500	207	.....	.....	.....	750	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	476	400	398	155	682	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
53	658	904	426	248	67	53	.....	251	.....	.....	.....	.....
182	708	425	444	318	441	.....	.....	128	.....	.....	.....	.....
158	250	.....	158	136	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....
106	792	106	381	452	436	.....	.....	220	.....	.....	.....	.....
374	365	449	330	341	375	51	.....	536	.....	.....	.....	.....
51	51	.....	44	26	102	.....	.....	.....	5	5	5	5
276	362	180	276	302	84	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....
1328	1364	518	951	685	1250	.....	238	.....	11	11	.....	11
.....	518	.....	518	175	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	47	.....	87
584	425	.....	369	397	329	.....	.....	385	.....	60	.....	.....
.....	685	.....	449	322	.....	79	.....	449	38	38	.....	.....
.....	507	.....	321	448	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....
240	190	402	190	292	259	402	32	111	50	40	20	20
.....	163	248	136	134	219	.....	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
537	1008	1146	651	390	931	.....	137	1138	.....	15	5	.....
513	414	614	238	178	531	.....	.....	275	.....	66	.....	.....
300	300	.....	200	70	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....
861	837	642	443	364	642	.....	.....	642	31	13	.....	.....
1497	1073	1338	825	612	1322	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
888	561	888	561	70	.....	.....	.....	888	.....	.....	.....	.....
636	423	654	389	288	.....	159	75	117	28	27	.....	.....
418	418	418	418	189	348	10	196	328	10	10	10	10
134	340	.....	183	126	545	56	.....	545	.....	.....	.....	.....

III.—TABLE C.—The Public

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE

TOWNS—Continued.	READING.						Spelling.	Writing.	Arithmetic.
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.			
Walkerton	194	124	152	138	.....	...	608	540	540
Waterloo	174	108	139	55	22	14	512	512	512
Welland	43	97	177	116	.....	.....	279	399	399
Whitby	238	154	185	203	.....	.....	621	643	662
Windsor	516	326	293	196	11	.....	1017	1202	1215
Wingham ..	147	130	167	125	36	.....	553	605	605
Woodstock.....	519	322	224	150	.....	.....	1215	1215	1215
Totals	19777	11432	12610	7991	829	38	47540	48215	50323
TOTALS.									
Counties, etc.....	125549	84982	93011	57348	7735	601	299128	306187	323336
Cities	19484	9815	11731	6401	1793	385	44252	44002	45898
Towns	19777	11432	12610	7991	829	38	47540	48215	50323
Grand Total, 1882	164810	106229	117352	71740	10357	1024	390920	398404	419557
Do. 1881	161463	107458	120725	73754	11442	1426	390170	398598	417708
Increase	3347	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	750	.....	1849
Decrease .....	.....	1229	3373	2014	1085	402	.....	194	.....
Percentage of Grand Total as compared with total number attending.....	35	23	25	15	2	$\frac{22}{1000}$	83	85	89

Schools of Ontario.

DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

Drawing.	Geography.	Music.	Grammar and Composition.	History.	Object Lessons.	Temperance and Hygiene.	Domestic Economy (for Girls).	Drill (with Calisthenics for Girls).	Algebra.	Geometry.	Elementary Physics.	Agriculture.
318	464	318	290	258	470	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....
512	338	512	151	151	342	91	.....	50	41	30	.....	.....
210	242	399	194	80	226	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	.....
453	470	449	409	345	429	67	.....	584	1	1	.....	.....
206	1003	456	615	571	954	75	100	160	12	12	.....	.....
605	605	444	468	322	509	161	.....	.....	51	51	.....	.....
600	1215	.....	374	374	286	.....	.....	1215	.....	.....	.....	.....
26509	33117	24192	24098	17581	24342	2627	2120	15420	776	912	135	492
112454	211795	95521	157742	106978	121149	21875	1783	57859	7711	7974	993	1343
37471	35605	38981	27344	18372	29783	9424	6845	30675	2793	2730	1213	379
26509	33117	24192	24098	17581	24342	2627	2120	15420	776	912	135	492
176434	280517	158694	209184	142931	175274	33926	10748	103954	11280	11616	2341	2214
177102	283060	159579	210616	150989	186311	33641	11905	94513	12357	12624	3119	1918
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	285	.....	9441	.....	.....	.....	296
668	2543	885	1432	8058	11037	.....	1157	.....	1077	1008	778	.....
38	60	34	44	30	38	7	2	22	2	2	$\frac{5.0}{100}$	$\frac{4.7}{100}$

IV.—TABLE D.—The Public

PUBLIC SCHOOL

TOTALS.	TOTAL.			ANNUAL		
	Public School Teachers.	Male.	Female.	Highest Salary paid.	Lowest Salary paid Male Teacher.	Average Salary of Male Teacher.
Counties, etc.....	5492	2780	2712	900	120	385
Cities	689	125	564	1100	400	742
Towns	676	157	519	1000	240	576
Grand Totals, 1882.....	6857	3062	3795	1100	120	.....
do 1881	6922	3362	3560	1100	120	.....
Increase.....	.....	.....	235	.....	.....	.....
Decrease	65	300	.....	.....	.....	.....

Schools of Ontario.

TEACHERS.

SALARIES.		CERTIFICATES.							
Average Salary of Female Teacher.	Number of Teachers who have attended Normal Schools.	Total No. of Certificates.	Provincial 1st Class.	Provincial 2nd Class.	1st Class County Board (old).	2nd Class County Board (old).	3rd Class County Board.	Temporary Certificates.	Other Certificates.
248	1300	5492	96	1547	150	112	3198	378	11
331	350	689	89	317	25	4	81	2	171
273	223	676	61	305	41	6	192	29	42
.....	1873	6857	246	2169	216	122	3471	409	224
.....	1799	6922	258	1970	265	89	3828	321	191
.....	74	.....	.....	199	.....	33	.....	88	33
.....	.....	65	12	.....	49	.....	357	.....	.....

V.—TABLE E.—The Public

TOTALS.	TOTAL.			SCHOOL HOUSES.					TITLE.	
	Number of School Sections.	Number of Schools open.	Number of Schools closed, or not reported.	Brick.	Stone.	Frame.	Log.	Total.	Freehold.	Rented.
Counties, etc.	4918	4866	52	1548	454	2243	645	4890	4765	125
Cities	139	139	.....	94	25	20	.....	139	137	2
Towns	198	198	.....	132	23	43	.....	198	195	3
Grand Totals, 1882	5255	5203	52	1774	502	2306	645	5227	5097	130
“ 1881	5288	5238	50	1695	521	2372	690	5278	5119	159
Increase . . . . .	.....	.....	2	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decrease	33	35	.....	.....	19	66	45	51	22	29

Schools of Ontario.

SCHOOL VISITS.				EXAMINA- TIONS, PRIZES		LECTURES.			PRAYERS.			MAPS.		AVER- AGE DAYS OPEN.
Inspectors.	Trustees.	Other persons.	Total.	Number of Examinations.	Number of Schools distributing Prizes.	Inspectors.	Other persons.	Total.	Number of Schools opened and closed with prayer.	Number of Schools using the Ten Commandments.	Number of Schools in which Religious Instruction is given by a minister.	Number of Schools using Maps.	Total number of Maps.	Average number of legal teaching days open.
9367	13379	40509	63255	6725	1172	352	140	492	4283	2587	95	4404	35428	206
2400	1714	4073	8187	152	79	2	.....	2	157	98	15	139	1707	204
1190	1752	3944	6886	345	42	39	16	55	187	113	6	195	2237	207
12957	16845	48526	78328	7222	1293	393	156	549	4627	2798	116	4738	39372	206
13917	20341	58138	92396	9242	1393	530	174	704	4501	2802	.....	4740	39719	208
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	126	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
960	3496	9612	14068	2020	100	137	18	155	.....	4	.....	2	347	2

[illegible]

VII.—TABLE G.—COMPARATIVE TABLE FOR 1881 AND 1882, SHOWING THE PROGRESS OF EACH HIGH SCHOOL.

FOR THE YEAR 1881.															FOR THE YEAR 1882.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
HIGH SCHOOLS.	PUPILS.				ADMISSION EXAMINATIONS.	INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS.	APPORTIONMENT OF GRANT.				EXPENDITURE OF THE SCHOOL.			PUPILS.				ADMISSION EXAMINATIONS.	INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS.	APPORTIONMENT OF GRANT.				EXPENDITURE OF THE SCHOOL.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
	Average Attendance.						Passed.	Fixed Amount.	On Total Average.	On Upper School Average.	Collegiate Institute Grant.	Total.	On Salaries.	On Improvements and Expenses.	Average Attendance.					Passed.	Fixed Amount.	On Total Average.	On Upper School Average.	Collegiate Institute Grant.	Total.	On Salaries.	On Improvements and Expenses.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
	Whole Number.	1st half, 1881.	2nd half, 1881.												Whole Number.	1st half, 1882.	2nd half, 1882.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
	Total.	Upper.	Total.	Upper.	Candidates.	Admitted.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													</

VIII.—TABLE H.—The

HIGH SCHOOLS.	MONEYS.					MONEYS.	
	RECEIPTS.					EXPENDITURE.	
	Legislative Grant for Teachers' salaries.	Municipal Grants.	Fees.	Balances and other sources.	Total Receipts.	Masters' Salaries.	Building, Rent, and Repairs.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Alexandria	511 13	1748 00		156 19	2415 32	1300 00	
Williamstown	503 62	762 00	31 53	187 58	1484 73	1304 35	9 00
Cornwall	647 35	800 00		780 87	2228 22	1900 00	1 00
Iroquois	541 15	850 00	58 00	141 90	1591 05	1166 67	36 09
Morrisburg	591 24	935 65		40	1527 29	1450 00	
Hawkesbury	519 35	1019 35		572 71	2111 41	1400 00	22 71
Vankleekhill	555 43	869 10	28 50	474 89	1927 92	1349 99	7 20
Kemptville	575 25	1055 29		14 00	1644 54	1500 00	9 98
Prescott	547 14	885 00	105 00	148 58	1685 72	1445 46	3 25
Brockville	652 18	2700 00	163 00	25 96	3541 14	2633 37	28 42
Farmersville	632 55	832 55		6321 23	7786 33	2075 00	44 34
Gananoque	635 60	1176 35		71 96	1883 91	1533 32	
Almonte	567 90	1924 62	16 25	1344 96	3853 73	1682 98	600 00
Carleton Place	584 88	1547 08		317 42	2449 38	1500 00	222 22
Perth C. I.	1561 91	2149 36	302 50	454 18	4467 95	3404 00	27 25
Smith's Falls	568 09	563 81		568 09	1699 99	1414 66	
Arnprior	544 83	1192 21		42 20	1779 24	1400 00	24 23
Pembroke	654 27	569 97		760 94	1985 18	1321 66	450 00
Renfrew	588 77	1829 74		332 95	2751 46	1450 00	43 44
Sydenham	641 09	1500 50		332 97	2474 56	1500 00	75 00
Napanee	617 44	5003 57		117 76	5738 77	2383 69	2853 39
Newburgh	529 71	1498 21			2027 92	1382 92	
Pictou	705 88	1205 83		1378 37	3290 08	2141 67	100 08
Trenton	563 80	1013 80		606 88	2184 48	1349 99	
Brighton	519 26	785 29		1000 57	2305 12	1249 97	
Campbellford	594 72	540 60		550 29	1685 61	1500 00	
Cobourg C. I.	1566 28	650 00	1291 50	2258 81	5766 59	4153 84	66 58
Colborne	487 71	1087 71		573 67	2149 09	1315 25	18 11
Bowmanville	710 47	3210 47		67 82	3988 76	2833 33	305 00
Newcastle	504 35	904 35		250 25	1658 95	940 00	117 21
Port Hope	808 19	1950 00	935 50	334 60	4028 29	3101 66	548 95
Norwood	567 99	931 70			1499 69	1332 36	51 30
Peterborough C. I.	1676 66	4043 52	802 75	381 09	6904 02	4680 00	700 00
Lindsay	819 41	819 41		2085 33	3724 15	3216 66	
Oakwood	521 23	821 23		45	1342 91	1145 00	
Omeme	499 40	499 40		595 40	1594 20	1000 00	
Oshawa	635 51	1978 44		24 42	2638 37	2300 00	93 75
Port Perry	730 19	730 19		1137 21	2597 59	2125 00	
Uxbridge	673 90	1473 90		66 59	2214 39	1948 00	
Whitby C. I.	1567 22	2493 10			4060 33	3575 34	48 51
Markham	638 22	700 00	416 00	292 12	2046 34	1775 00	
Newmarket	576 50	700 00	484 00	990 17	2750 67	1660 00	29 03
Richmond Hill	621 78	850 00	311 75	28 98	1812 51	1518 80	
Weston	620 78	825 00	200 00	45 00	1690 78	1400 00	36 69
Brampton	763 73	2463 73	190 00	92 72	3510 18	2678 33	167 24
Streetsville	527 53	746 00		245 50	1319 03	1137 50	94 21
Barrie C. I.	1754 79	2276 91	501 00	541 80	5074 50	3775 11	241 02
Bradford	526 98	926 98	176 00		1629 96	1005 00	

High Schools.

MONEYS.				No. OF PUPILS ATTENDING.			CHARGES PER TERM.	Actual cost of each High School pupil, based on Total Expenditure.
EXPENDITURE.				Total.	Boys.	Girls.		
Maps, Apparatus, Prizes, and Libraries.	Fuel, Books, and Contingencies.	Total Expenditure.	Balances.					
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.					\$
	133 90	1433 90	981 42	36	23	13	Free	39 80
	147 98	1461 33	23 40	42	20	22	Free	34 80
35 03	236 46	2172 49	55 73	63	26	37	Free	34 47
	135 70	1338 46	252 59	60	29	31	\$1 res.	22 30
	77 29	1527 29		79	41	38	Free	19 23
	256 04	1678 75	432 66	43	19	24	Free	39 03
0 25	128 99	1486 43	441 49	92	40	52	50c., \$1 to non-res.	16 17
38 50	96 06	1644 54		77	38	39	Free	21 35
	172 91	1621 62	64 10	68	33	35	\$1 per m'th to non-res.	23 84
5 40	482 25	3149 44	391 70	166	81	85	\$1 per m'th to non-res.	18 97
	5420 22	7539 56	246 77	118	61	57	Free	63 89
	25 25	1558 57	325 34	79	37	42	Free	19 72
	109 51	2392 49	1461 24	92	50	42	Free	26 00
36 26	365 62	2124 10	325 28	65	40	25	Free	32 67
25 10	909 11	4340 36	127 59	206	95	111	\$4	21 07
	260 23	1699 99		71	29	42	Free	23 22
	327 66	1751 89	27 35	69	21	48	Free	25 37
	117 20	1888 86	96 32	97	57	40	Free	19 46
	208 66	1702 10	1049 36	83	32	51	Free	20 50
	447 13	2072 13	402 43	83	34	49	Free	24 96
	501 28	5738 36	0 41	104	42	62	Free	55 17
	504 89	1887 81	140 11	60	20	40	Free	14 80
	794 76	3036 51	253 57	140	56	84	Free	21 68
67 98	275 82	1693 79	490 69	76	42	34	Free	22 27
	35 27	1285 24	1019 88	45	28	17	Free	28 55
	185 61	1685 61		73	37	36	Free	23 08
	1504 70	5725 12	41 47	182	128	54	\$14 per an., \$12.15 res.	31 45
	546 76	1880 12	268 97	37	19	18	Free	50 81
	700 05	3838 38	150 38	98	53	45	Free	39 16
6 50	175 46	1239 17	419 78	34	15	19	Free	36 44
	341 86	3992 47	35 82	146	61	85	Res. \$2.50, non-res. \$3	27 34
0 63	115 40	1499 69		58	26	32	Free	25 84
	909 92	6289 92	614 10	182	80	102	{ Res. 50c. per m'th., non-res. \$2. }	34 55
	507 49	3724 15		159	81	78	Free	23 42
	117 14	1262 14	80 77	55	29	26	Free	22 94
	586 86	1586 86	7 34	34	12	22	Free	46 65
	244 62	2638 37		94	51	43	Free	28 00
	202 02	2327 02	270 57	139	74	65	Free	16 74
	97 32	2045 32	169 07	95	53	42	Free	21 52
	436 48	4060 33		220	122	98	Free	20 30
	174 40	1949 40	96 94	67	35	32	\$3	29 09
	221 53	1910 56	840 11	70	36	34	\$4	27 28
4 75	223 05	1746 60	65 91	80	51	29	\$2	21 82
	154 92	1591 61	99 17	53	30	23	\$2	30 00
22 39	482 62	3350 58	159 60	165	87	78	\$5 per annum	20 30
	159 60	1391 31	127 72	46	22	24	Free	30 24
	1058 37	5074 50		187	117	70	\$5 per annum	27 13
	219 00	1284 00	345 96	67	38	29	\$2	19 16

VIII.—TABLE H.—The

HIGH SCHOOLS.	MONEYS.					MONEYS.	
	RECEIPTS.					EXPENDITURE.	
	Legislative Grant for Teachers' salaries.	Municipal Grants.	Fees.	Balances and other sources.	Total Receipts.	Masters' Salaries.	Building, Rent, and Repairs.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Collingwood C. I.	1626 42	3426 42	546 75	7232 37	12831 96	4200 00	23 59
Orillia	570 65	2220 65	132 10	20	2923 60	1765 59	21 86
Oakville	553 44	1155 95	.....	2943 64	4653 03	1400 00	2598 95
Dundas	584 24	1630 24	.....	63 22	2277 70	1775 00	175 76
Waterdown	723 12	973 12	256 50	149 39	2102 13	1500 00	.....
Paris	536 00	1736 00	.....	407 45	2679 45	1700 00	43 31
Beamsville	519 57	838 03	.....	354 85	1712 45	1100 00	.....
Grimsby	522 53	1160 48	.....	753 25	2436 26	1475 00	432 86
Niagara	494 28	1352 38	.....	10 75	1857 41	1650 00	121 58
Smithville	576 88	888 45	.....	370 97	1836 30	1196 25	1 00
Drummondville	510 75	910 75	.....	243 20	1664 70	1200 00	30 76
Thorold	585 05	1535 05	.....	450 78	2570 88	1712 85	35 52
Welland	641 00	1641 01	.....	168 01	2450 02	1950 00	20 57
Caledonia	815 82	1060 98	383 10	575 75	2835 65	1978 70	277 25
Cayuga	525 69	1025 69	.....	625 37	2176 75	1344 48	55 43
Dunnville	599 36	1075 73	.....	732 39	2407 48	1380 88	25 88
Port Dover	503 38	503 38	.....	303 10	1309 86	1209 86	.....
Port Rowan	569 69	569 69	.....	1484 63	2624 01	1383 67	548 00
Simcoe	779 28	1283 32	.....	180 00	2242 60	1550 00	241 50
Ingersoll	702 76	1446 00	.....	444 76	2593 52	2225 00	81 05
Woodstock	660 81	2280 81	245 75	8 88	3196 25	2514 50	73 25
Berlin	701 96	2748 26	686 00	1014 87	5151 09	2800 00	246 63
Galt C. I.	1493 36	5076 47	2111 25	.....	8681 08	3853 33	119 27
Elora	693 47	1722 46	.....	470 30	2886 23	1656 96	31 56
Fergus	559 99	953 99	.....	620 21	2134 19	1300 00	.....
Harriston	702 74	1602 74	410 74	1185 38	3901 60	2362 50	4 40
Mount Forest	799 47	1499 47	522 25	56 42	2877 61	2328 69	106 16
Orangeville	672 53	1282 53	.....	202 88	2157 94	1621 48	183 85
Owen Sound	820 42	4696 78	.....	.....	5517 20	3600 00	783 62
Listowel	568 39	1267 34	298 00	1288 62	3422 35	1950 00	186 19
Mitchell	610 02	1010 02	.....	192 99	1813 03	1317 78	80 35
Stratford	986 72	3506 72	.....	3248 44	7741 88	3608 34	81 35
St. Mary's C. I.	1912 87	2880 00	733 50	1541 05	7067 42	4274 16	175 86
Clinton	674 88	1574 88	488 00	460 53	3198 29	2125 00	217 73
Goderich	992 57	2662 57	.....	315 44	3970 58	2996 67	95 12
Seaforth	709 09	1509 09	695 50	62 64	2976 32	2409 80	43 26
Kincardine	576 22	1991 27	.....	20 52	2588 01	2085 00	13 63
Walkerton	656 74	1706 74	.....	2708 49	5071 97	1891 66	123 76
Parkhill	590 03	1012 03	.....	10 50	1612 56	1395 00	80 00
Strathroy	894 39	2794 39	121 00	224 91	4034 69	3147 50	576 22
Wardsville	537 94	535 61	.....	1042 92	2116 47	1230 00	51 23
Aylmer	571 79	900 00	.....	278 05	1749 84	1375 00	35 37
Vienna	531 36	800 00	.....	131 12	1462 48	1331 36	131 12
Chatham	746 69	3067 64	720 00	88 00	4622 33	3520 02	231 04
Sarnia	720 09	2010 78	.....	154 00	2884 87	2366 66	112 52
Windsor	760 72	2126 58	.....	67 00	2954 30	2500 04	.....
Belleville	621 35	1650 48	94 68	.....	2366 51	2200 00	4 00
Brantford C. I.	2034 96	5500 00	2058 00	526 70	10119 66	6977 29	245 27

High Schools.

MONEYS.				No. OF PUPILS ATTENDING.			CHARGES PER TERM.	Actual cost of each High School pupil, based on Total Expenditure.
EXPENDITURE.				Total.	Boys.	Girls.		
Maps, Apparatus, Prizes, and Libraries.	Fuel, Books, and Con- tingencies.	Total Expenditure.	Balances.					
% c.	% c.	% c.	% c.					% c.
.....	8608 37	12831 96	.....	254	187	67	\$3, \$2	50 52
.....	1124 95	2912 40	11 20	85	49	36	25c. per month	34 26
.....	285 67	4284 62	368 41	49	20	29	Free	87 43
14 45	287 71	2252 92	24 78	75	29	46	Free	30 00
.....	168 45	1668 45	433 68	107	50	57	\$1.50 per quarter	15 59
.....	376 70	2120 01	559 44	54	22	32	Free	39 26
2 13	610 32	1712 45	.....	30	15	15	Free	57 06
.....	514 08	2421 94	14 32	42	21	21	Free	57 64
.....	82 16	1853 74	3 67	39	20	19	Free	47 51
10 23	110 00	1317 48	518 82	54	28	26	Free	24 39
.....	360 45	1591 21	73 49	75	28	47	Free	21 21
.....	219 66	1968 03	602 85	75	30	45	Free	26 24
.....	336 78	2307 35	142 67	104	49	55	Free	22 18
5 45	313 00	2574 40	261 25	146	77	69	50c., \$1, \$2	17 63
18 40	181 05	1599 36	577 39	46	19	27	Free	34 76
.....	740 63	2147 39	260 09	78	29	49	Free	27 52
100 00	.....	1309 86	.....	51	30	21	Free	25 66
.....	692 34	2624 01	.....	53	25	28	Free	49 50
.....	451 10	2242 60	.....	104	47	57	Free	21 55
.....	282 08	2588 13	5 39	129	67	62	Free	20 06
.....	492 86	3080 61	115 64	85	39	46	\$1	36 23
69 55	1275 39	4391 57	759 52	105	73	32	\$3	41 82
.....	4698 27	8670 87	10 21	123	88	35	\$6, \$6, \$8	70 49
5 50	61 88	1755 60	1130 63	105	48	57	Free	16 71
21 00	152 59	1473 59	660 60	84	52	32	Free	17 53
22 53	926 02	3315 45	586 15	94	64	30	\$2, \$2, \$2.50	35 26
41 34	145 02	2621 21	256 40	125	65	60	\$2	20 97
.....	135 89	1941 22	216 72	127	79	48	Free	15 29
.....	1133 58	5517 20	.....	185	63	122	Free	29 28
.....	1245 40	3381 59	40 76	99	44	55	{ Res. \$6, \$3, \$1.50, non-res. \$4, \$2, \$1. }	34 15
.....	246 50	1644 63	168 40	114	46	68	Free	14 42
54 00	1428 74	5172 43	2569 45	203	92	111	Free	25 47
.....	1909 74	6359 76	707 66	236	119	117	Non-res. \$1	26 94
45 07	580 60	2968 40	229 89	97	52	45	\$3, \$3, \$4	30 60
.....	307 26	3399 05	571 53	173	77	96	Free	19 65
.....	243 98	2697 04	279 28	112	49	63	\$3.50	24 08
126 00	309 40	2534 03	53 98	87	48	39	Free	29 12
32 00	2870 14	4917 56	154 41	94	42	52	Free	52 30
.....	137 56	1612 56	.....	79	41	38	Free	20 22
.....	40 14	3763 86	270 83	233	134	99	Free	16 15
.....	776 14	2057 37	59 10	46	24	22	Free	44 70
5 00	203 08	1618 45	131 39	80	42	38	Free	20 23
.....	.....	1462 48	.....	41	17	24	Free	35 66
63 50	754 34	4568 90	53 43	210	96	114	Res. \$3, non-res. \$2...	21 75
.....	405 69	2884 87	.....	172	70	102	Free	16 76
.....	454 26	2954 30	.....	100	43	57	Free	29 54
.....	162 51	2366 51	.....	150	59	91	Free	15 77
58 57	983 53	8264 66	1855 00	283	156	127	\$10, non-res. \$16	29 20

VIII.—TABLE H.—The

HIGH SCHOOLS.	MONEYS.					MONEYS.	
	RECEIPTS.					EXPENDITURE.	
	Legislative Grant for Teachers' Salaries.	Municipal Grants.	Fees.	Balances and other sources.	Total Receipts.	Masters' Salaries.	Building, Rent, and Repairs.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Guelph	793 07	3948 09	207 00	81 15	5029 31	3233 34	174 47
Hamilton C. I.	2638 04	12306 83	1453 45	.....	16398 32	13599 88	86 46
Kingston C. I.	1427 78	2000 00	1346 90	1020 47	5795 15	4487 68	118 00
London C. I.	1767 33	5864 47	453 00	352 29	8437 09	6539 02	89 89
Ottawa C. I.	1534 17	4800 93	1927 60	1029 07	9291 77	5742 51	1665 26
St. Catharines C. I.	2542 87	5360 00	1335 90	47 98	9286 75	8306 62	.....
St. Thomas C. I.	1788 18	4039 45	5 00	.....	5832 63	4819 85	244 60
Toronto C. I.	2118 06	5276 00	6024 39	476 27	13894 72	11183 33	1140 23
Total, 1882	84304 35	196438 66	29269 64	63137 95	373150 60	253863 83	19361 74
Total, 1881	83288 32	200814 61	30891 08	56256 01	571250 02	257218 25	23703 31
Increase	1016 03	.....	.....	6881 94	1900 58	.....	.....
Decrease .....	.....	4375 95	1621 44	.....	.....	3354 42	4341 57

High Schools.

MONEYS.				No. of Pupils Attending.			Charges per Term.	Actual cost of each High School pupil, based on Total Expenditure.
Expenditure.								
Maps, Apparatus, Prizes, and Libraries.	Fuel, Books, and Con- tingencies.	Total Expenditure.	Balances.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.		
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.					\$ c.
84 02	1285 61	4827 44	201 87	214	112	102	Non-res. \$1 per m'th..	22 56
.....	2711 98	16398 32	.....	585	287	298	60c., \$1.50, \$5.....	28 03
137 24	713 61	5456 53	338 62	169	98	71	\$5.25	32 39
.....	88 50	6717 41	1719 68	314	161	153	\$3 non-res	21 39
469 54	1389 11	9266 43	25 35	214	149	65	\$12 res., \$24 non-res...	43 30
.....	977 21	9283 83	2 92	360	210	150	{ Free to res., \$16 per { annum to non-res. .. }	25 79
.....	768 18	5832 63	.....	435	239	196	Free	13 41
193 22	1377 94	13894 72	.....	435	239	196	\$5, \$4.37, \$4	31 94
1821 53	68673 52	343720 62	29429 98	12473	6410	6063	{ 67 free	Av. C. I. 29 30
							{ 37 fee.....	Av. H. S. 26 61
								Av. 27 56
2160 74	62768 23	345850 53	25399 49	13136	6952	6184	{ 69 free	Av. C. I. 33 00
							{ 35 fee.....	Av. H. S. 25 00
								Av. 26 00
.....	5905 29	.....	4030 49	.....	.....	.....	2 fee	{ Av. 1 56
								{ H. S. 1 61
339 21	.....	2129 91	.....	663	542	121	2 free	C. I. 3 70

IX.—TABLE I.—The

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE VARIOUS

HIGH SCHOOLS.	SUBJECTS.								
	In Christian Morals.	In English Grammar and Literature.	In Composition.	In Reading, Dictation and Elocution.	In Penmanship.	In Linear Drawing.	In Book-keeping and Commercial Transactions.	In Arithmetic.	In Algebra.
Alexandria	36	36	36	36	36	...	9	36	36
Williamstown .....	...	42	42	42	12	24	3	42	42
Cornwall .....	...	63	63	63	63	43	9	63	63
Iroquois .....	...	60	60	60	25	...	15	60	65
Morrisburg .....	...	79	79	79	20	...	25	79	70
Hawkesbury	43	43	43	43	30	43	43	43	38
Vankleekhil .....	...	92	92	92	20	46	12	92	86
Kemptville .....	...	77	77	77	25	77	27	77	77
Prescott .....	...	68	68	67	67	36	25	67	55
Brockville .....	...	166	166	166	107	83	50	166	166
Farmersville	118	118	118	118	30	...	16	118	118
Gananoque .....	...	79	72	72	41	...	27	77	75
Almonte .....	...	92	92	92	92	40	10	92	92
Carleton Place .....	...	65	65	65	34	34	30	65	55
Perth, C. I. ....	...	206	206	206	127	117	48	206	206
Smith's Falls .....	...	71	71	71	42	1	42	71	71
Arnprior	69	69	69	69	69	35	69	69	69
Pembroke .....	...	54	54	54	54	24	13	54	20
Renfrew	83	83	83	83	...	58	83	83	72
Sydenham	83	83	83	83	83	...	42	83	83
Napanee	104	104	104	104	...	...	15	104	104
Newburgh .....	...	60	60	60	60	...	60	60	59
Picton .....	...	140	140	140	75	...	60	140	140
Trenton .....	...	76	76	76	...	19	29	76	76
Brighton .....	...	45	23	45	...	...	33	45	45
Campbellford .....	...	73	73	73	73	...	22	73	73
Cobourg, C. I. ....	...	170	170	75	80	40	65	170	160
Colborne .....	...	37	37	37	...	...	21	37	37
Bowmanville	98	98	98	98	42	...	42	98	75
Newcastle	34	34	34	34	34	31	15	34	34
Port Hope .....	...	146	146	106	106	106	41	146	146
Norwood .....	...	58	58	58	17	...	9	58	52
Peterborough C. I. ....	...	182	182	182	182	...	12	182	182
Lindsay .....	...	159	159	159	159	60	120	159	150
Oakwood .....	...	55	55	55	55	...	9	55	35
Omeme	40	40	40	40	40	40	35	40	40
Oshawa .....	...	94	94	94	94	...	94	94	94
Port Perry .....	...	139	139	139	94	94	62	139	139
Uxbridge .....	...	95	95	95	...	...	45	95	87
Whitby C. I. ....	...	200	200	200	140	52	156	200	200
Markham	67	67	67	67	67	...	13	67	67
Newmarket .....	...	70	70	70	...	40	41	70	70
Richmond Hill .....	...	80	80	80	35	...	59	80	80
Weston	53	53	53	53	53	...	12	53	53
Brampton .....	...	165	165	165	28	...	30	165	145
Streetsville .....	...	44	44	44	44	...	15	44	44
Barrie C. I.	187	187	177	177	64	...	71	187	175
Bradford .....	...	67	67	67	67	...	10	67	67

High Schools.

BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

SUBJECTS.

In Geometry.	In Logic.	In Trigonometry.	In Mensuration.	In History.	In Geography and Astronomy.	In Natural Philosophy.	In Chemistry and Agriculture.	In Natural History.	In Physiology.	In Elements of Civil Government.	In French.	In German.	In Latin.	In Greek.	In Gymnastics and Drill.
34				36	36	4	4				12		18		
42				42	42	13	13	24			20		19	10	12
63	3			63	63	9	9				41	18	25	5	
40			32	60	60	15	15				21		23	8	
71	2		79	77	77	18	18				32		15		
38			43	43	43	7	7				10		4		43
92			92	92	92	4	4				74		10	4	46
77			77	77	77	25	25				12		42	7	30
55	1		67	67	67	3	3				34		15		
130	1		30	166	166	18	18				80		70	5	
100	1		118	118	118	16	16	58			24		70	2	58
68	2		25	79	79	9	9				41	1	23	3	29
92	1		28	92	92	5	5				47		37	9	
55			30	60	60	6	6	16			25		30	3	16
178	4		70	206	206	26	26	15			99	27	114	11	
66			19	71	71	3	38				41	8	23	2	71
69			69	69	69	3	3				48	2	8	2	35
23			20	54	54	10	10	4			28		29		24
83			83	83	83	21	21				34	3	15	2	32
83			83	83	83	42	42				23		15	7	
104	1		104	104	104	15	15				20		15	6	
60			60	60	60	20	20				12		6		60
140			66	140	140	11	11				78		32	8	
74	4		76	76	76	4	7		18		32	2	30	12	23
42			45	45	45	6	13				14	1	19	2	
73			42	73	73	15	24				35		12	3	37
154	8		72	172	170	60	65				35	3	103	45	
37				36	37				9		15		19	2	
60			80	98	98	16	16				25	20	20	4	
34			34	34	34				8		19		15	1	
146	9			146	146	27	27		27		146	15	29	11	146
50				58	58	9	9		40		32		16		
162	6		182	182	182	12	12				96	9	72	3	
150	5		159	159	150	50	50				80	5	70	8	
35				55	55						25		14		
38			2	40	40	2	14		35		14		3		40
60	1		94	94	94	1	1			33	52	8	25	3	64
139	16		139	139	139	62	62	33	62		51		32	13	139
83	3		72	95	70	21	21				32	4	29	7	
200	4		200	200	200	12	18				97	7	115	34	122
67	6		67	67	67	6	6				32		27	7	
70	1			70	70	7	10				40	6	18	4	28
74			22	80	80	9	12				34	3	31	9	50
53	4		53	53	53	12	12				6	2	35	6	
145	6		70	165	165	30	30				74	6	50	8	
44			44	44	44	11	11				12		8	2	
185	6		187	187	187	27	27	19			105	11	111	20	
67			67	67	67	10	10				29	6	38		38

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE VARIOUS

HIGH SCHOOLS.	SUBJECTS.								
	In Christian Morals.	In English Grammar and Literature.	In Composition.	In Reading, Dictation and Elocution.	In Penmanship.	In Linear Drawing.	In Book-keeping and Commercial Transactions.	In Arithmetic.	In Algebra.
Collingwood C. I.		254	254	92	92		90	254	254
Orillia	85	85	85	85	34	85	49	85	80
Oakville		49	49	49	12	16	30	49	49
Dundas		75	75	75	75		40	75	63
Waterdown		107	107	107	39		32	107	103
Paris		54	54	54	36		25	54	48
Beamsville		30	30	28	22		22	30	28
Grimsby		42	42	42	20	36	20	42	32
Niagara	39	39	39	39	39	9	28	39	30
Smithville	54	54	54	54	54		25	54	54
Drummondville		75	75	75	75	57	38	75	47
Thorold		75	75	75	15		15	75	75
Welland		104	104	101	85		18	101	101
Caledonia		146	146	146	146			146	146
Cayuga		46	46	46	46	11	24	46	18
Dunnville		78	78	78	78		16	77	77
Port Dover		51	51	51	51	32	45	51	51
Port Rowan		53	53	53	20		43	53	53
Simcoe		104	104	104	104		11	104	104
Ingersoll		129	129	129	100	85	40	128	129
Woodstock		85	85	47	47	78	64	85	85
Berlin		102	103	94	50	42	8	104	99
Galt C. I.		123	123	113	90	20	103	123	85
Elora	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105
Fergus		84	84	84	84		50	84	70
Harriston		94	95	94			30	94	94
Mount Forest		125	125	125	125	40	25	125	125
Orangeville		127	127	127			30	127	127
Owen Sound	185	185	185		109		66	184	184
Listowel		99	99	99	99	45	20	99	99
Mitchell		114	114	114	80		64	112	103
Stratford		203	203	203	203		180	203	203
St. Mary's C. I.		236	236	236	60	120	236	236	236
Clinton	97	97	97	97	97		97	97	97
Goderich	173	173	173	166	50	35	50	173	171
Seaforth		112	112	112	72		112	112	112
Kincardine		87	87	87			40	87	87
Walkerton		94	94	94			48	94	94
Parkhill		79	79	79	79		44	79	79
Strathroy		233	233	233	181		202	233	233
Wardsville		45	46	46	36	28	19	46	38
Aylmer		80	80	80	80	50	62	80	80
Vienna		41	41	41			8	41	40
Chatham		210	210	47	47	95	33	210	201
Sarnia		172	172	172	172		126	172	161
Windsor		99	99	99	60	50	20	99	99
Belleville		150	100	150	150	116	52	150	121
Brantford C. I.		286	286	286	80	60	87	286	286

High Schools.

BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

SUBJECTS.

In Geometry.	In Logic.	In Trigonometry.	In Mensuration.	In History.	In Geography and Astronomy.	In Natural Philosophy.	In Chemistry and Agriculture.	In Natural History.	In Physiology.	In Elements of Civil Government.	In French.	In German.	In Latin.	In Greek.	In Gymnastics and Drill.
254		15	187	251	251	100	102				76	5	70	16	96
81			85	85	85	9	10				41		36	6	
47		1	20	49	47	19	19		18		21		9	1	17
63				75	75	4	4				46		29	3	
107		1	107	107	107	10	26				45		28	4	
48			27	54	54	15	15				23		49		22
30		2	15	30	30	2	2		6		16	5	6	2	15
32		3	42	42	42					6	22	4	8	1	29
15			25	30	30		2				20		5		24
53		3	54	54	54	18	18				21	1	14	3	
43			32	75	75						25		32	1	28
70			20	75	75	15	15				50		10	2	
101		5		101	89	11	11				15	9	83	10	
146		1	62	146	146	14	14				28		50	6	146
46				46	46				13		28		13	1	
77			42	78	78	18	12				30		17	3	46
51				51	51	6	3				25		27	5	35
50			53	53	53	24	24	7			19		9		
98			37	104	104	11	11				51		31	6	
115		4	128	129	129	28	30				53	5	55	14	110
81			85	85	85	9	9				46		28	1	82
102		3	105	102	90	3	34	12			34	69	27	1	30
80		12	45	108	123	24	40	30	30		55	22	87	20	83
26		2	105	105	105	8	8	2			34	20	19		47
65				84	84	14	14				34	1	24	4	45
94		5	62	94	95	19	21				54	13	35	7	32
125		5	25	125	125	25	25				28	12	20	5	125
127		3	127	127	127	36	36				46	30	40	8	
184		5	183	183	183	45	46				81	18	48	4	
99			99	99	99	8	8				26	18	28	10	
63			55	112	112	9	14				22	51	15	1	24
203		2	203	203	203	7	7			203	84	80	70	4	
236		15	150	236	236	60	60				40	15	120	25	140
97		8	97	97	97	35	35		35	97	46	8	25	8	
170		4	173	173	173	37	37				82	12	55	8	
112		2	70	112	112	19	19				93	10	30	3	
87			87	87	87	23	23				33		25	4	30
94		1		94	94	22	22				31	39	28	5	
75			79	79	79	12	12	4			23		14		
233		6	233	233	233	34	34		35		81	16	92	9	141
40		1	16	46	46	7	10	6	15		14		10		
80			80	80	80	20	6		12		12		30		
36		1		41	41	3	3				14		10		
187				210	210	42	35		95		47	11	33	7	210
172			68	172	172	18	18				87		48		
99		2	40	99	99	4	4				58		28	1	
67				150	150	18	15	17			48	9	36	6	
286		20	90	286	286	50	57				90	30	135	50	

IX.—TABLE I.—The

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE VARIOUS

HIGH SCHOOLS.	SUBJECTS.								
	In Christian Morals.	In English Grammar and Literature.	In Composition.	In Reading, Dictation and Elocution.	In Penmanship.	In Linear Drawing.	In Book-keeping and Commercial Transactions.	In Arithmetic.	In Algebra.
Guelph		214	214	214	166	40	214	214	214
Hamilton C. I.		585	585	585	450	298	280	579	585
Kingston C. I.	169	169	169	169	116	40	64	169	136
London C. I.		314	314	314	314	314	270	314	314
Ottawa C. I.		214	214	196	146	112	146	214	214
St. Catharines C. I.		360	360	258	142	158	142	360	360
St. Thomas C. I.		310	310	310	121	121	140	310	245
Toronto C. I.		435	435	435	355	.....	.....	435	435
Totals, 1882	1922	12275	12189	11425	7695	3441	5642	12261	11742
do 1881	1884	13086	13050	12290	7101	1595	5005	13097	13032
Increase	38	.....	.....	.....	594	1846	637	.....	.....
Decrease .....	.....	811	861	865	.....	.....	.....	836	1290
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL NUMBER ATTENDING									
Collegiate Institutes	8	98	98	88	60	33	45	98	91
High Schools	19	100	98	94	64	25	47	100	95
Total Coll. Inst. and High Schools...	16	99	98	92	62	28	45	99	94

High Schools.

BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

SUBJECTS.

In Geometry.	In Logic.	In Trigonometry.	In Mensuration.	In History.	In Geography and Astronomy.	In Natural Philosophy.	In Chemistry and Agriculture.	In Natural History.	In Physiology.	In Elements of Civil Government.	In French.	In German.	In Latin.	In Greek.	In Gymnastics and Drill.
214			48	214	214	4	7	.....	.....	.....	60	20	87	12	.....
425 ..		40	579	579	579	31	97	50	10	.....	316	71	278	54	300
138		6	136	160	160	24	54	.....	.....	.....	82	28	86	10	81
300		6	59	314	314	27	29	.....	.....	.....	166	14	114	14	290
214		18	88	214	146	28	56	.....	27	.....	172	23	159	47	138
360		37	360	360	350	78	78	.....	.....	.....	177	36	165	45	.....
245		12	310	310	310	45	45	.....	.....	.....	102	27	128	14	310
400		40	435	435	435	35	390	60	60	.....	302	63	234	46	435
11148		397	8003	12220	12106	1880	2523	275	637	339	5363	962	4591	815	4259
12926 4		593	8383	12937	12802	2431	2855	64	71	424	5938	877	5389	967	2503
.....								211	566	...	.....	85	.....	.....	1756
1778 4		196	380	717	696	551	332	.....	.....	85	575	.....	798	152	.....
88 ...		6	71	98	95	15	27	4	3	.....	47	9	48	10	47
91		2	60	100	98	15	17	1	6	3	42	7	31	4	28
90		3	64	99	97	15	21	2	5	3	43	8	37	7	34

MISCELLANEOUS

HIGH SCHOOLS.

	Brick, Stone or Frame.	Freehold, Leased or Rented.	Size of Playground.	Schools under United Boards.	Number of Maps in School.	Number of Globes in School.	Schools in which the Bible is read.	Schools in which there are daily Prayers.
			Acres.					
Alexandria	B.	F.	1		12			
Williamstown	B.	F.	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	18	1		1
Cornwall	B.	F.	$1\frac{1}{5}$		25	1		1
Iroquois	S.	L.	1		12	2	1	1
Morrisburg	B.	F.	1	1	9	1		1
Hawkesbury	B.	F.	2	1	19	2		1
Vankleekhill	B.	F.	1		9	1		1
Kemptville	B.	F.	$1\frac{3}{4}$	1	25	4		1
Prescott	S.	F.	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	10	2	1	1
Brockville	S.	F.	$\frac{1}{2}$		20	1		1
Farmersville	S.	F.	2	1	10	2	1	1
Gananoque	S.	F.	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	30	1		1
Almonte	S.	R.	1	1	12	2		
Carleton Place	S.	F.	$\frac{3}{4}$	1	12	3		1
Perth C. I.	B.	F.	$5\frac{1}{2}$	1	11		1	1
Smith's Falls	S.	F.	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	18	2	1	1
Arnprior	B.	F.	4	1	14	1		1
Pembroke	B.	R.	1	1	8			
Renfrew	B.	F.	3	1	6			
Sydenham	S.	F.	$1\frac{1}{2}$		16	1	1	
Napanee	B.	F.	7	1	50	2		1
Newburgh	S.	F.	$1\frac{1}{2}$		8	1		1
Pictou	B.	F.	$\frac{3}{4}$		10			1
Trenton	B.	F.	1		6	1	1	1
Brighton	B.	F.	$\frac{3}{4}$	1	15	1	1	1
Campbellford	S.	F.	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	12	1		
Cobourg, C. I.	B.	F.	$\frac{1}{4}$		24	2	1	1
Colborne	B.	F.	1	1			1	1
Bowmanville	B.	F.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1	12	3	1	1
Newcastle	B.	F.	1	1	25	1		1
Port Hope	B.	F.	$\frac{1}{4}$		20	2	1	1
Norwood	B.	F.	1	1	9	1		1
Peterborough, C. I.	B.	F.	2	1	27	1		
Lindsay	B.	F.	5	1	20	2		1
Oakwood	B.	F.	$\frac{1}{4}$		10	1	1	1
Omeme	F.	F.	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	36		1	1
Oshawa	B.	F.	2	1	6	2	1	
Port Perry	B.	F.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1	25	1		1
Uxbridge	B.	F.	2	1	25	2		1
Whitby, C. I.	B.	F.	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	66	1		1
Markham	B.	F.	$1\frac{1}{2}$		21	1		1
Newmarket	B.	F.	2		25	1		1
Richmond Hill	B.	F.	1	1	17	1		1
Weston	B.	F.	$1\frac{1}{4}$		18	1	1	1
Brampton	B.	F.	5		22			1
Streetsville	B.	F.	$\frac{1}{4}$		15	2		1
Barrie, C. I.	B.	F.	3		12	1		
Bradford	B.	F.	2		10	2		

High Schools.

INFORMATION.

Number of pupils who Matriculated at any University.	Number of pupils who entered mercantile life.	Number of pupils who became occupied with agriculture.	Number of pupils who joined any learned profession.	Number of pupils who left for other occupations.	Number of pupils in Preparatory Department.	Number of masters and teachers.	Salary of head master.	HEAD MASTERS AND THEIR UNIVERSITIES.
1	3	4	1	2		2	\$800	W. D. Johnston, B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .
1	3	2		1		2	800	Thomas Scales, B.A., <i>Queen's</i> .
1	4	4				2	1100	James Smith, M.A., <i>Aberdeen</i> .
1	8	5		3		2	800	W. A. Whitney, M.A., <i>Victoria</i> .
2	3	7	5	20		2	850	John O. McGregor, M.A., <i>Toronto</i> .
	3	5	9	6		2	900	John A. Houston, B.A., <i>Trinity</i> .
	8	26		12		2	850	F. O. Page, B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .
1	3	5		17		2	1000	James A. Carman, B.A., <i>Albert</i> .
	9	3	5	6		1	1000	M. McPherson, M.A., <i>Victoria</i> .
	20	5		5		3	1200	Rev. C. L. Worrell, B.A., <i>Trinity</i> .
	4	6	30	6		3	900	O. J. Jolliffe, M.A., <i>Victoria</i> .
	3		4	1		2	800	W. K. T. Smellie, B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .
	5	1		7		3	900	Peter C. McGregor, B.A., <i>Queen's</i> .
2						2	800	Stephen Burwash, B.A., <i>Certificate</i> .
3	7	15	15	8		5	1200	William Rothwell, B.A., <i>Queen's</i> .
2	1	1	8	12		2	900	J. A. Clarke, M.A., <i>Victoria</i> .
1	6	1		26		2	800	F. F. MacNab, B.A., <i>Queen's</i> .
	5	1	2	12		2	800	A. McKillop, B.A., <i>Queen's</i> .
1	4					2	750	Charles McDowell, B.A., <i>Queen's</i> .
4	3	5		12		2	1200	J. E. Burgess, M.A., <i>Queen's</i> .
1						3	1200	Cortez Fessenden, B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .
	3				40	2	700	David Hicks, B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .
2	20	6		40		3	1000	Robert Dobson, B.A., <i>Victoria</i> .
	5	2	2	1		2	1000	H. E. Kennedy, M.A., <i>Certificate</i> .
	6		20		50	2	900	George B. Ward, M.A., <i>McGill</i> .
19	6	5	6	20	50	2	1000	A. G. Knight, B.A., <i>Victoria</i> .
	2		6			5	1200	D. C. McHenry, M.A., <i>Victoria</i> .
6	5	12		22		1	800	Henry M. Hicks, M.A., <i>Toronto</i> .
1	3	1	2			3	1300	W. W. Tambllyn, M.A., <i>Toronto</i> .
2	10	5	3	41		2	800	John McBride, B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .
	1	7				4	1200	Adam Purslow, M.A., LL.D., <i>Victoria</i> .
10						2	800	John Davidson, B.A., <i>Victoria</i> .
1	30	10	30	20		5	1100	John Dixon, B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .
		5	6	8		4	1200	W. E. Tilley, M.A., <i>Victoria</i> .
1	3					2	750	J. H. Brethour, M.A., <i>Victoria</i> .
1	6	5	4			2	700	W. M. Elliott, M.A., <i>Victoria</i> .
3	15	8	6	7		3	1200	Lyman C. Smith, B.A., <i>Victoria</i> .
1	3	7		30		3	1400	Dugald McBride, B.A., <i>Victoria</i> .
5	13	10	10	32		3	1200	John J. Magee, B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .
1				25		6	1400	Geo. H. Robinson, M.A., <i>Toronto</i> .
				10		2	900	Dion C. Sullivan, LL.B., <i>Certificate</i> .
13	4	3	8	6		2	1000	J. E. Dickson, B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .
3	7	2	15			2	1000	William McBride, M.A., <i>Toronto</i> .
5	6	10	3	10		2	1000	George Wallace, B.A., <i>Dublin</i> .
			28			4	1000	Alexander Murray, M.A., <i>Aberdeen</i> .
6	15	8	27	8		2	750	W. H. Law, B.A., M.D., <i>Victoria</i> .
	5	5	4	20		5	1250	H. B. Spotton, M.A., <i>Toronto</i> .
				10	1	2	1000	Wm. Forrest, M.D., B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .

MISCELLANEOUS

HIGH SCHOOLS.		Brick, Stone or Frame.	Freehold, Leased or Rented.	Size of Playground.	Schools under United Boards.	Number of Maps in School.	Number of Globes in School.	Schools in which the Bible is read.	Schools in which there are daily Prayers.
				acres.					
Collingwood C. I.	B.	F.	1	1	24	2	1	1	1
Orillia	B.	F.	3		12	1		1	1
Oakville	B.	F.	$\frac{3}{4}$		6	1	1	1	1
Dundas	B.	F.	1	1	17	2		1	1
Waterdown	S.	F.	$3\frac{3}{4}$	1	20	1		1	1
Paris	B.	F.	$4\frac{1}{2}$	1	27	1	1	1	1
Beamsville	B.	F.	$2\frac{1}{2}$	1	19	2	1	1	1
Grimsby	F.	F.	$1\frac{1}{2}$		13	2		1	1
Niagara	B.	F.	$1\frac{1}{2}$		12			1	1
Smithville	F.	F.	1		24				1
Drummondville	F.	F.	2		25	1			1
Thorold	B.	F.	2		20	1			1
Welland	B.	F.	1		25	2	1	1	1
Caledonia	B.	F.	1	1	21	1	1	1	1
Cayuga	B.	F.	$\frac{1}{2}$		14	1			
Dunnville	F.	F.			13		1		1
Port Dover	B.	F.	2	1	20	1	1	1	1
Port Rowan	B.	F.	$2\frac{1}{2}$	1	20	2			1
Simcoe	B.	F.	2	1	30	4	1	1	1
Ingersoll	B.	F.	$2\frac{1}{2}$	1	20	1	1	1	1
Woodstock	B.	F.	1		12	1	1	1	1
Berlin	B.	F.	3		16	1	1	1	1
Galt, C. I.	S.	F.	5		45	4	1	1	1
Elora	S.	R.	1		35	1			1
Fergus	S.	F.	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	6		1		1
Harriston	B.	F.	3		12	1			1
Mount Forest	F.	F.	$2\frac{1}{4}$		14	1	1	1	1
Orangeville	B.	F.	2		20	1			1
Owen Sound	B.	F.	$4\frac{1}{2}$	1	25		1	1	1
Listowel	B.	F.	$2\frac{1}{4}$		18	2			1
Mitchell	B.	F.	1		22	2			1
Stratford	B.	F.	3		24	1			1
St. Mary's, C. I.	B.	F.	1		16	2	2	1	1
Clinton	B.	F.	$3\frac{1}{4}$		12	2		1	1
Goderich	B.	F.	$1\frac{1}{2}$		18	4			1
Seaforth	B.	F.	4		29				1
Kincardine	B.	F.	3	1	15	1	1	1	1
Walkerton	B.	F.	$1\frac{1}{4}$		16	1	1	1	1
Parkhill	B.	R.	1	1	6	2			1
Strathroy	B.	F.	$2\frac{1}{2}$		17	3	3	1	1
Wardsville	B.	F.	2	1	12	2	2		
Aylmer	B.	F.	$\frac{1}{2}$		24	2			1
Vienna	B.	F.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1	21	1			1
Chatham	B.	F.	$1\frac{1}{2}$		23	2	1	1	1
Sarnia	B.	F.	$1\frac{1}{4}$		28	3	3	1	1
Windsor	B.	F.	$\frac{1}{8}$	1	12	1	1	1	1
Belleville	B.	F.	1	1	22	2	2	1	1
Brantford C. I.	B.	F.	1		30	2	2	1	1

High Schools.

INFORMATION.

Number of pupils who Matriculated at any University.	Number of pupils who entered mercantile life.	Number of pupils who became occupied with agriculture.	Number of pupils who joined any learned profession.	Number of pupils who left for other occupations.	Number of pupils in Preparatory Department.	Number of masters and teachers.	Salary of head master.	HEAD MASTERS AND THEIR UNIVERSITIES.
							\$	
4	6	2	15	4	.....	5	1200	Wm. Williams, B.A., <i>Toronto.</i>
1	4	6	.....	12	.....	2	950	J. Ryerson, B.A., <i>Toronto.</i>
1	4	.....	6	3	.....	2	800	N. J. Wellwood, B.A., <i>Toronto.</i>
4	2	6	2	13	.....	2	1000	J. D. Bissonnette, B.A., <i>Queen's.</i>
.....	12	15	22	8	.....	2	1000	D. H. Hunter, B.A., <i>Toronto.</i>
.....	11	3	2	7	.....	2	1100	J. W. Acres, B.A., <i>Trinity.</i>
2	2	2	1	3	.....	2	700	A. W. Beavley, B.A., <i>Toronto.</i>
.....	5	3	1	6	.....	2	1000	Edward L. Curry, B.A., <i>Cambridge.</i>
.....	2	3	1	5	.....	2	900	A. Andrews, <i>Certificate.</i>
.....	1	6	.....	8	.....	2	750	A. C. Crosby, B.A., <i>Albert.</i>
4	5	2	.....	8	.....	2	800	H. C. Sells, B.A., <i>Toronto.</i>
7	8	5	.....	5	.....	2	1200	Andrew McCulloch, M.A., <i>Queen's.</i>
2	10	13	17	.....	.....	3	1000	J. M. Dunn, B.A., LL.B., <i>Toronto.</i>
1	20	30	20	5	.....	3	800	Alex. B. Davidson, B.A., <i>Toronto.</i>
.....	.....	5	1	22	.....	2	700	Addison Cole, B.A., <i>Toronto.</i>
8	7	2	.....	10	.....	2	800	Andrew Nugent, B.A., <i>Queen's.</i>
.....	6	6	.....	6	.....	2	700	S. F. Passmore, B.A., <i>Toronto.</i>
.....	2	.....	2	19	.....	2	950	W. W. Rutherford, B.A., <i>Toronto.</i>
.....	6	2	15	8	.....	2	1075	Rev. George Grant, B.A., <i>Toronto.</i>
4	10	8	25	8	.....	3	1000	F. W. Merchant, B.A., <i>Albert.</i>
.....	10	2	1	20	.....	3	1050	George Strachon, B.A., <i>Albert.</i>
2	12	8	5	20	.....	3	1200	James W. Connor, B.A., <i>Toronto.</i>
6	22	8	16	13	.....	5	2000	John E. Bryant, M.A., <i>Toronto.</i>
2	10	20	23	10	.....	2	950	Sylvanus Phillips, B.A., <i>Victoria.</i>
.....	16	11	3	10	.....	2	800	C. F. McGillivray, B.A., <i>Toronto.</i>
2	4	6	.....	16	.....	3	1200	James McMurchie, B.A., <i>Toronto.</i>
3	6	8	.....	36	.....	3	1100	Joseph Reid, B.A., LL.B., <i>Toronto.</i>
1	10	6	16	5	.....	2	1000	Alexander Steele, B.A., <i>Toronto.</i>
2	.....	20	10	15	.....	4	1200	Wm. O'Connor, M.A., <i>Queen's, Ireland</i>
.....	5	.....	10	10	.....	2	900	A. B. MacCallum, M.A., <i>Queen's.</i>
1	4	8	13	16	.....	2	900	William Elliot, B.A., <i>Toronto.</i>
.....	20	10	2	20	.....	4	1100	C. J. Macgregor, M.A., <i>Toronto.</i>
6	5	10	30	.....	.....	5	1200	J. E. Wetherell, B.A., <i>Toronto.</i>
2	10	8	4	20	.....	3	1100	James Turnbull, B.A., <i>Toronto.</i>
3	10	.....	20	.....	.....	4	1000	Hugh I. Strang, B.A., <i>Toronto.</i>
.....	6	2	15	9	.....	3	1200	J. C. Harstone, B.A., <i>Toronto.</i>
2	6	.....	.....	4	.....	3	900	Benjamin Freer, <i>Certificate.</i>
.....	4	3	1	24	.....	3	1000	J. Morgan, B.A., <i>Toronto.</i>
.....	4	5	2	3	.....	2	800	Edmund M. Bigg, M.A., <i>Toronto.</i>
3	10	25	35	10	.....	4	1000	L. E. Embree, B.A., <i>Toronto.</i>
.....	2	3	7	1	.....	2	780	W. G. MacLachlan, B.A., <i>Toronto.</i>
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1000	John MacL. Bell, B.A., <i>Glasgow.</i>
1	3	4	1	9	.....	2	850	C. R. Gunne, B.A., <i>Toronto.</i>
.....	7	.....	4	.....	.....	6	1200	A. W. Aytoun Finlay, B.A., <i>Victoria.</i>
.....	14	12	25	16	.....	3	1000	Wm. Sinclair, B.A., <i>Toronto.</i>
.....	6	2	8	9	.....	3	1000	Angus Sinclair, M.A., <i>Toronto.</i>
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1000	George S. Wright, M.A., <i>Toronto.</i>
24	20	10	8	40	.....	8	1750	William Oliver, B.A., <i>Toronto.</i>

MISCELLANEOUS

HIGH SCHOOLS.	Brick, Stone or Frame.	Freehold, Leased or Rented.	Size of Playground.	Schools under United Boards.	Number of Maps in School.	Number of Globes in School.	Schools in which the Bible is read.	Schools in which there are daily Prayers.
			acres.					
Guelph.....	S.	F.	4	1	20	1	.....	1
Hamilton C. I.	S.	F. {	180 by 250 ft.	} 1	54	3	1	1
Kingston C. I.	S.	F.	1	.....	21	2	1	1
London C. I.	B.	F.	2½	1	15	2	1	1
Ottawa C. I.	S.	F.	1½	.....	25	2	1	1
St. Catharines C. I....	B.	F.	1½	.....	55	3	.....	.....
St. Thomas C. I.	B.	F.	2	1	28	1	1	1
Toronto C. I. ..	B.	F.	2	.....	26	2	1	1
	B. S.	F. F. R.						
Total, 1882	79	19 6 99 5	171	51	2018	148	49	92
" 1881	78	20 6 98 6	167	52	2039	151	48	92
Increase	1	.. 1 ..	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Decrease .....	.. 1 ..	.. 1	.....	1	21	3	..	.....

High Schools.

INFORMATION.

Number of pupils who Matriculated at any University.	Number of pupils who entered mercantile life.	Number of pupils who became occupied with agriculture.	Number of pupils who joined any learned profession.	Number of pupils who left for other occupations.	Number of Pupils in Preparatory Department.	Number of masters and teachers.	Salary of head master.	HEAD MASTERS AND THEIR UNIVERSITIES	
3	25	.....	2	12	....	4	1050	William Tytler, B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .	
22	52	27	10	126	.....	17	1600	George Dickson, M.A., <i>Victoria</i> .	
8	20	....	15	16	.....	5	1300	Archibald P. Knight, M.A., <i>Queen's</i> .	
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1200	Francis L. Checkley, B.A., <i>Trinity</i> .	
2	30	12	10	5	.....	8	1400	John Macmillan, B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .	
17	25	35	4	90	.....	10	1800	John Seath, B.A., <i>Queen's, Ireland</i> .	
4	30	40	30	60	.....	6	1250	John Millar, B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .	
12	60	15	22	78	110	12	2250	Archibald MacMurchy, M.A., <i>Toronto</i> .	
272	881	646	751	1349	259	332	1034	53, Toronto. 18, Victoria. 12, Queen's. 4, Trinity. 4, Albert.	2, Queen's, Ireland 1, Dublin. 1, McGill. 1, Cambridge. 1, Glasgow. 2, Aberdeen.
280	859	598	576	1247	102	333	1025	2, Aberdeen.	5, Certificate.
.....	22	48	175	102	157	.....	9		
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	

XI.—TABLE L.—A GENERAL STATISTICAL ABSTRACT, exhibiting the comparative state and progress of Education in Ontario, as connected with Public and High Schools; also, Normal and Model Schools, from the year 1873 to 1882, inclusive, compiled from Returns in the Education Department.

	SUBJECTS COMPARED.										
	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	
1	Population .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1913460	.....	.....	.....
2	Population between the ages of five and sixteen years	504869	511603	501083	502250	494804	494424	489924	484224	483817	.....
3	County High Schools	108	108	108	104	104	104	104	104	104	104
4	Normal and Model Schools	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	6	6	6
5	Total Public Schools in operation as reported	4562	4582	4678	4875	4955	4932	4941	5043	5013	.....
6	Total Roman Catholic Separate Schools	170	166	156	167	185	191	196	195	190	.....
7	Grand total of all Schools in operation	4843	4809	4945	5150	5248	5231	5245	5348	5313	.....
8	Total Pupils attending County High Schools	8437	7871	8342	8541	9229	10574	12910	13136	12473	.....
9	Total Students and Pupils attending Normal and Model Schools	800	800	800	900	900	900	900	1000	1000	.....
10	Total Pupils attending the Public Schools	438911	441261	451568	465243	465908	462233	457734	451449	445364	.....
11	Total Pupils attending the Roman Catholic Separate Schools	22073	22786	22673	25294	24952	24779	25311	24819	26148	.....
12	Grand Total, Students and Pupils attending Public, Separate and High, Normal and Model Schools	470221	472718	483383	499978	500989	500048	496855	490404	484985	.....
13	Total amount paid for the Salaries of Public and Separate School Teachers	\$1520123	\$1647750	\$1758100	\$1838321	\$2038099	\$2011208	\$2113180	\$2103019	\$2144448	.....

14	Total amount paid for the erection or repairs of Public and Separate School-houses, and for Libraries and Apparatus, Books, Fuel, Stationery, etc.	\$1084403	\$1217582	\$1234080	\$1168135	\$1035590	\$878139	\$766262	\$708872	\$738252	\$885556
15	Grand Total paid for Public and Separate School Teachers' Salaries, the erection and repairs of School-houses, and for Libraries and Apparatus, etc.	\$2904526	\$2865532	\$2993080	\$3006456	\$3073489	\$2588347	\$2833084	\$2822652	\$2844271	\$3026974
16	Total amount paid for High School masters' Salaries.	\$165358	\$179946	\$184752	\$195906	\$211007	\$223010	\$241097	\$247894	\$257218	\$255864
17	Total amount paid for erection or repairs of High School houses, maps, apparatus, prizes, fuel, books, etc.	\$68857	\$106647	\$147260	\$109042	\$132102	\$173000	\$159691	\$166035	\$88632	\$80857
18	Amount paid for other Educational purposes.	\$159764	\$165657	\$174634	\$192548	\$221740	\$225992	\$197178	\$179500	\$180582	\$181859
19	Grand Total paid for Educational purposes	\$2998505	\$3317582	\$3500026	\$3503952	\$3638938	\$3511349	\$3431050	\$3415481	\$3370763	\$3552554
20	Total Public School Teachers	5642	5736	6018	6185	6468	6473	6596	6747	6922	6857
21	Total Male Teachers	2581	2601	2645	2780	3020	3060	3153	3264	3372	3062
22	Total Female Teachers	3061	3135	3373	3405	3448	3413	3443	3483	3550	3795
23	Average number of months (or days) each Public School has been kept open by a qualified Teacher†	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½	206	208	205	208	206

† Holidays and Vacations included up to 1876; not afterwards.

PART II.

PROCEEDINGS FOR THE YEAR 1883.

PART II.

PROCEEDINGS FOR THE YEAR 1883.

DIVISION I.

1. ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

I.—APPOINTMENT OF THE HON. A. S. HARDY AS ACTING MINISTER (19th January, 1883).

The Committee of Council advise that in view of the illness of the Honourable Adam Crooks, the powers and duties belonging to the office of Minister of Education be assigned and transferred to the Honourable A. S. Hardy till the first day of February next, inclusive, under the provisions of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, Cap. 14, Sec. 3.

II.—APPOINTMENT OF THE HONOURABLE A. S. HARDY AS ACTING MINISTER, EXTENDED (31st January, 1883).

In view of the protracted illness of the Honourable Adam Crooks, the Committee of Council advise that the powers and duties belonging to the office of Minister of Education which were by the Order of the 19th day of January last assigned and transferred to the Honourable A. S. Hardy until the first day of February next, inclusive, be continued in the said the Honourable A. S. Hardy until your Council shall make further order to the contrary.

III.—SURRENDER OF LANDS BY WOODSTOCK HIGH SCHOOL (16th March, 1883).

IV.—REGULATIONS RESPECTING DISTRICT CERTIFICATES (20th April, 1883).

District Certificates authorized by the Act 45 Vic., Chap. 30, Sec. 3.

1. The following Regulations shall be now put in operation where the County Council will provide for the expense, but the Minister shall be empowered to make such modifications, as to the territorial limits in which District Certificates may be used, as may be found necessary, on the Report of a County Inspector or Board of Examiners.

2. As regards the professional training of the teachers to whom Special Certificates may be granted, each candidate for a Certificate as Teacher should attend and pass the regular examination at the Model School in his own county; or, in the event of there being no Model School in that county, at the nearest available Model School in some other county.

3. The proposed District Certificates shall be valid for two years.

4. The parts of the County of Victoria, of the District of Muskoka, of the County of Peterborough, of Haliburton, of Hastings, of Frontenac, of Lennox and Addington, and of Renfrew, which are specially set forth in the Schedule hereto annexed, are hereby defined as the limits of the said counties and districts respectively in which Third Class District Certificates may be granted, as well as in the territorial and remote Districts of Thunder Bay, Nipissing, Algoma and Parry Sound.

5. Such Certificates may be granted by the Board of Examiners, constituted under the provisions of the third section of the School Act of 1882, for each territorial and other district or parts of counties (as defined in the said Schedule), and every Certificate so granted shall be limited to the Public Schools within the jurisdiction of each Board of Examiners respectively, or to one or more of such schools in the discretion of the Board, and shall have no validity in any territorial or other district or county elsewhere than is placed within such jurisdiction, by virtue of the said Act and of these Regulations.

6. Each Board of Examiners is authorized to determine the times and subjects of Examination for such Third Class District Certificates, and the standards or values thereat, and the duration and renewal of any such Certificate, it being considered that each Board will best understand what is suitable to their particular district in meeting its educational wants.

7. The two members of the Board of Examiners in parts of counties are intended to be appointed by the Minister of Education, from the members of the County Board of Examiners, except where from distance or other circumstances this would cause delay, unnecessary expense, or inconvenience.

8. Each Board of Examiners shall have and possess all the powers, and discharge all the duties in respect of such Third Class District Certificates, as the County Boards of Examiners possess and discharge with respect to Third Class Public School Teachers' Certificates under the several provisions of the Public Schools Act.

9. Each Board of Examiners shall annually send to the Minister of Education a full report of the names and residences of the candidates examined, showing who passed, and the Certificates granted, and for what period and schools, also as to the subjects and questions.

10. The like remuneration shall be paid each Inspector for this duty as is provided for similar duties under the Public Schools Act; and the remuneration of every member of the Board of Examiners shall be the same as provided by section 199 of the Public Schools Act in the case of County Board of Examiners.

SCHEDULE.

1. *County of Victoria and District of Muskoka.*

The following Townships:—Carden, Dalton, Ryde, Draper, Oakley, Macaulay, McLean, Ridout and Stephenson, within the County of Victoria; also the Townships of Brunel, Franklin, Stisted, Chaffey and Sinclair.

2. *County of Peterborough.*

The following Townships:—Galway, Harvey (excepting School Section No. 3), Burleigh, Anstruther, Chandos, Belmont, Methuen; and also School Sections Nos. 9 and 11, Dummer, and School Section No. 6 Douro.

3. *Provisional County of Haliburton.*

The whole of the area of the County, excepting the following, namely:—School Section No. 2, Anson; School Section No. 3, Dysart; and the Villages of Minden and Haliburton.

4. *County of Hastings.*

The following Townships:—Bangor, Wicklow, McClure, Herschel, Monteagle, Carlow, Mayo, Dungannon, Faraday, Wollaston, Limerick, Cashel, Grimsthorpe, Tudor, Lake; and the following Sections only, namely:—In the Township of Elzevir, School Sections Nos. 2, 6 and 7; in the Township of Madoc, School Section No. 17; and in the Township of Huntingdon, School Section No. 15.

5. *County of Lennox and Addington.*

The following Townships:—Denbigh, Abinger, Ashby, Eflingham, Anglesea, Kaladar, Sheffield, and in the Township of Richmond, School Sections Nos. 19 and 20.

6. *County of Frontenac.*

The following Townships:—Barrie, Palmerston, Canonto, Clarendon, Miller, Oso, Olden, and the whole of the Township of Kennebec except School Section No. 2; also the following Sections namely: in the Township of Hinchinbrooke, School Section No. 3; in Bedford, School Sections Nos. 4, 8, 10, 11 and 12; in Portland, School Section No. 16; in Loughboro', School Sections Nos. 8 and 15; and in Storrington, School Section No. 14.

7. *County of Renfrew.*

The following Townships:—Bagot, Blythfield, Brougham, Grattan, Wilberforce, North Algona, Alice, Fraser, Petewawa, Rolph, Wylie, Buchanan, McKay, Head, Maria, Clara, Griffith, Matawatchan, Sebastopol, South Algona, Hagarty, Sherwood, Jones, Richards, Burns, Brudenell, Lynedoch, Radeliffe and Raglan, and also School Sections Nos. 7 and 9, in the Township of Admaston.

V.—REGULATIONS RESPECTING DISTRICT CERTIFICATES (14th May, 1883).

District Certificates in Eastern Counties.

Chapter 10 of the Public School Regulations, approved 4th July, 1878 (on District Certificates), shall be amended by the addition of the following:—

1. In the Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Prescott and Russell, Lanark, Leeds and Grenville, the Minister shall be empowered from time to time to designate the districts in which District Certificates may be issued by the County Boards of Examiners, and the County Boards in such case may, unless otherwise determined by the Minister, on the report of the Inspector or Board of Examiners of any of such counties, be authorized to prescribe the subjects of examination for such certificates.

2. As regards the professional training of the teachers to whom special Certificates may be granted, each candidate for a Certificate as Teacher should attend and pass the regular examination at the Model School in his own county; or, in the event of there being no Model School in that county, at the nearest available Model School in some other county.

3. The proposed District Certificates shall be valid for two years.

VI.—READING BOOKS (30th June, 1883).

That the series of Reading Books known as the "Royal Readers," published by Thomas Nelson and James Campbell & Son, and the series known as the "Canadian Readers," published by Messrs. W. J. Gage & Co., be approved and authorized for use in the Public Schools of Ontario from and after the first day of August, A.D. 1883, or so soon thereafter as the terms and conditions upon which the same are authorized shall be complied with by the publishers respectively, subject, however, to law and the Regulations of the Education Department as to authorized Text Books now or which may be hereafter in force, and to the terms and conditions of the covenant and bond to be entered into by the publishers with Her Majesty, and mentioned in the said report, and subject also to the following further terms and conditions:—

(1) That a copy of each of the said books of the said Royal Reader Series and Canadian Series, respectively, shall be duly deposited in the Department of Education by the

publishers thereof, respectively, free from the mechanical, typographical and other defects which have been or may be pointed out by the officers of the Department, and that such authorization shall only have force and take effect after the Secretary or other officer of the Department shall have given a certificate, to be countersigned by the Minister, that this condition and all other terms and conditions of authorization have been complied with by the publishers respectively.

(2) That of the two Series of books above mentioned the particular Series to be introduced into a Public School shall be so introduced under the Departmental Regulations of the 5th February, 1881, the seventh paragraph thereof reading as follows:—

“The teacher shall not substitute for any authorized book in actual use in his school any other authorized work on the same subject, unless and until he shall have obtained the written approval of the Public School Board, or Trustees and the Public School Inspector, to such change: but nothing herein, or in the aforesaid regulations, shall prevent the said Trustees from taking the initiative in respect of such proposed change.”

(3) That no change from the Series thus first adopted shall be made without notice of at least eighteen months to be given in the manner to be prescribed by the Minister of Education.

(4) That the use of the Series of Readers hitherto authorized shall continue to be lawful until the first day of August, 1885, and no longer.

The following is the recommendation of the acting Minister of Education, on which the foregoing Order-in-Council was adopted:—

(Copy.)

The undersigned has the honour to report to the Education Department as follows:—

The Minister, having ascertained that general dissatisfaction existed with the Canadian Series of Reading Books heretofore in use in the Public and High Schools, on the 25th of January, 1882, issued a Departmental Circular to Inspectors, Trustees and teachers, containing the following paragraphs:—

“4. Experience has, however, justified the conclusion that in the production of needed Text-books the business enterprise of competing publishers can be well relied upon for their preparation, and that the possession by the Department of the copyright is less effective in control than the conditions imposed upon the authorization of any Text-book or any new edition.

“5. To secure competition it is necessary that two or more Text-books should be authorized in elementary subjects, and the improvement in all new Text-books since 1877 proves its practical success.

“6. The only subject in which this principle was not applied in 1877 was that of Reading, and the then Canadian Series of Readers was left the only authorized series, from hesitation to make any change, the copyright being in the Department, and assumed to govern as to price and quality. These Readers had been prepared in 1868, and dissatisfaction with them prevailed in 1877, and has now become general.

“7. One or more new series of Readers have thus become necessary, and the Department can probably best secure reasonable satisfaction in their production from the competition which has arisen amongst the publishers under which three series of Readers are to be submitted for the approval of the Department. One has already been published and the other two are in course of preparation. It may be necessary to repeat that the responsibility rests with the Department of determining what series of Readers will adequately meet the special requirements and conditions of the schools of this Province, as distinct from those of any other province or country.”

(See circular of the Minister of Education in the Report of 1882, page 27.)

2. Three series of Reading Books have recently, and since the issue of the circular, been submitted for the sanction of the Department, viz., “The Royal Readers,” published

by Thomas Nelson and James Campbell & Son, Toronto; "The Canadian Readers," published by W. J. Gage & Co., Toronto; and "The Royal Canadian Readers," published by the Canada Publishing Company, Toronto.

3. These books have been submitted for the opinion of the Central Committee of Examiners, and the Chairman of the Committee, Prof. George Paxton Young, in the report dated 12th May, 1883, says:—

"I have the honour to report that, in compliance with your request, the Central Committee have examined the three sets of Readers—"The Royal Readers" (Thomas Nelson, James Campbell & Son); "The Canadian Readers" (W. J. Gage & Co.); and "The Royal Canadian Readers" (Canada Publishing Company).

"The members of the Committee who were present agree in thinking that the two first mentioned are the best. In literary excellence the series of Nelson and Campbell & Son stand first. The earlier books of Gage's series have the advantage of greater simplicity. The Royal Canadian Readers, issued by the Canada Publishing Company, form also a meritorious series, though they are not on a par with the other two.

"As to the question whether more than one set of Readers should be sanctioned, the Committee recommend the authorization of two sets—the Royal Readers and the Canadian Readers. This will, no doubt, entail on children passing from one school to another the necessity of providing themselves with new reading books—an objection of much weight. But, on the other hand, if only one series were authorized, the Government and the public would to a large extent be in the hands of the publishing company that had been fortunate enough to secure the monopoly. Whatever understanding might be come to about prices before the authorization of any of the Readers, it would practically be found almost impossible, with only one company in the field, to fix and keep prices at anything like the point to which they would naturally fall if monopoly did not exist, and the aggregate loss arising from high prices would be incomparably greater, though it might be less burdensome to individuals through being more generally distributed, than that which would result from the purchasing of double sets of school books by a limited number of parents.

"If it be said that the Education Department should secure the copyright of the books proposed to be authorized, the reply is, that this could not be done except at a great expense, which would ultimately fall on the purchasers of the Readers. Besides, when the copyright had been acquired, arrangements would need to be made with different publishers for the publication of the Readers. In other words, the Education Department would have to put itself in the position of a private business firm; and that the results which, under these conditions, would, ultimately, after a world of wrangling between publishers and the Department, be arrived at, would be pecuniarily disastrous to the public, is simply a matter of certainty.

"One member of the Committee, who was unable to be present, expressed, in a letter to the chairman, the opinion that all the three sets of Readers submitted to the Committee should be authorized; and he added, that if only one set were authorized, he would give the preference to the Royal Canadian Readers.

"The chairman agrees with this member of the committee in thinking it would be well to sanction all the three sets. He is thoroughly in accord, however, with the majority of the Committee in the opinion that the Royal Readers and the Canadian Readers are the best of the series.

"The Committee do not hold themselves responsible for all the statements contained, or the opinions expressed, in the works which they recommend for authorization."

In a further report, under the same date, the Committee make the following recommendation:—

"In the event of the authorization of more than one series of the new Readers, viz.:—

"(1) That a period of two years be allowed to elapse before the use of the new books be made compulsory, in order to allow the present stock of old Readers to be worn out.

"(2) That the series or parts of series to be introduced into a school be chosen by the Public School Inspector, subject to the sanction of the Public School Board.

"(3) No changes from the first adopted series should be made without notice of at least one and a-half years, to be given in some manner prescribed by the Department.

"(4) That the Government should, before authorization, determine the maximum retail price, as well as the quality of the mechanical execution, of each Reader."

(4) The mechanical execution of these books has been examined by an officer of the Department: a committee, consisting of Mr. J. Notman, Queen's Printer; Mr. G. E. Thomas, Assistant Printer, and Mr. H. M. Wilkinson, Assistant Accountant, Education Department, have examined into the question of the maximum price to be charged for said Readers. Certain defects have been ascertained, and by a covenant and bond agreed upon with the publishers, the proper correction of these will be secured. The books in which these defects occur will not be issued or sold within the Province. The above-mentioned Committee on Prices submit the following memorandum:—

MEMORANDUM ON READERS.

We, the undersigned, have examined the probable cost of production, and the probable financial return, concerning the series of Readers by Messrs. Gage & Co., also concerning the series of Readers by James Campbell & Son, and we are of opinion that the said two series are of eminent value as school books, and that the retail prices for said books should be as follows, for the present time, and that the question of reconsideration of prices, with a view to reduction thereof, be provided for in the covenants or bonds executed.

<i>James Campbell & Son.</i>		<i>Messrs. Gage & Co.</i>	
Primer 1.....	\$0 05	Primer 1.....	\$0 05
" 2.....	0 10	" 2.....	0 10
Reader 2.....	0 30	Reader 2.....	0 25
" 3.....	0 45	" 3.....	0 40
" 4.....	0 60	" 4.....	0 50
" 5.....	0 75	" 5.....	0 60

(Signed) JOHN NOTMAN,
Queen's Printer.

(Signed) G. E. THOMAS,
Assistant Printer.

(Signed) H. M. WILKINSON,
Asst. Accountant, Education Office.

With the view of securing sales by retail at a price not exceeding the maximum retail price mentioned in the foregoing memoranda, the publishers' covenant will provide for the sale to purchasers, in quantities of one dozen or upwards, at one time, at a discount of at least 25 per cent. off the said maximum retail prices.

The covenant will further provide that the publishers shall at all times keep on hand a sufficient stock of the Readers to supply the public and trade therewith.

And, also, that when persons desire to purchase said Readers in lots of the sale value of one thousand dollars and upwards, that the publishers shall make a further discount of 10 per cent. in addition to the above discount of twenty-five per cent.

Arrangements have been made by the Department with the publishers of the two series recommended by the said Central Committee for authorization, that in the event of such authorization they will discontinue the publication of the old series of authorized Readers, and will take such of the old series, and parts thereof, as they may receive orders for from the retail dealers who have stocks on hand, and who may desire to dispose of them in that way.

The undersigned, in view of the report and recommendation of the said Central Committee, respectfully recommends:—

That the series of Reading Books known as "The Royal Readers," published by Thomas Nelson and James Campbell & Son, and the series known as "The Canadian Readers," published by Messrs. W. J. Gage & Co., be authorized for use in the Public

Schools of Ontario from and after the first day of August, A.D. 1883, or so soon thereafter as the terms and conditions upon which the same may be authorised shall be complied with by the publishers respectively, subject, however, to law and to the regulations of the Education Department as to authorized Text books now, or which may be hereafter, in force, and to the terms and conditions of the said bond, covenant and agreement by the said publishers with Her Majesty on behalf of the Department.

Such authorization shall also be subject to the following further terms and conditions, namely :—

That a copy of each of the said books of the said Royal Readers series and Canadian series, respectively, shall be duly deposited in the Department by the publishers thereof, respectively, free from the mechanical, typographical and other defects which have been, or may be, pointed out by the officers of the Department, and that such authorization shall only have force and take effect after the Secretary or other officer of the Department shall have given a certificate, to be countersigned by the Minister, that this condition and all other terms and conditions of authorization have been complied with by the publishers respectively.

(2) That of the two series of books above mentioned, the particular series to be introduced into a Public School shall be so introduced under the Departmental regulations of the 5th February, 1881, the seventh paragraph thereof reading as follows :—

“The teacher shall not substitute for any authorized book in actual use in his school any other authorized work on the same subject, unless and until he shall have obtained the written approval of the Public School Board or Trustees, and the Public School Inspector, to such change.”

But nothing herein, or in the aforesaid regulations, shall prevent the said Trustees from taking the initiative in respect of such proposed change.

(3) That no change from the series thus first adopted shall be made without notice of at least eighteen months, to be given in the manner prescribed by the Minister of Education.

(4) That the use of the series of Readers hitherto authorized shall continue to be lawful till the first day of August, 1885, and no longer.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ARTHUR S. HARDY,

Acting Minister of Education.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT,
June 30, 1883.

VII.—DISTRIBUTION OF LEGISLATIVE GRANTS TO HIGH SCHOOLS (16th and 31st July, 1883).

The annual Legislative Grants to High Schools and Collegiate Institutes shall be distributed on the following basis, namely :—

A.—*High Schools.*

1. Every High School with two qualified teachers shall receive the fixed grant of \$500, and in addition $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. of the yearly amount paid for salaries of such teachers from \$1,500 up to \$2,000.

2. During the year 1883, special grants, not exceeding \$80, may be recommended by the Education Department in favour of such High Schools of this class whose present circumstances may be so exceptional as to justify this grant.

3. Every High School with at least three qualified teachers shall receive the fixed grant of \$500, and in addition 45 per cent. of the yearly amount paid for salaries of such teachers over \$2,000, but not to exceed \$750 in any case.

B.—*Collegiate Institutes.*

4. Every Collegiate Institute complying with all the conditions prescribed by the Education Department for Collegiate Institutes, as such, shall receive the fixed High School grant of \$500, the special grant for Collegiate Institutes, \$250, also 45 per cent. of the yearly amount paid for salaries of duly qualified teachers from \$2,000 up to \$4,500, but not to exceed \$750, also $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. on the amount paid for salaries for such teachers over \$4,500, but not to exceed \$500.

5. For the year 1883 the sum of \$2,000 in addition to the grant voted for the Estimates of the year, shall be distributed among the Collegiate Institutes and High Schools on the basis of average attendance.

VIII.—READING BOOKS (25th July, 1883).

That of the two series of Readers, namely, "Royal Readers," published by Thomas Nelson and James Campbell & Son, and the "Canadian Readers," published by W. J. Gage & Co., the particular series to be introduced into a Public School, shall be so introduced by the Teacher upon the direction of the Public School Board, or the Board of Trustees, and not otherwise.

IX.—QUALIFICATIONS OF HIGH SCHOOL INSPECTORS, OF ASSISTANTS, AND OF CANDIDATES FOR FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES (19th December, 1883).

That so much of the Regulations approved by Order-in-Council of 31st July, 1882, as respects the professional training of teachers for First-class certificates in the Normal Schools, and also as to High School teachers, be further suspended until the end of the year 1884, and that in the meantime the former Regulations as to the qualifications of candidates for First-class teachers' certificates, and of High School Head-masters and Assistant-masters, be continued to apply to them respectively.

2. MINUTES OF DEPARTMENT.

I.—SUB-EXAMINER APPOINTED (26th December, 1882).

II.—APPOINTMENT OF ROBERT GEORGE SCOTT, B.A., AS PUBLIC SCHOOL INSPECTOR IN TOWN OF PEMBROKE, APPROVED (19th February, 1883).

III.—CERTAIN CANDIDATES FOR SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES AUTHORIZED TO TEACH AND TO RECEIVE FULL CERTIFICATES ON PASSING FURTHER IN SPECIFIED SUBJECTS (15th March, 1883).

IV.—CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF EXAMINERS, APPOINTMENT OF NEW MEMBERS (27th March, 1883).

That John C. Glashan, M.A., Public School Inspector, and James F. White, the holder of a First Class Provincial Certificate, Grade "A," and Inspector of R. C. Separate Schools, be appointed members of the Central Committee of Examiners, in the place of Professor Haanel and John Milne Buchan, whose term of office has expired.

V. WORKS PRESCRIBED FOR THE NON-PROFESSIONAL AND INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS
FOR 1884 AND 1885 (18th April, 1883).

Published as a Circular.

VI.—SUB-EXAMINERS APPOINTED FOR 1883 (18th April, 1883).

VII.—SUB-EXAMINER APPOINTED (8th May, 1883).

VIII.—SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION FOR FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES, GRADES A AND B
(12th July, 1883).

Published as a Circular.

IX.—CERTAIN CANDIDATES FOR SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES AUTHORIZED TO TEACH
AND TO RECEIVE FULL CERTIFICATES ON PASSING FURTHER IN SPECIFIED SUBJECTS
(25th July, 1883).

X.—ROYAL READER SERIES ADOPTED FOR PROVINCIAL INSTITUTIONS (4th September, 1883).

XI.—HIGH SCHOOL AT RIDGETOWN AUTHORIZED (6th October, 1883).

3.—CERTIFICATES OF ELIGIBILITY

FOR

INSPECTORS, HIGH SCHOOL MASTERS AND EXAMINERS.

Continued from Report of 1880-1.

1.—NAMES OF PERSONS WHO HAVE RECEIVED INSPECTORS' CERTIFICATES.

NOTE.—All Inspectors will be *ex-officio* Members of the Boards of Examiners for their respective Counties.

Atkin, Welbern, 1883.
Blair, Rev. Wm., B.A., 1881.
Bowerman, John J., 1881.
Barron, Robert Armour, 1882.
Burgess, J. E., 1883.
Carman, James Addison, B.A., 1881.
Clarke, D. K., B.A., 1881.
Cox, John L., B.A., 1882.
Corbett, Lewis C., 1882.

Chadwick, Charles William, 1882.
Campbell, Thomas, 1883.
Emree, Luther E., B.A., 1881.
Frazer, Rev. R. D., M.A., 1881.
Knight, A. P., B.A., 1881.
McLaughlin, John, 1882.
O'Connor, Thaddeus J., 1883.
Robertson, Charles, 1880.
Readitt, T. H., B.A., 1882.

Sheppard, D. Erastus, 1881.
Sullivan, Dion C., 1882.
White, James F., 1882.
Washington, Rev. G., B.A., 1882.
Whillans, Rev. Robt., M.A., 1883.
Worrell, Rev. Clare L., B.A., 1883.
Winterborn, James, 1883.
Youmans, J. R., B. A., 1881.

2.—NAMES OF PERSONS WHO HAVE RECEIVED HIGH SCHOOL MASTERS' CERTIFICATES.

Burwash, Stephen, B.A., 1881.	Hicks, David, B.A., 1881.	MacCallum, Arch. B., B.A., 1882.
Bowerman, Allan, M.A., 1881.	Hough, J. W., B.A., 1881.	MacGillivray, John, B.A., 1882.
Barron, Robt. A., B.A., 1881.	Harstone, Leonard, B.A., 1881.	Nichol, R. T., B.A., 1881.
Bannister, A. W., B.A., 1882.	Hamilton, James A., B.A., 1882.	Nugent, Andrew, B.A., 1882.
Briden, William, B.A., 1882.	James, Nathaniel C., B.A., 1883.	Odium, E., B.A., 1883.
Barnes, Charles A., B.A., 1883.	Johnston, Josuha R., B.A., 1883.	Passmore, S. F., B.A., 1881.
Clarkson, C., B.A., 1881.	Jardine, W. W., B.A., 1883.	Phillips, Sylvanus, B.A., 1882.
Campbell, A. G., B.A., 1881.	Johnston, William, B.A., 1883.	Pomeroy, J. C., B.A., 1883.
Carroll, W. E., B.A., 1881.	Kemp, Clifford, B.A., 1881.	Rothwell, Wm., B.A., 1882.
Cox, John L., B.A., 1881.	Kennedy, L. A., B.A., 1881.	Smith, D. S., M.A., 1880.
Cole, Addison, B.A., 1882.	Lown, A. S., B.A., 1881.	Smellie, Wm. K. T., B.A., 1881.
Carveth, Geo. H., B.A., 1882.	Lyall, Thomas F., B.A., 1881.	Sutherland, W. M., B.A., 1882.
Crassweller, C. L., B.A., 1883.	Levan, Isaac M., B.A., 1882.	Smith, Lyman C., B.A., 1883.
Corbett, Lewis C., B.A., 1883.	Lafleur, Paul F., B.A., 1882.	Strongman, Wm. A., B.A., 1883.
Douglas, John, B.A., 1881.	Monroe, John A., B.A., 1882.	Squair John, B.A., 1883.
Davidson, John, B.A., 1882.	Moir, Robert, B.A., 1882.	Tanner, John A., B.A., 1882.
Donovan, Cornelius, B.A., 1882.	Morgan, Joseph, B.A., 1882.	West, John D., B.A., 1881.
Embree, Luther E., B.A., 1881.	Mayberry, Charles A., B.A., 1883.	Wright, G. S., B.A., 1882.
Eadie, Robert, B.A., 1881.	McKillop, A., B.A., 1881.	Webber, Fred. W., B.A., 1883.
Elliott, William, B.A., 1882.	McCallum, A. B., B.A., 1881.	Watson, Alex. H., B.A., 1883.
Ferguson, Robert, B.A., 1882.	McGillivray, Chas. F., B.A., 1882.	Wright, Arthur W., B.A., 1883.
Finlay, A. W. Aytoun, B.A., 1882.	McBride, John, B.A., 1882.	

3.—NAMES OF PERSONS WHO HAVE RECEIVED EXAMINERS' CERTIFICATES.

Austin, Rev. Benj., B.A., 1881.	Merchant, F. W., B.A., 1881.	Purtill, John M., 1883.
Brown, John R., 1883.	McMullen, Harvard C., B.A. 1883	Roulston, Samuel, 1881.
Dennis, James Edwin, 1881.	Nethercott, Samuel, 1881.	Stone, George, 1881.
Gilchrist, Rev. John R., B.A., 1881.	Odium, E., B.A., 1883.	Woodworth, S. C., 1883.
Hicks, David, 1883.		

MUNICIPALITY PASSING THE BY-LAW.	DATE OF APPLICATION TO CONFIRM.	SCHOOL CORPORATIONS AFFECTED.	OTHER MUNICIPALITIES CONCERNED.	HOW DISPOSED OF.
Township of Osprey.....	September, 21st and Oct. 6th, 1883.	Nos. 1, 2, 4, 7, 8 and 9 Osprey ...	None	By-law No. 220, confirmed 1st Dec.
“ Brunel	August 20th, 1883	Union School Section 1, Brunel and Chaffey.	Chaffey	By-law No. 6, confirmed 1st Dec.
“ Assignack	June 2nd, 1883.....	For formation of a Union School Sec- tion, from parts of Assignack and Tehkummah.	Tehkummah.....	By-law No. 83, confirmed 8th Dec.
“ Assignack	June 2nd, 1883	Nos. 1, 2 and 6, Assignack.	None.....	By-law No. 85, confirmed 8th Dec.
“ Blanchard	June 25th, 1883.....	1 Blanchard; Union 11, Blanchard and Osborne; 5 Fullarton; and Union 1 Fullarton and Downie.	Fullarton, Usborne and Downie.	By-law No. 113, confirmed 8th Dec.

DIVISION II.

PROVINCIAL NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.

I. THE TORONTO NORMAL SCHOOL.

1. *Staff of the Toronto Normal School, 1883.*

H. W. Davies, D.D.	Principal.			
Thomas Kirkland	Science Master.			
James Carlyle, M.D.	Mathematical Master.			
Samuel Clare	Writing and Bookkeeping Master, and in Model School.			
Wm. Armstrong, C.E.	Drawing	"	"	"
S. H. Preston	Music	"	"	"
Richard Lewis	Elocution	"	"	"
C. R. Dearnaly	Drill and Calisthenics	"	"	"

2. *Students in the Toronto Normal School, 1882-3.*

	ADMITTED.		CERTIFICATES GRANTED.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
First Session from 12th September to 2nd February ..	35	54	30	50*
Second Session from 6th February to 15th June	49	62	30	45
Total	84	116	60	95

* This table includes only those who were in actual attendance during 1882-3.

COUNTIES OF 2ND CLASS STUDENTS ATTENDING, 1882-3.

Halton.		Wentworth.		Brant.		Lincoln.		Welland.		Haldimand.		Norfolk.		Oxford.		Waterloo.		Wellington.		Dufferin.		Grey.		Perth.		Huron.		Bruce.		Middlesex.		Elgin.		Kent.		Lambton.		Essex.		Other localities.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
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Glengarry.		Stormont.		Dundas.		Prescott.		Russell.		Carleton.		Grenville.		Leeds.		Lanark.		Renfrew.		Frontenac.		Lennox and Addington.		Prince Edward.		Hastings.		Northumberland.		Durham.		Peterboro'.		Victoria.		Ontario.		York.		Peel.		Simcoe.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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RELIGIOUS PERSUASIONS OF STUDENTS.

	Church of England.		Roman Catholic.		Presbyterian.		Methodist.		Baptist.		Congregational.		Other Persuasions.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
For the year 1882-3.....	9	11	4	2	31	59	31	31	2	6	.....	4	10	12

 II.—THE OTTAWA NORMAL SCHOOL.

 1. *Staff of the Ottawa Normal School, 1883.*

J. A. MacCabe, M.A	Principal.
Geo. Baptie, M.A., M.B.	Science Master.
Wm. Scott, B.A.	Mathematical Master.
Daniel Sawyer	Writing and Bookkeeping Master, and in Model School.
E. A. Dickinson	Drawing Master, and in Model School.
W. G. Workman	Music “ “ “
E. B. Cope	Drill and Calisthenics Master, and in Model School.

2. Students in the Ottawa Normal School, 1882-3.

	ADMITTED.		CERTIFICATES GRANTED.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
First Session, from 12th September to 2nd February	26	37	23	30
Second do do 6th February to 15th June	39	36	30	30
Total	65	73	53	60

COUNTIES OF 2ND CLASS STUDENTS ATTENDING, 1898-3.

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For the year 1892

COUNTIES OF 2ND CLASS STUDENTS ATTENDING, 1882-3.

	Simcoe.	Halton.	Wentworth.	Brant.	Lincoln.	Welland.	Haldimand.	Norfolk.	Oxford.	Waterloo.	Wellington.	Dufferin.	Grey.	Perth.	Huron.	Bruce.	Middlesex.	Elgin.	Kent.	Lambton.	Knox.	Quebec.
	Male.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Male.
	Female.	Female.	Female.	Female.	Female.	Female.	Female.	Female.	Female.	Female.	Female.	Female.	Female.	Female.	Female.	Female.	Female.	Female.	Female.	Female.	Female.	Female.
For the years 1882-3	2	...	2	3	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	4	3	1	1	3	1	4	1	1	2	1

RELIGIOUS PERSUASIONS OF STUDENTS.

	Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other.
	Male.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Male.
	Female.	Female.	Female.	Female.	Female.	Female.	Female.
For the years 1882-3	7	9	7	5	20	20	21
	19	.....	3	1	1	9	16

III.—THE MODEL SCHOOL TORONTO.

1.—*Staff of the Toronto Model School, 1883.*

Charles Clarkson, B.A.	Head Master, Boys' Model School.
Jno. L. Davison, B.A.	First Assistant, " "
S. M. Dorland	Second " " "
P. N. Davey	Third " " "
M. Cullen	Head Mistress, Girls' Model School.
K. F. Hagarty	First Assistant, " "
M. Meehan	Second " " "
J. Meneilley	Third " " "

2. *Number of Pupils in 1883.*

Boys, 180	Girls, 190	Total, 370.
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IV. THE MODEL SCHOOL, OTTAWA.

1. *Staff of the Ottawa Model School, 1883.*

Edwin D. Parlow	Head Master, Boys' Model School.
Thomas Swift	First Assistant, " "
R. H. Cowley	Second " " "
Eliza Bolton	Third " " "
Adeline Shenick	Head Mistress, Girls' Model School.
Maggie Cusack	First Assistant " "
Mary G. Joyce	Second " " "
Hattie McLellan	Third " " "

Number of Pupils in 1883.

Boys, 190	Girls, 200	Total, 390
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V.—EXPENDITURE, 1882, 1883.

Normal and Model Schools, Toronto :—

	1882.	1883.
Salaries	\$19,858 34	\$19,840 00
Expenses	4,634 04	4,370 18
	<hr/> \$24,492 38	<hr/> \$24,210 18

Normal and Model Schools, Ottawa :—

	1882.	1883.
Salaries	\$16,023 00	\$17,239 98
Expenses	4,388 98	3,890 24
	<hr/> \$20,411 98	<hr/> \$21,130 22

Receipts from Fees of Model School Pupils ;—

Toronto, at \$2.00 per month	\$7,755 00	\$7,318 00
Ottawa, at \$1.50 " "	6,028 50	5,914 00
	<hr/> \$13,783 50	<hr/> \$13,232 00

DIVISION III.—COUNTY MODEL SCHOOLS.

SCHEDULE A.

NAME OF MODEL SCHOOL.	No. of Student Teachers on Roll.	No. of Males.	No. of Females.	No. who withdrew during the term.	No. who passed Final Examination.	No. who failed at Final Examination.	No. of Lectures on Education.	No. of Lectures on School Law.	No. of Lectures on Hygiene.	No. of Lectures in Reading.	No. of Lectures in Mental Arithmetic.	No. of Lessons taught by Students.
Barrie.....	No report received.											
Berlin.....	12	6	6	.....	10	2	38	4	5	12	5	30
Bradford.....	11	9	2	.....	11	.....	32	6	12	18	.....	32
Brampton.....	19	8	11	.....	19	.....	20	5	10	20	15	20
Brantford.....	18	8	10	.....	17	1	48	13	31	37	32	48
Caledonia.....	21	10	11	.....	21	.....	48	12	24	36	24	20
Chatham.....	24	9	15	.....	24	.....	56	11	20	46	46	36
Clinton.....	27	19	8	.....	27	.....	50	12	15	24	50	42
Cobourg.....	26	16	10	1	25	.....	60	13	15	15	5	56
Cornwall.....	9	1	8	.....	9	.....	30	12	20	25	20	40
Farmersville.....	28	11	17	.....	28	.....	20	7	.....	20	.....	20
Forest.....	10	8	2	.....	10	.....	70	12	20	15	.....	45
Galt.....	9	3	6	.....	7	2	56	6	12	20	.....	25
Goderich.....	30	21	9	.....	30	.....	54	12	12	48	60	35
Hamilton.....	18	6	12	.....	18	.....	12	12	13	12	12	.....
Ingersoll.....	15	9	6	.....	15	.....	39	13	26	30	26	30
Kingston.....	22	5	17	.....	22	.....	30	10	12	10	.....	40
Lindsay.....	20	9	11	.....	20	.....	50	8	36	50	24	17
London.....	10	3	7	.....	7	3	80	4	4	10	6	30
Madoc.....	20	7	13	1	18	1	50	10	20	.....	.....	24
Martintown.....	4	1	3	.....	4	.....	25	10	10	35	20	30
Milton.....	18	10	8	.....	16	2	52	8	14	34	25	31
Morrisburgh.....	11	9	2	1	10	.....	25	30	3	30	35	30
Mount Forest.....	37	13	24	.....	37	.....	41	8	7	6	10	21
Napanee.....	24	3	21	.....	24	.....	16	4	6	11	.....	20
New Edinburgh.....	11	3	8	.....	11	.....	45	.....	7	35	30	20
Newmarket.....	14	5	9	.....	12	2	72	6	8	15	13	75
Orangeville.....	16	9	7	.....	16	.....	40	10	10	20	20	100
Owen Sound.....	18	7	11	.....	18	.....	30	5	25	12	26	25
Perth.....	19	5	13	1	18	.....	30	10	10	30	20	23
Pictou.....	18	9	9	.....	18	.....	52	3	29	24	28	40
Port Hope.....	15	4	11	.....	14	1	58	8	15	30	.....	41
Port Perry.....	11	8	3	.....	11	.....	50	10	20	22	12	30
Prescott.....	6	4	2	.....	6	.....	36	7	14	12	.....	42
Parkdale.....	19	5	14	.....	19	.....	32	8	16	18	15	25
Renfrew.....	16	3	13	.....	16	.....	21	5	10	30	15	20
Sarnia.....	15	.....	15	.....	15	.....	70	9	20	26	.....	60
Simcoe.....	14	7	7	.....	13	1	34	5	5	44	44	40
Stratford.....	41	20	21	.....	40	1	50	10	15	40	30	40
Strathroy.....	19	11	8	.....	14	.....	32	6	6	20	.....	38
St. Catharines.....	14	4	10	.....	14	.....	20	10	12	20	12	40
St. Thomas.....	23	6	17	.....	22	1	52	7	9	22	24	15
Vankleekhill.....	7	2	5	.....	6	1	54	6	30	20	40	40
Walkerton.....	26	14	12	.....	25	1	35	4	10	24	22	41
Welland.....	13	2	11	.....	13	.....	48	7	12	24	12	35
Whitby.....	20	11	9	.....	20	.....	38	11	15	18	20	38
Windsor.....	8	4	4	1	7	.....	40	12	12	20	20	45
Woodstock.....	14	6	8	.....	14	.....	60	27	23	60	60	37
Total.....	820	353	467	5	791	24	2001	428	680	1150	878	1632

Music and Drill.—Besides the subjects presented by the Regulations, music and drill were taught in the following schools:—Brampton, Brantford, Chatham, Hamilton (calisthenics), Port Perry, St. Thomas, and Parkdale. Music alone was taught at Cobourg, Martintown, and drill alone at Caledonia (calisthenics),

County Model Schools.—Continued.

SCHEDULE B.

Was extra room provided?	No. of Departments used for Model School Work.	How many Assistants had necessary qualifications?	Had the Principal an Assistant?	To what extent was Principal relieved each day?	Time given each day to Lectures, etc., by Principal.	Allowance by Trustees to Principal for Model School work.	Allowance to Assistants for Model School work.
yes	8	6	yes	2 hours	2 to 3½ hours	\$50 00	.....
"	4	2	"	1½ hours	before and during school hours	.....	\$100 00
"	5	all	"	.....	5½ hours	275 00	.....
"	10	"	yes	half of each day	3½ "	150 00	400 00
"	4	"	"	during whole day	2½ "	700 00	100 00
"	6	"	"	whole time	3 "	.....	200 00
no	8	6	no	.....	2½ "	.....	.....
"	10	8	"	.....	2 "	.....	.....
"	7	2	"	.....	2 "	100 00	.....
yes	4	all	yes	forenoon	3½ to 4 hours	.....	75 00
no	3	3	no	1 hour	2½ hours	.....	.....
"	7	6	"	.....	2½ "	150 00	.....
yes	10	8	"	.....	2 "	200 00	.....
"	.....	2	yes	.....	3 "	186 00	186 00
no	10	5	no	.....	2 "	100 00	.....
yes	4	4	yes	1 hour	2 "	.....	50 00
"	2	6	"	half of day	2½ "	800 00	per ann.
"	4	3	"	2 hours	5 "	.....	.....
"	4	all	"	2½ "	5 "	.....	100 00
"	3	2	"	.....	2 "	100 00	25 00
"	5	3	"	all the time	6 "	50 00	90 00
"	6	2	"	3¾ hours	3 "	.....	150 00
"	7	3	"	whole day	2 "	50 00	80 00
"	8	2	no	part of day	2 "	.....	.....
no	3	1	"	.....	1¾ "	250 00	50 00
yes	5	2	"	.....	2 "	100 00	.....
"	9	6	"	.....	whole time	700 00	per ann.
"	all	6	yes	2½ to 3 hours	2½ to 3 hours	.....	.....
"	7	2	"	3 hours	4 hours	.....	75 00
"	8	4	"	5 "	3 "	.....	140 00
"	15	8	"	all day	whole time	100 00	.....
"	5	2	"	2 hours	3 hours	200 00	150 00
"	6	5	"	2 "	2 "	150 00	25 00
"	8	3	no	.....	3 "	100 00	.....
no	4	all	"	.....	2 "	.....	.....
yes	9	5	yes	2 hours	2½ "	50 00	50c p hr
"	6	6	"	1¾ "	1¾ "	75 00	35 00
"	11	11	"	all the time	2½ "	.....	145 00
"	8	6	"	2½ hours	2 "	.....	100 00
"	19	10	no	.....	3 "	.....	.....
"	8	3	no	all the time	6 "	.....	125 00
no	3	2	yes	.....	2½ "	.....	.....
yes	7	7	yes	whole time	6 "	.....	125 00
.....	4	3	no	.....	2 "	25 00	.....
yes	4	2	"	.....	2½ "	100 00	.....
"	9	3	"	.....	2 "	100 00	.....
"	18	3	yes	all the time	whole day	200 00	150 00

Forest, Goderich, Kingston, Madoc, Milton, Orangeville, Picton, Sarnia, Stratford, Strathroy, St. Catharines (calisthenics), Woodstock.

County Model Schools.—Continued.

SCHEDULE B.

NAME OF MODEL SCHOOL.	NAME OF PRINCIPAL.	CLASS OF CERTIFICATE.
Barrie.....	Jeremiah Suddaby.....	1st Class Provincial.
Berlin.....	F. Wood.....	1st " "
Bradford.....	L. Welch.....	1st " "
Brampton.....	William Wilkinson.....	M.A., Victoria University.
Brantford.....	Richard C. Cheswright.....	1st B Provincial.
Caledonia.....	W. H. Colles.....	1st Class A Provincial.
Chatham.....	D. M. Malloch.....	1st A "
Clinton.....	George B. Kirk.....	1st A "
Cobourg.....	P. Talbot.....	1st C "
Cornwall.....	Isaac S. Rowat.....	1st A "
Farmersville.....	John R. Brown.....	1st C "
Forest.....	Robert Alexander.....	1st Class "
Galt.....	W. R. Miller.....	2nd A "
Goderich.....	George W. Johnson.....	1st O. C. B. and 2nd Provincial.
Hamilton.....	J. S. Deacon.....	1st B Provincial.
Ingersoll.....	Isaac Wood.....	1st Class "
Kingston.....	Richard Lees.....	1st C "
Lindsay.....	W. J. Carson.....	1st A "
London.....	W. Clark.....	1st Class "
Madoc.....	Alexander Kennedy.....	1st " "
Martintown.....	Henry Gray.....	1st " "
Milton.....	H. F. McDiarmid.....	1st Class "
Morrisburgh.....	Samuel B. Westervelt.....	2nd A Provincial and 1st Class O. C. B.
Mount Forest.....	James Bowerman.....	2nd Class "
Napanee.....	John McJanet.....	1st C "
New Edinburgh.....	William Rannie.....	1st Class "
Newmarket.....	S. S. McCormack.....	2nd A " and 1st O. C. B.
Orangeville.....	Thomas Frazer.....	1st Class Provincial.
Owen Sound.....	J. A. Wismer.....	2nd A "
Parkdale.....	T. O. Steele.....	1st A "
Perth.....	R. W. Murray.....	1st Class "
Picton.....	D. J. Goggin.....	1st " "
Port Hope.....	Alexander M. Roe.....	1st " "
Port Perry.....	C. Macpherson.....	1st B "
Prescott.....	John Raine.....	1st Class "
Renfrew.....	A. Wark.....	1st B "
Sarnia.....	Rev. George Grant.....	B. A., and special certificate.
Simcoe.....	C. W. Chadwick.....	1st A Provincial.
Stratford.....	Thomas Dunsmore.....	1st C "
St. Catharines.....	J. H. McFaul.....	1st A "
St. Thomas.....	N. M. Campbell.....	1st Class "
Vankeekhill.....	Donald Marshall.....	1st B "
Walkerton.....	R. W. Telford.....	1st B "
Welland.....	Robert Grant.....	1st Class "
Whitby.....	James Brown.....	1st C "
Windsor.....	James Duncan.....	1st Class "
Woodstock.....	J. E. Dennis.....	1st " "

DIVISION IV.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

Proceedings of 1883.

1. ONTARIO TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION, 1883.

Extracts from the Proceedings of Convention, held on the 14th, 15th and 16th August, 1883.

The Convention met on Tuesday, August 14th, 1883. The President, Mr. A. Mac-Murphy, in the chair.

Reports respecting County Associations were received from :—

Mr. Wightman	South Essex	Representing 67 members.
" Knowles	Waterloo	" 60 "
" Henstridge	Frontenac	" 50 "
" Scarlett	Northumberland	" 100 "
" Coates	Halton	" 75 "
" McKinnon	Peel	" 70 "
" Brebner	West Lambton	" 103 "
" Ray	Ontario	" 100 "
" Strang	West Huron	" 70 "
" White	East Lambton	" 92 "
" Petrie	South Wellington	" 111 "
" McCormick	Dufferin	" 63 "
" McNaughton	Stormont	" 65 "

Mr. Bryant read a paper on "The Advisability of a Change in the Administration of the School Law, by the Appointment of a Chief Superintendent of Education and a Council of Public Instruction, in lieu of a Minister of Education."

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

1. That the teacher, as representing the parent, is responsible for the moral as well as the intellectual training of his pupils while under his charge.
2. That all systematic moral training in the schools of Ontario should be based upon the Christian religion, as set forth in the Bible.
3. That the reading of selected portions of Scripture, as a part of the regular daily exercises in all our schools, would be a material aid to teachers in the discharge of their duties in regard to such moral training.
4. That we reaffirm the opinion of the Association expressed last year, to the effect "that anyone who cannot reverently, humbly, and lovingly read the Word of God, is not fit to be a teacher."
5. That the Education Department do make a suitable selection of Scripture readings for the schools under its charge.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SECTION.

Resolved,—That the Education Department should take measures for enforcing the proper ventilation of school buildings.

Resolved,—That the teachers of the Public School Section disapprove of the authorization of more than one series of School Readers.

Resolved,—That the Section be requested to place the resolutions respecting the ventilation of school buildings, and the authorization of School Readers, before the General Association for its approval.

HIGH SCHOOL MASTERS' SECTION.

Resolved,—That a Committee be appointed to bring in a report as to the means to be adopted to continue as members of the Section and Association such teachers as, having retired from the profession, may be desirous of taking part in the business of the Association.

Resolved,—That the interests of secondary education in Ontario would be greatly promoted if a suitable theoretical and practical course of professional training were provided for, and required of all our High School teachers.

Resolved,—(1) That the literature for the Entrance Examination should be changed at intervals, say, of three years; (2) that the study of History be begun at the Tudor period, and continued to the reign of Victoria; (3) that in future the paper set in Arithmetic be shorter, and of a somewhat simpler nature than that set in June, 1883.

Resolved,—(1) That in view of the increasing importance of the natural sciences, this Section would recommend that some scientific subject be placed upon the programme for University matriculation at as early a period as may be found practicable.

(2) That the matter of the selection and arrangement of the subjects of Matriculation Examinations in Natural Science be referred to a committee to report at the meeting of this Section next year.

(3) Also, that the paper set in Heat for first-class certificates should be such as could be prepared for by a study of a work such as "Tyndall's Heat as a Mode of Motion," in conjunction with such reasonable experiment and observation as can be made with the aid of the apparatus and teaching to be found in our best schools.

PUBLIC SCHOOL INSPECTORS' SECTION.

Present :—J. Dearness, Chairman, Messrs. McKinnon, Carson, Brebner, McIntosh, Brown, Reazin, Agnew, Barnes, Scarlett, Johnson, Mitchell, Maxwell, Knight, Campbell, Girardot, McNaughton, Grier, Carlyle, Hughes, Moses, McFaul, Ross, Clapp, Little, Smith, Rev. J. Gordon, and Dr. Kelly.

Resolved,—That the Legislative and Municipal Grants to Public Schools should be largely increased.

Resolved,—That an additional allowance should be made for the inspection of schools in the more sparsely-settled townships.

Resolved,—That the Public School Inspectors and the Head Masters of the High Schools should constitute the Board of Examiners for the admission of pupils to High Schools; and that they should be paid four dollars per day for presiding at the examination and reading the papers, the expenses of such Examination to be borne as formerly.

Resolved,—That Third-class Certificates should be limited to the county in which they are granted.

Resolved,—That the granting of Third-class Certificates (non-professional as well as professional) should be left to the County Boards of Examiners.

2. GLENGARRY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

A large number of teachers attended the first half-yearly meeting which was held in Alexandria on the 1st and 2nd days of February.

3. STORMONT TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The half-yearly meeting of the Teachers' Association for the County of Stormont was held at Newington on the 17th and 18th of May, and it was one of the most successful meetings ever held in connection with it.

The thirteenth half-yearly meeting of the Stormont Teachers' Association was held in the High School, Cornwall, on the 25th and 26th days of October, 1883.

The attendance of teachers and others interested in education was large, while the papers read and the discussions held thereon, as well as the class exercises, were interesting and profitable.

Among the other proceedings were the following :—Illustrating method of teaching Fractions, with a class, Mr. Talbot ; English Literature, essay on "Gray's Elegy," Mr. Harrington ; Art of Questioning, Mr. Talbot ; Object Lesson, with a class, Miss Carpenter ; Method of teaching Grammar, especially the construction and analysis of sentences, with a class, Mr. Harrington ; English Literature, "An hour with Byron," Mr. Smith ; "New Text Books for Instruction in English Reading," Mr. Bissett. Several teachers entered warmly into the discussion on this subject, the consideration of which was finally adjourned to the next meeting of the Association, to be held at Cornwall in the first week of February next.

4. DUNDAS TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Teachers' Association of the county of Dundas is in good working order. Owing to a severe snow storm at the time of our last meeting, the attendance was not quite as large as usual, but the interest and profit of the meeting were well sustained. Subjects of interest were discussed, practice in class teaching was had, and an evening was devoted to a reading exercise, with criticism.

5. PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

Prescott.—The Prescott Association held its semi-annual meeting at Hawkesbury on the 1st and 2nd of June, at which there was a good attendance of teachers and others interested in school work.

Classes from the Public Schools were present, and the exercises for the most part consisted of practical work in Language lessons, Object lessons, Dictation, the A B C of Arithmetic, Reading, Geography, Parsing, and Interest, with criticisms and discussions thereon.

The subjects of Drawing and uniform Promotion Examinations were also discussed ; and it was resolved, as a beginning, to have the examinations for promotions from the second and third classes, uniform for this summer.

The semi-annual meeting was held at the Model School, Vankleekhill, on Friday and Saturday, 12th and 13th October.

Friday forenoon was spent in practical teaching, the Model School children being present and the regular work going on.

At the Friday afternoon and Saturday sessions, essays were read and addresses delivered by the leading teachers of the county, assisted by Messrs. Munro and Sheppard, of the Ottawa Public Schools.

On Friday evening a public meeting was held at which were delivered several addresses on subjects connected with school work. Between the addresses the audience were favoured with recitations and music. The attendance of teachers and the general public was large, and the meeting was one of the most profitable the Association has held.

Russell.—For convenience this Association held two meetings this half-year—one at Curran for the French teachers, on the 4th of June, and the other at Bear Brook for the English teachers, on the 8th of June.

The work taken up was similar to that done at Hawkesbury by the Prescott teachers.

At each of these meetings there was a public lecture in the evening largely attended by the trustees, parents and others.

Both Associations are doing good work.

6. CARLETON TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Notwithstanding the great distance teachers have to travel, and the many other difficulties in the way, the meetings have been well attended. The last one held (one of the smallest), had an attendance of over forty teachers. The travelling expenses will average more than \$5 each, and when a fee of \$1 or \$1.50 a year is added, it becomes irksome to teachers on small salaries.

7. LEEDS TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

This year the spring meeting was held at Gananoque, on May 25th and 26th; the autumn meeting at Farmersville, on November 1st and 2nd. At the November meeting about one hundred teachers were present. At the May meeting the attendance was not so good. Altogether the Association is doing good work.

8. LANARK TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Programme of Meeting.

Friday, October 26th.

Forenoon :—Reading minutes and communications. President's address. Composition; J. T. Noonan. *Afternoon* :—Teachers' Associations, County and Township; T. O. Steele. Punctuation; N. Robertson. *Evening Session* :—Public lecture; F. L. Michell, I.P.S. Change and choice of Text books; J. A. Clarke, M.A.

Saturday, October 27th.

Forenoon :—Discussion of the *Reader* question. Discussion on the Association library question. Study of History in schools; D. M. Ross. *Afternoon* :—Style in school exercises; S. S. Burwash, B.A. Elementary Writing; F. L. Michell, I.P.S.

9. RENFREW TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The county of Renfrew Teachers' Association, is maintained and conducted according to the provisions of the Law and Regulations in that respect. It is in a flourishing and efficient state, and very lively interest is taken therein by the teachers of the county.

The first half-yearly meeting for the current year was held at Arnprior, on the 10th and 11th May. At this meeting Wm. Alford, Esq., the Head Master of the Pembroke Public School, was elected President; and A. D. Campbell, Esq., Head Master of the Arnprior Public School, Secretary and Treasurer for the current year.

The second meeting was held at Renfrew on the 29th and 30th November. Both were well attended by teachers and the public generally. The programme in each case was creditably carried out, and instructive and useful work done.

The officers are: Wm. Alford, of Pembroke, *President*; A. D. Campbell, of Arnprior, *Secretary-Treasurer*; Charles McDowell, Hattie Reynolds, Bella Mitchell, Amy Smallfield, *Committee of Management*.

At the May meeting it was resolved that all meetings, thereafter, should be held at Renfrew.

10. LENNOX AND ADDINGTON TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

This Association met at Napanee on the 4th and 5th days of October.

Thursday, Forenoon Session :

The forenoon session opened with fifty teachers in attendance, besides the teachers in training, numbering twenty-five, who were also present. The President, F. Burrows, Esq., I.P.S., in the chair.

The Public School classes were kept in attendance during the day, and prominent teachers throughout the county illustrated the teaching of various subjects by actual work with a class, thus introducing a new feature in our Association work.

Mr. Jas. Bowerman, Head Master of the Napanee Model School, taught Square and Cubic Measures to a class. He illustrated by a liberal use of the blackboard, and by a set of cubes which he had prepared for the occasion.

Albert Paul, of Camden East Public School, taught History to a class of beginners.

Mr. Bowerman, and the County Inspector, gave some practical hints, on the same subject.

Mr. Angus Martyn, of Bath Public School (also a member of the County Examining Board), taught Division. This closed the work of the forenoon.

Thursday, Afternoon Session :

This session opened with about one hundred teachers present, the President, Mr. Burrows, in the chair.

The same kind of exercises as engaged in during the forenoon were continued.

Mr. Kyle, of Wilton Public School, taught History to another class.

Mr. Marsales, of Yarker, taught Least Common Multiple to a class which was for the first time introduced to the subject.

Mr. Tinsdale, Head Master of Newburg Public School, taught Grammar to a class of beginners, and at the same time, in another room, Miss Paul taught a junior Reading class.

Friday, Forenoon Session :

On Friday, the second day of the meeting, there were two sessions.

The forenoon session was spent in reading minutes of previous meeting of the Association, and other routine business ; also, Mr. Thomas Packer, of Kingston, illustrated what he called his " Rational Method of Teaching Reading to Beginners." This subject elicited considerable discussion. Mr. Packer showed an apparatus consisting of parts arranged to slide in a groove, and on these sliding blocks which were black, a single letter of a word was printed, words of two or three letters were used, and after all the letters of a word were printed, the blocks were moved apart, then placed together again, and pupils could see how words were thus built up. His method proved an admirable combination of the " Alphabetic," and the " Look and Say " methods ; and his contrivance for aiding the teacher displayed some considerable ingenuity.

Friday, Afternoon Session :

A paper was read by R. Tynsdale, Head Master of Newburg Public School, entitled, " Hints on the Conducting of Class Recitations." This was a very able paper, and was discussed at some length.

W. J. Black, Head Master of East Ward Public School, Napanee, then read an essay entitled, " The Teacher as an Architect." This paper was well received.

The arrangements for an evening educational meeting, as was the custom of this Association on all former occasions since the establishment of the semi-annual meetings, having failed, on account of the Town Hall being engaged for another purpose, were not carried out.

11. PRINCE EDWARD TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The semi-annual sessions are regularly held, and are occasions of great interest to our teachers. Besides, our library is very well patronized, and is the means of doing much good.

12. NORTH HASTINGS TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The North Hastings Teachers' Association has had two meetings since the beginning of the current year. The first of these was held at Stirling, on May 18th, and the second at Madoc, on May 23rd. At both meetings the attendance was all that could be expected.

At these meetings the proceedings consisted of teaching, criticism of the methods used, and discussions on professional topics. These discussions, etc., were really useful.

The number of paying members is about forty. That number are subscribers to the *New York Teachers' Institute*, and *The Canada Educational Monthly*, and a few are subscribers to *The Canada School Journal*.

Under the auspices of the Association, uniform promotion Examinations have, for the past three years, been held half-yearly.

During the first half of the current year, Teachers' Institutes were held at Stirling and Madoc in connection with the North Hastings Teachers' Association. Each of these continued in session for one day.

In October a convention, lasting for two days, was held, and, in connection therewith, a meeting of trustees and teachers to decide upon a new series of Readers for our schools, was held.

At all the meetings of teachers, actual teaching of classes and subsequent discussions on the methods used, were prominent features of the programmes. About forty of the members of the Association take the *New York Teachers' Institute* and *The Canada Educational Monthly*. A number take the former alone, and a few are subscribers to *The Canada School Journal*.

Our Association library contains about 300 volumes, and is used by a good many of the teachers.

13. SOUTH HASTINGS TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The convention is very prosperous and is conducted efficiently. We have two meetings every year and only practical work is done, no useless discussions being allowed. The meeting in October last year was conducted without any outside help, and it was the general opinion of the teachers that it was a very profitable meeting to all of them, and more useful to the average teacher than many where foreign help was used. Out of 120 teachers, 116 were present, regularly and punctually, the roll being called every morning and afternoon. Teachers had classes present to illustrate practical methods of teaching.

At the last meeting held in June—late, so as to secure the services of G. W. Ross—there were present all the High and Public School teachers in the division, with the exception of two, who were sick. It was an excellent meeting, Mr. Ross exerting himself to the utmost to make it thoroughly useful to every teacher. Every teacher was well pleased and greatly benefited. The teachers were punctual and regular, and paid good attention throughout the whole convention. No talking or inattention is allowed.

Mr. Ross gave a lecture in the City Hall in the evening of the first day, to a large audience of teachers and citizens. The subject was "Intellectual Forces." It was a good practical lecture, and thought much of by all who were present.

While our meetings are thoroughly practical and useful to our teachers, yet it is to be regretted that some teachers are careless and indifferent, and it is only by almost constant appeals, urging them to be present and take notes, that good results are accomplished, and these are generally the poorer teachers.

But on the whole the teachers, with very few exceptions, are industrious and attentive, and are very much benefited by their attendance at our meetings.

It is doubtful whether any conventions could be more practical and useful to teachers than those held twice a year in Belleville.

The convention of the South Hastings teachers, held October 18th and 19th, was more of an institute meeting than any previously held. Use was made of the teachers of the Central School, who taught classes other than their own. It was very practical throughout, and was as much beneficial to our schools, if not more so, than any convention ever held. Every teacher taught his subject to a class furnished him, or her, from another room, and the work was done well and to the satisfaction of all present. We had nearly every teacher present punctually and regularly, and on the whole the convention was a grand success, and of much practical value to the teachers, and they all expressed themselves in that way.

14. NORTHUMBERLAND TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

This Association is in thoroughly efficient working order. The number of members is nearly one hundred. While we have the honour to possess the oldest County Association in the Province, by a few years, we have also the honour to be second to no other in the vitality which characterizes its work.

15. DURHAM TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Teachers' Association for the County of Durham, is in a satisfactory condition. Regular half-yearly meetings are held, which are well attended by the teachers.

16. HALIBURTON TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Two meetings of the Association were held in 1882, each session lasting two days. At the first meeting we had the assistance of J. H. Knight, Esq., I.P.S., county of Victoria East, and the meeting was, taking the work done, and the large attendance of teachers into consideration, a decided success. The second meeting was not so well attended, owing no doubt to the very unfavourable weather prevailing at the time. The Association library, containing a large number of volumes of well selected Educational works, is largely used, and is of great practical benefit.

At the March session the following resolution was, after considerable discussion, passed :—

Resolved,—That in the opinion of this Association, it is advisable to hold annual, instead of semi-annual meetings of Teachers' Associations and Institutes, and that a Conductor of Teachers' Institutes should be appointed by the Government in terms of Section 5, sub-section 12, of the Education Act.

17. EAST VICTORIA TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The East Victoria Teachers' Association is in an efficient state. The half-yearly convention was held at Lindsay on the 22nd and 23rd of March. The attendance of teachers was good. In addition to those from the County of Victoria, Messrs. T. Kirkland, of Toronto, and D. J. Goggin, of Port Hope, took part and gave lectures on subjects in connection with the teaching profession. The County Council voted the sum of \$25 at the June session, to assist the Association.

The last half-yearly convention was held in Lindsay, November 2nd and 3rd. The attendance of teachers was good, that of the public at evening session not as large as

usual. The subjects were interesting and profitable, with the exception of the discussion on School Readers. The Rev. Messrs. Jones and Emsley assisted the inspector at the evening session.

18. ONTARIO TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

A very successful meeting was held on the 2nd and 3rd of November at Port Perry; the results were highly satisfactory to all concerned.

19. SOUTH SIMCOE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The most successful convention ever held by this Association has just been finished. We met in Barrie, along with the teachers of North Simcoe, and some from Muskoka. The teachers were in session three days. Miss Lewis was with us from Toronto, and gave us many very valuable hints on the subject of Elocution, besides a great deal of pleasure. Mr. Williams, from Collingwood, read a paper on "Grammar (English) as it ought to be taught." Mr. Hunter, of the Barrie-Collegiate Institute, handled the subject of "Literature," (fourth book). Dr. Forest, of Bradford, took up the subject of "Word Building," and "The Phonic Method of Reading." Besides we had a discussion on "Park's Manual of Methods," and another on the subject of "Uniform Promotion Examinations." Nineteenth of the teachers of South Simcoe were present, and about fifty out of ninety are full members. This is the largest membership we have yet had. The Association never was in so efficient a state before.

We held our fall convention in Alliston on the 2nd and 3rd of November, and had one of the most successful meetings we have yet held. A considerable number of new members were added to the Association. The ministers of all denominations in Alliston not only attended, but manifested very great interest, indeed, in our investigations and discussions. A very large number, too, of the citizens of the village and neighbourhood were present, not only at the public meeting, when a lecture was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Annis, Canada Methodist Minister, of Alliston, but also at our daily sessions.

During the session, Mr. F. Wood, of the Bradford Model School, gave us a very clear elucidation of his method of teaching Elementary Arithmetic. Mr. Dickson, of No. 6, Tossorontio, gave us an admirable lesson on how to teach fourth book Literature. Miss Robinson, of the Bradford Model, read an essay, which for clearness of diction and chasteness of style could not easily be surpassed; and Mr. Hipwell, of No. 8, Tecumseth, handled the subject of History in a most able and agreeable style; while the proceedings were enlivened by a stirring and earnest debate on the merits and demerits of the various School Readers now authorized.

20. NORTH SIMCOE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

We have held two meetings in the year, one in May and one in October, each lasting for two days. They were both well attended, and the utmost interest was evinced by the teachers present. The aim of the Committee has been to render the meetings as practical as possible, and at the last meeting several classes were taught by the teachers' present.

There is, however, a growing feeling in favour of two reforms: (1) In the first place it is generally felt that it would be better to have but one meeting in the year, and to extend that over three or four days, substituting, in place of the second meeting, a series of township or district meetings. (2) Nextly, it should be made compulsory on teachers to attend these meetings, and absence should be dealt with by a deduction of a fixed sum, say \$2, from the grant made to them for that half-year, the money thus derived being expended by the Association in furthering the ends for which the Legislature created them. It is notorious that *at present* the teachers who would be most benefited by the Associations are the very ones who so persistently absent themselves.

21. HALTON TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Association met in the County Model School, Milton, in the month of March, and continued in session two days and a-half.

Seventy teachers out of a list of eighty-six were in attendance.

At the previous meeting, held at Burlington, it was decided to consider selected parts of "Currie's Common School Education." In accordance with this decision, the following sections were discussed. Sections 1-10, on the Principles of Education. The President gave an outline of the chapter, showing the connection between the sections. Each section was then analyzed by one of the teachers, and a general discussion followed.

Sections 161-172 on School Management; sections 276-283 on Reading, and sections 294-302 on Spelling, were also taken up.

Only two papers were read, one on "The Religious Element in Education," by the Rev. W. J. McKenzie, and one on Pronunciation, by Mr. Smyth, of Esquesing.

Two lectures were given in the Town Hall, in connection with the Association. Principal Buchan, of Upper Canada College, lectured on "Poetry and Politics," and the Rev. J. Thompson, of Ayr on "Music."

The meeting was regarded as one of the best held by the Association.

22. WENTWORTH TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Finding some difficulty in keeping up the interest in our County Association, it was proposed to hold a series of teachers' institutes throughout the county. A general invitation was extended to trustees and the public, to attend these meetings, and join with us in discussing the topics announced in the programme. In order to render the work done of practical value to those present, three subjects were selected from the Public School programme, and two teachers appointed to teach classes in each subject. In each of these subjects a junior and a senior class were taught, thus illustrating a variety of methods of teaching these subjects from the very commencement to the end of the Fourth-class. The subjects selected were, Reading, Grammar and Arithmetic. In addition to having these subjects taught by experienced teachers, a series of questions was prepared on the methods of teaching them; after the lessons in each subject had been taught, the questions on Method were taken up and fully discussed.

At the meeting of the first three institutes we had classes of pupils present; but owing to the fact that the pupils and teachers were strange to each other, we found that this plan did not work satisfactorily. The remaining institutes were, therefore, conducted without pupils being present, the teachers explaining fully the methods adopted:—(1) of assigning a lesson; (2) of teaching the lesson; (3) of hearing the class recite; (4) of correcting any errors observed while hearing the lesson. In this manner we succeeded in bringing out many valuable suggestions in regard to methods of teaching, and school management.

In addition to the teachers, there were a number of trustees and parents present, and at every meeting the visitors took part in the discussions, and assisted us materially by asking questions, and making suggestions in regard to the matters under consideration.

At the evening sessions, an address was delivered, by the Public School Inspector, readings and recitations were given by both pupils and teachers, and choice selections of vocal and instrumental music furnished by the young people of the neighbourhood. The house, in which the evening meetings were held, was usually crowded; and from the favourable comments made by many of those present, much good has been accomplished, and a deeper interest awakened in regard to the welfare and success of our Public Schools.

The attendance of teachers was very satisfactory, and all those present took an active part in the work done in the institute. At all our meetings the utmost harmony prevailed.

23. BRANT TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The following is a brief report of the Brant County Teachers' Institute for the past year. As the Financial Report has already been sent to the Department, it is unnecessary to make any reference to that part of the subject. The membership of the Institute is 120. Two meetings were held last year, the first on the 9th and 10th of June, and the second, on the 10th and 11th of November. The attendance on both occasions was large and the work done of a very satisfactory character.

Two meetings have been held during the current year, the first on the 22nd and 23rd of June, the last on the 2nd and 3rd of November. These were well attended and the programmes of each successfully carried out. The membership is over 100, but it is to be regretted that the majority are very remiss in paying the membership fee. The library of the institute, which is being added to yearly, is fairly patronized by the rural school teachers, but not at all so much as it should be. At our last meeting, the Reading-book question occupied a considerable time in discussion, but the adoption of either of the newly authorized series was postponed for further consideration. No grant for the support of the Institute has been received from the County Council, except \$25 for the library some years ago. The Government Grant is mainly devoted to the purchase of educational periodicals and additional books for the library.

24. LINCOLN TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Lincoln Teachers' Association continues in an efficient state. The semi-annual meeting was held on Friday and Saturday, the 25th and 26th of May. The attendance was good, but as we were unable to procure the services of any one who makes institute work a specialty, we felt that the meeting was not so profitable as some others held here. If two or more properly qualified persons were appointed by the Department to conduct our associations, it would be a step in the right direction, as our teachers would be benefited more by a thorough drill in practical work, than by listening to formal lectures or essays on educational topics.

25. WELLAND TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Since the adoption by the Association of the plan of having Township Institutes one half of the year, and a County Meeting the other half, the Association has increased in efficiency and usefulness. The township meetings have generally been well attended, and the time occupied to good advantage. The practical work of the schoolroom has afforded materials for interesting and profitable discussions at these meetings, and a kindly feeling has prevailed throughout them.

The last County meeting was also largely attended, and there were very good discussions, and, after the "business" part of the proceedings, especially during the second day, they were both agreeable and profitable.

26. HALDIMAND TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The first semi-annual meeting of the Haldimand Teachers' Association for the current year was held at Caledonia on the 25th and 26th days of May. On the whole this meeting was one of the most successful held for a long time, both as regards the number present and the interest taken in the proceedings. The success of this meeting was doubtless due to the able assistance rendered by Dr. McLellan.

The Association is doing good work, and its influence for good is acknowledged by all.

27. NORFOLK TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Teachers' Association of Norfolk continues to discharge its functions satisfactorily. We have just held an excellent institute, conducted largely by Dr. J. A. McLellan, with marked success. The funds of the Association are carefully managed.

28. OXFORD TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The half-yearly meeting of the Oxford Teachers' Institute, held in May of the current year, was a very successful one.

Local talent was supplemented by the services of Dr. Buchan, Principal of Upper Canada College.

The session lasted two days and one evening. The attendance, 100 members, was satisfactory in a great measure, and all the subjects were handled in a most creditable manner.

29. WATERLOO TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

This Association continues in a prosperous condition. It is conducted and the Government Grant expended, I believe, strictly in accordance with the law and regulations. Its meetings are held half-yearly, the attendance is usually good and the proceedings very instructive.

30. NORTH WELLINGTON TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The teachers met on 4th and 5th October. There were a greater number present than at any previous meeting.

31. SOUTH WELLINGTON TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

We have had two very successful meetings during the present year.

Cannot something be done to compel teachers to attend these meetings? About one-third never put in an appearance.

32. DUFFERIN TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The meeting for the present half-year was held in Orangeville and was very profitable to the teachers, owing in a great measure to the excellent work performed by Dr. McLellan: his brilliant lecture and practical advice will produce good results.

The teachers did their part well, and all have returned to their work with their energy renewed. It was a very successful meeting.

33. EAST GREY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The semi-annual meeting of the East Grey Teachers' Association for the current year, was held in the Town Hall, Meaford, on the 17th and 18th days of May. There were about sixty teachers present, and all seemed to be much interested in the various subjects of school work illustrated on the blackboard, criticized and discussed. The teachers have been ably assisted by the clergymen of the villages of Thornbury, Clarksburg, and the town of Meaford, at the meetings of the Association. The meetings are well attended by the teachers of the Riding, ministers and trustees, and all take a deep interest in the practical every day school work taken into consideration and

discussed. The Association is in a good state, steadily increasing in numbers and general efficiency.

The October meeting was held at the village of Thornbury, at which a whole session was spent discussing the new *Readers*. At all future meetings, a new feature on practical teaching will be adopted by the Association. Classes of Public School pupils will be taught, and the different methods of teaching criticised by the teachers present. In the towns where the Convention meets, classes of pupils can be easily induced to attend the Convention.

In the opinion of experienced teachers, the practical teaching of classes will be a great improvement on our present system of preparing essays, and the essayist exemplifying the subject on the blackboard.

34. SOUTH GREY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The first semi-annual meeting of this Association was held at the Town Hall, Flesherton, on the 22nd and 23rd days of May.

The weather on the first day was wet, cold, and disagreeable, considerably affecting the attendance, though some ladies and gentlemen drove a distance of from twenty to twenty-five miles, through the rain and sleet, to be present.

An excellent programme had been prepared. Dr. McLellan, High School Inspector, was present on both days, rendering most valuable aid, besides giving an admirable and eloquent lecture on the evening of the first day.

John Tait, Esq., of Collingwood Collegiate Institute; Henry De La Matter, Esq., Headmaster, Owen Sound High School; C. J. McCabe, B.A., Principal of Durham Public and Model Schools; and several local teachers, led in the illustration and discussion of several subjects of schoolwork and study.

The exhibition of samples of Industrial Drawing, by pupils of several schools in the inspectorate, afforded pleasure and surprise at the facility with which even little children could create such a variety of simple, yet tasteful forms. Towards the close, an interesting paper was read on Agricultural Chemistry in Rural Schools. It was generally conceded, that those present enjoyed a rare intellectual treat, and that those not present, missed one; and that the meeting was an entire success.

The second semi-annual meeting was held at Durham, on the 18th and 19th October, and was the most largely attended we have ever yet had. There were many illustrations and discussions of practical work on the one hand, and an apparent determination exhibited to employ the whole time usefully on the other, resulting in numerous admissions of interest in, and benefit from the proceedings as a whole. The meeting was a positive success.

35. EAST HURON TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the East Huron Teachers' Association was held in Wingham on Thursday and Friday, 31st May and 1st June. The attendance was very good, upon the whole. The shape of the inspectorate is such that, except when the institute is held in Brussels, it is very inconvenient for quite a number of the teachers to attend.

The subjects taken up at the meeting were all immediately connected with the everyday work of the school-room, and with one exception, every man and woman to whom work was assigned, was present and prepared to work. It has not been always so. A Baptist Clergyman addressed the meeting on habit and taste. He gave one of the most pointed and best lectures of the kind possible.

On Thursday evening, a lecture was delivered in the Town Hall in the presence of a large audience of towns-people and teachers. The subject was Experimental Chemistry. All the experiments were good and successfully performed; but the lecture itself was slightly tedious. It was, however, enlivened by music and readings.

The finances of the Institute are sound, and the work done is practical, and profitable

if those present choose to make it so, so far as they are themselves concerned. Steps have been taken to make the library more available in future than in the past.

The semi-annual meeting was held in Brussels during the month of October. The meeting was well attended, and was one of the most interesting we have had for some time, and was held on Thursday and Friday. G. W. Ross, M.P., now Minister of Education, was with us and gave the evening's lecture.

The finances so far have been properly managed.

36. WEST HURON TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The West Huron Teachers' Association continues to meet semi-annually at Goderich and Exeter alternately. Although the last meeting was held on one of the most disagreeable days during February, the attendance was very good indeed. The work for some time past has been carried on by our own members with very satisfactory results.

37. WEST BRUCE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

West Bruce Teachers' Association has been in successful operation during the six months ending June 30th.

The annual meeting of the Association was held in Kincardine, on Thursday and Friday, the 7th and 8th days of June. The exercises, which were of a very practical nature, could not fail to be very beneficial to the large number of teachers in attendance.

38. EAST MIDDLESEX TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The East Middlesex Teachers' Association remains efficient, and it continues to hold its meetings half-yearly. They are well attended, and deep interest is manifested throughout. The Association pays the expenses of the uniform promotion examination, and in other ways contributes to the advancement of education in the division.

39. WEST MIDDLESEX TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Our Association met on the 25th and 26th of May. Our meeting was one of the most successful yet held in Middlesex West. The only complaint is that all the teachers do not attend. There should be some means introduced to make the negligent teacher attend these meetings.

40. ELGIN TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The library, valued at \$600, is largely composed of professional works and is well patronized by the teachers.

All High and Public School Teachers in the county of Elgin and city of St. Thomas, are members of the Association. A cordial harmony of action exists, and at the last meeting, June 3rd and 4th, about 150 were present. An audience of fully 600 attended the evening session.

It has been the constant aim of the officers of the Association to confine the proceedings to exercises which should prove useful to the teacher in his every-day work.

The membership is large, comprising all the Public School teachers in the county of Elgin and the city of St. Thomas, and also the teachers in the Aylmer and Vienna High Schools and the St. Thomas Collegiate Institute. It was decided at the last meeting to expend \$50 in books, as an addition to the library.

41. EAST KENT TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

A successful meeting of the said Association was held on the 17th and 18th days of May, at which fair institute work was done. The attendance on the part of the teachers was better than usual.

42. WEST KENT TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

In May and October of last year, meetings (of two days on each occasion) were held in Chatham of the West Kent, or, as it is termed, the "Chatham District Teachers' Association," during which excellent work was done and earnest attention given by the teachers present, about sixty on each occasion. It is generally admitted, and with perfect truth, that this Association has been and is still a very efficient aid in improving the character of the work done in the schools of West Kent.

On the 10th and 11th of May of the current year, our last meeting was held and was no exception to the rule that we have a good attendance and a good programme carried out. The discussions were unusually good.

The Association held two meetings this year, of two days each, in May and October, respectively. On both occasions the attendance was good and the programmes were carried out effectively, and a lively interest was manifested by those present. The Association is quite as effective as usual. As the County Model Schools were established much for the same purpose that the Associations had been, it is quite time to consider how the latter can be best utilized without seeming to supersede the work of the former, or rather recapitulate portions of the work.

43. LAMBTON TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Two meetings have been held. The work done was exceedingly good and very practical in its character, and must prove of very great benefit to teachers. The County Council has refused to aid us, and hence no additions have been made to our library, but educational journals have been supplied to the teachers out of the members' fees and other sources.

The Association is doing good work, and is entitled to that support so generously given in the past by the Government.

44. WEST LAMBTON TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The second meeting was held on 26th and 27th October; both meetings were well attended and the subjects well discussed.

The benefit to those who attend the Association meetings is great, our only failing is that those who need the help to be derived from attendance, are most frequently absent and pay least attention when present. There should be some penalty for non-attendance.

45. NORTH ESSEX TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

This Association still continues to be successful and productive of much good. The four local conventions held this spring were largely attended, and all the teachers present took an active part in the discussions on the best methods of teaching.

46. SOUTH ESSEX TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

This Association is in an active, efficient condition. In October the second session of the year was held in conjunction with the North Essex Association. The teachers expressed themselves as highly pleased with the result. For our next convention we purpose making certain portions of "Currie's Common School Education" the basis of

discussion. At the convention held last May, it was thought this would be a means of keeping teachers reading on their professional work. There was a better attendance at the last convention than at any former one. It would be better that instead of two conventions in a year, there should be one of a week's duration, all teachers to undergo an examination on the work done. It would cause better results than does the present plan.

Two general meetings, of two days each, have been held during the year. At the first we had the services of Miss Lewis, elocutionist, of Toronto, whose efforts were much appreciated and will, no doubt, be productive of much good. Since then the teachers have given much more attention to expression in reading, and to the posture of pupils in the school. Dr. McLellan was present at the last session, and, as usual, rendered valuable aid, especially in methods of teaching mathematics.

The necessity of making attendance compulsory is obvious—those who need assistance most are conspicuous by their absence. It is also required that the Department should prescribe or recommend some amount of professional work to be read each year, to be discussed, or to be examined upon at the fall session.

47. ALGOMA TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Algoma teachers have held their first meeting for this year in March. There is a teachers' library to which all the teachers have access.

This Association held also, a very successful meeting in Manitowaning in July, which was largely attended, considering the long distance that many of the teachers had to come. These meetings are a great advantage to the teachers of the district, many of whom have not had the advantage of County Model School training.

48. PARRY SOUND TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Parry Sound teachers held their first half-yearly meeting at Parry Sound in February. There is a teachers' professional library, and all teachers have access to the books. The Association is a great benefit to the teachers of this district.

Another meeting was held at Parry Sound village in August. There was a very large attendance and much interest evinced in the proceedings.

49. KINGSTON TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

A very interesting and successful meeting was held on the 21st and 22nd days of March.

In connection with the Association there is a reference library for the use of the teachers, and also a reading-room containing all the leading British, American, and Canadian educational journals.

A successful meeting was held on Friday and Saturday, the 5th and 13th days of October. The evening lecture was delivered by Thos. R. Dupuis, Esq., M.D., and was well attended. There is a library and a reading-room, containing an excellent collection of educational papers, in connection with the Association.

50. LONDON TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The semi-annual meeting of the London Teachers' Association for the first half of the current year was held on the 25th and 26th of May. The meeting was quite an interesting one, and its influence for good will be felt by all the teachers who were present. Essays were read, some of which elicited a warm discussion, and a free and friendly interchange of opinion among the teachers.

A very able lecture was delivered before the Association and a large number of

citizens in Victoria Hall, on the evening of Friday the 25th May, by Dr. Bucke, Medical Superintendent of the London Asylum for the Insane; subject: "Primeval Man." The attendance was large and respectable, and the lecture evinced deep research and careful preparation.

The semi-annual meeting of our Association was held on the 9th and 10th of November, in one of the class rooms of the Central School, and was well attended—none of the teachers being absent except three who were at the time suffering from severe indisposition.

The meeting was a very successful one, and may be held as a very useful one. In addition to the usual contributions of the teachers, the Association was favoured with a most interesting and instructive lecture on School Hygiene, by Dr. Edwards, and also with an address on Drawing as a part of a Public School course, by Mr. Bell-Smith, who has been lately engaged for a part of his time as Drawing-master in both the High and Public Schools of this city.

51. OTTAWA TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The regular meeting of the Ottawa Teachers' Association for the first half-year was held in the Normal School, Ottawa, on Friday and Saturday, the 24th and 25th May. There were fifty-one members present, out of a total of fifty-five on the roll of the Association.

The regular meeting of the Ottawa Teachers' Association for the second half-year was held in the Normal School in this city, on Friday and Saturday, the 9th and 10th November. There was also a resolution passed asking the special consideration by school authorities, of the subject of the establishment of Industrial Schools in our cities. It seemed to be the opinion of a large number of the teachers that the establishment and support of one such school for each city should be made compulsory.

52. TEACHERS' ASSOCIATIONS—FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1882.

NAME OF ASSOCIATION.	No. of Associations.	Total Number of Members.	Total Number who have paid Fees.	Government Grants.	Municipal Grants.	Members' Fees.	Balances and other sources.	Total Receipts.	Printing and Postage	Libraries.	Miscellaneous.	Total Expenditure.	Balances.
Glengarry.....	1	75	...	50 00	...	...	55 73	105 73	10 10	...	24 77	34 87	70 86
Stormont.....	1	53	53	50 00	...	13 25	66 38	129 63	5 80	33 46	2 65	41 91	87 72
Dundas.....	1	68	68	50 00	...	23 25	95 14	168 39	26 31	14 70	37 51	78 52	89 87
Prescott.....	1	76	32	50 00	...	8 00	80 75	138 75	13 40	...	51 70	65 10	73 65
Russell.....	1	31	31	50 00	...	7 75	60 45	118 20	5 98	...	78 49	84 47	33 73
Carleton.....	1	45	45	...	...	14 50	14	14 64	7 54	...	...	7 54	7 10
Leeds.....	1	100	64	50 00	...	16 00	201 52	267 52	21 67	35 00	17 80	74 47	193 05
Lanark.....	1	160	70	50 00	...	40 00	207 29	297 29	12 86	...	124 54	137 40	139 89
Frontenac.....	1	48	31	...	...	4 65	59 30	63 95	7 20	...	49 05	36 25	7 70
Renfrew.....	1	44	44	50 00	...	15 50	88 67	154 17	15 48	6 50	63 00	84 98	69 19
Lennox and Addington.....	1	100	...	50 00	25 00	20 25	38 20	133 45	16 05	59 55	29 00	104 60	28 85
Prince Edward.....	1	80	...	50 00	...	...	63 42	113 42	7 35	...	46 50	53 85	59 57
North Hastings.....	1	63	63	75 00	...	31 50	111 92	218 42	45 38	...	109 05	154 43	63 99
South Hastings.....	1	61	61	50 00	...	15 00	60 70	125 70	20 15	...	37 25	57 40	68 30
Northumberland.....	1	120	89	...	...	35 00	104 02	139 02	25 05	...	84 00	109 05	29 97
Durham.....	1	120	74	...	...	18 50	78 90	97 40	12 50	...	37 40	81 90	15 50
East Victoria.....	1	43	43	50 00	25 00	10 75	132 39	218 14	15 95	...	37 85	53 80	164 34
West Victoria.....	1	...	...	50 00	...	...	85 00	135 00	5 45	56 16	8 25	69 86	65 14
Haliburton.....	1	24	14	50 00	...	3 50	102 10	155 00	6 55	50 00	42 65	99 20	56 40
Ontario.....	1	52	30	50 00	...	15 00	81 55	146 55	8 25	...	85 80	94 05	52 50
North York.....	1	40	40	50 00	...	24 75	78 07	152 82	7 45	...	30 24	37 69	115 13
Peel.....	1	45	42	100 00	...	17 25	28 16	145 41	7 41	...	105 36	112 77	79 05
North Simcoe.....	1	112	65	...	50 00	37 00	88 05	175 05	78 80	...	93 75	172 55	2 50
South Simcoe.....	1	49	49	...	...	47 00	88 54	135 54	17 25	...	118 15	135 40	14
Haldon.....	1	63	29	50 00	25 00	14 50	54 29	143 79	16 27	...	49 45	66 72	77 07
Wentworth.....	1	100	29	50 00	...	...	117 18	167 18	16 25	...	51 00	67 25	99 93
Brant.....	1	120	38	50 00	...	12 25	34 51	96 76	8 50	25 00	53 74	73 43	43 02
Lincoln.....	1	105	...	50 00	...	...	86 83	136 83	22 43	...	80 50	102 93	33 90
Welland.....	1	85	70	...	...	...	6 78	31 78	11 51	...	1 93	13 44	18 34
Haldimand.....	1	110	24	50 00	...	12 00	132 04	194 04	7 10	...	58 85	65 95	128 09
Norfolk.....	1	116	...	50 00	...	...	96 66	146 66	19 02	...	66 01	85 03	61 63
Oxford.....	1	100	50	...	...	...	99 50	99 50	14 25	...	75 85	90 10	9 40
Waterloo.....	1	60	42	50 50	...	42 00	58 09	150 09	5 66	...	111 90	117 56	32 53
North Wellington.....	1	104	65	50 00	...	33 50	52 12	135 62	11 74	...	76 05	87 79	47 83

South Wellington	1	116	61	50 00	...	39 50	97 83	187 33	12 54	...	117 25	129 79	57 54
East Grey	1	71	62	50 00	...	12 50	167 06	179 56	14 73	...	49 30	64 03	115 53
West Grey	1	22	21	50 00	...	10 50	132 70	193 20	16 00	55 81	77 00	148 81	44 39
South Grey	1	75	37	50 00	...	18 50	59 99	128 40	10 58	...	105 15	115 73	12 76
Dufferin	1	46	46	50 00	...	36 50	33 64	171 14	19 35	99 50	45 25	164 19	6 95
North Perth	1	...	...	100 00	...	...	...	100 00	50 00	...	50 00	100 00	...
South Perth	1	70	...	50 00	...	...	63 72	113 72	10 04	...	44 45	54 49	59 23
North Huron	1	42	42	50 00	...	21 00	95 55	166 55	9 76	...	59 40	69 16	97 39
West Huron	1	54	54	50 00	...	13 50	146 77	160 27	10 62	...	48 70	59 32	100 95
East Bruce	1	102	60	50 00	...	...	89 08	139 68	8 57	...	30 08	38 65	101 03
West Bruce	1	59	...	50 00	...	9 70	87 18	146 88	16 58	...	72 00	88 58	58 30
East Middlesex	1	137	104	50 00	...	38 50	99 79	188 29	65 35	...	69 63	134 98	53 31
West Middlesex	1	106	106	50 00	25 00	37 75	195 20	307 95	45 45	...	203 00	248 45	59 50
Elgin	1	150	61	50 00	...	...	36 64	86 64	14 86	...	53 20	68 06	18 58
East Kent	1	40	24	50 00	...	12 00	99 92	161 92	5 70	...	6 93	12 63	149 29
West Kent	1	60	36	50 00	...	18 00	99 12	167 12	23 25	...	88 75	112 00	55 12
East Lambton	1	92	73	50 00	...	113 00	35 51	198 51	36 25	...	123 35	159 61	38 90
West Lambton	1	101	68	50 00	...	69 99	71 40	191 39	10 89	...	72 70	83 59	107 80
North Essex	1	100	...	50 00	...	50 00	52 14	152 14	15 50	...	41 95	57 45	94 69
South Essex	1	65	...	50 00	100 00	...	121 82	271 82	3 60	...	140 83	144 43	127 39
District of Muskoka	1	...	...	50 00	...	...	65 75	115 75	6 09	...	...	6 09	109 66
District of Algoma	1	53	53	50 00	...	...	...	50 00	3 53	...	7 50	11 03	38 97
District of Parry Sound	1	32	32	50 00	...	6 25	19 41	75 66	9 07	...	17 25	26 32	49 34
City of Kingston	1	33	11	100 00	...	5 75	4 51	110 26	14 85	17 25	60 00	92 10	15 16
City of London	1	...	...	50 00	...	6 00	166 14	222 14	5 25	...	18 89	24 14	198 00
City of Ottawa	1	48	...	50 00	...	...	58 08	108 08	10 80	...	69 46	80 26	28 42
City of Toronto	1	149	149	50 00	...	37 25	209 90	247 15	9 00	...	149 85	158 85	88 30
Ontario Teachers' Association	1	...	...	*200 00	...	...	...	200 00	35 43	...	161 00	196 43	3 57
Total 1882	62	4395	2467	2000 00	300 00	1088 84	5105 44	9394 28	1026 31	453 02	3876 00	5355 33	4038 95
Total 1881	61	4033	2049	2350 00	200 00	1027 04	4393 00	8570 64	835 96	438 62	3102 86	4377 44	4193 20
Increase	1	362	418	50 00	100 00	61 80	711 84	823 64	190 35	14 40	773 14	977 89	154 25
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* This was actually paid in 1881.

DIVISION V.—DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS.

ADMISSION OF CANDIDATES AT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES AND HIGH SCHOOLS.

SCHOOLS AT WHICH EXAMINATIONS WERE HELD.	DECEMBER, 1882.						JUNE, 1883.					
	CANDIDATES.						CANDIDATES.					
	Examined.	Passed.	From Prepara- tory Form.	From Public and Separate Schools.	From Private Schools.		Examined.	Passed.	From Prepara- tory Form.	From Public and Separate Schools.	From Private Schools.	
				Pub.	Sep.					Pub.	Sep.	
Alexandria	28	14	.....	22	5	1	28	9	.....	21	7	.....
Almonte	24	17	.....	24	.....	.....	54	28	.....	45	9	.....
Armstrong	23	4	.....	15	8	.....	23	14	.....	16	7	.....
Aylmer	61	25	.....	*56	.....	1	58	21	.....	58	.....	.....
Barrie	70	30	.....	59	10	1	110	41	.....	106	4	.....
Beaconsfield	12	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	8	.....	12	.....	.....
Belleville	59	26	.....	45	6	8	107	44	.....	96	9	2
Berlin	37	16	.....	37	.....	.....	67	54	2	65	.....	.....
Bowmanville	30	17	.....	30	.....	.....	33	15	.....	33	.....	.....
Bradford	23	8	.....	23	.....	.....	32	13	.....	32	.....	.....
Brampton	39	15	.....	39	.....	.....	63	32	.....	63	.....	.....
Brantford	62	51	.....	54	4	4	111	88	.....	107	4	.....
Brighton	24	10	.....	23	.....	1	42	20	.....	42	.....	.....
Brockville	38	14	.....	38	.....	.....	62	20	.....	61	1	.....
Caledonia	53	17	.....	53	.....	.....	55	25	.....	55	.....	.....
Campbellford	22	11	.....	22	.....	.....	26	17	.....	25	1	.....
Carleton Place	19	13	.....	19	.....	.....	20	19	.....	20	.....	.....
Cayuga	31	11	.....	31	.....	.....	30	18	.....	30	.....	.....
Chatham	54	24	.....	50	1	3	101	59	.....	93	2	6
Clinton	46	19	.....	46	.....	.....	79	46	.....	79	.....	.....
Cobourg	67	33	.....	66	1	.....	70	29	23	44	3	.....
Colborne	19	8	.....	19	.....	.....	33	8	.....	33	.....	.....

Collingwood	59	30	.....	58	1	.....	105	36	.....	104	.....	1
Cornwall	31	14	.....	25	6	.....	53	39	.....	49	4	.....
Drummondville	19	6	.....	19	.....	.....	17	11	.....	17	.....	.....
Dundas	31	6	.....	31	.....	.....	38	14	.....	38	.....	.....
Dunnville	20	10	.....	20	.....	.....	26	16	.....	26	.....	.....
Elora	27	16	1	22	4	.....	25	15	.....	23	.....	2
Farmersville	59	24	.....	59	3	.....	53	28	.....	53	1	.....
Fergus	42	17	.....	39	.....	.....	41	26	.....	40	.....	.....
Galt	89	33	11	78	.....	.....	60	30	.....	60	.....	.....
Gananoque	46	13	.....	46	.....	.....	39	10	.....	39	.....	.....
Goderich	38	14	.....	38	.....	.....	79	29	4	74	1	.....
Grimsby	23	7	.....	23	.....	.....	20	9	.....	20	6	.....
Guelph	63	41	.....	61	2	.....	70	54	.....	64	.....	.....
Hamilton	121	75	.....	121	.....	.....	109	87	.....	107	1	.....
Harriston	37	18	.....	37	.....	.....	66	42	.....	66	.....	.....
Hawkesbury	13	3	.....	13	.....	.....	12	9	.....	12	.....	.....
Ingersoll	54	23	.....	53	1	.....	82	60	.....	82	.....	.....
Iroquois	24	2	.....	24	.....	.....	39	13	.....	39	.....	.....
Kemptville	56	20	.....	56	.....	.....	44	27	.....	44	.....	.....
Kincardine	48	14	.....	48	.....	.....	56	35	.....	56	.....	.....
Kingston	54	28	5	*29	4	15	70	41	7	56	1	6
Lindsay	53	19	.....	53	.....	.....	55	24	.....	53	2	.....
Listowel	18	5	.....	18	.....	.....	59	32	.....	59	6	1
London	56	24	.....	*	.....	.....	88	37	.....	81	.....	.....
Markham	29	17	.....	29	.....	.....	46	27	.....	46	.....	.....
Mitchell	40	20	.....	40	.....	.....	64	26	.....	64	.....	.....
Morrisburg	32	13	.....	32	.....	.....	56	33	.....	56	.....	.....
Mount Forest	41	20	.....	39	2	.....	50	37	.....	46	4	.....
Napanee	50	20	.....	*20	.....	.....	82	30	.....	82	.....	.....
Newburgh	19	19	.....	19	.....	.....	26	11	.....	26	.....	.....
Newcastle	8	3	.....	8	.....	.....	15	5	.....	15	.....	.....
Newmarket	45	18	.....	42	3	.....	63	44	.....	60	3	.....
Niagara	4	3	.....	4	.....	.....	13	7	2	11	.....	.....
Norwood	17	4	.....	17	.....	.....	25	14	.....	25	.....	.....
Oakville	25	10	.....	24	1	.....	20	12	.....	18	2	.....
Oakwood	27	17	.....	27	.....	.....	43	24	.....	43	.....	.....
Oranmsee	11	3	.....	11	.....	.....	30	24	.....	30	.....	.....
Orangeville	66	21	.....	66	.....	.....	77	38	.....	77	.....	.....
Orillia	46	13	.....	46	.....	.....	45	17	.....	41	4	.....
Oshawa	40	12	.....	38	2	.....	48	23	.....	45	3	.....

DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS.

ADMISSION OF CANDIDATES AT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES AND HIGH SCHOOLS.

SCHOOLS AT WHICH EXAMINATIONS WERE HELD.	DECEMBER, 1882.						JUNE, 1883.					
	CANDIDATES.						CANDIDATES.					
	Examined.	Passed.	From Prepara- tory Form.	From Public and Separate Schools.	From Private Schools.		Examined.	Passed.	From Prepara- tory Form.	From Public and Separate Schools.	From Private Schools.	
				Pub.	Sep.					Pub.	Sep.	
Ottawa	117	61	.....	117	.....	.....	133	66	.....	131	.....	2
Owen Sound	73	23	.....	70	3	.....	108	79	.....	107	1	.....
Paris	26	8	.....	23	1	2	16	14	.....	11	2	3
Parkhill	47	19	.....	47	.....	.....	55	25	.....	55	.....	.....
Pembroke	32	2	.....	18	14	.....	60	36	.....	46	14	.....
Perth	44	21	.....	41	2	1	73	38	.....	71	2	.....
Peterborough	43	14	.....	*42	.....	.....	45	45	.....	48	8	.....
Pictou	50	16	.....	50	.....	.....	104	52	.....	101	3	.....
Port Dover	15	12	.....	14	.....	1	13	12	.....	13	.....	.....
Port Hope	34	27	.....	34	.....	.....	51	36	.....	51	.....	.....
Port Perry	46	10	.....	46	.....	.....	66	24	.....	66	.....	.....
Port Rowan	20	11	.....	20	.....	.....	24	11	.....	24	.....	.....
Prescott	32	11	.....	26	6	.....	26	20	.....	18	7	1
Renfrew	26	7	.....	23	3	.....	37	26	.....	33	.....	1
Richmond Hill	37	9	.....	37	.....	.....	50	20	.....	48	.....	2
Sarnia	62	44	.....	62	.....	.....	62	37	.....	61	.....	1
Seaforth	18	12	.....	18	.....	.....	68	39	.....	68	.....	.....
Simcoe	55	35	.....	55	.....	.....	61	39	.....	61	.....	.....
Smith's Falls	18	4	.....	17	1	.....	30	17	.....	29	1	.....
Smithville	21	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	10	.....	18	.....	.....
Stratford	94	16	.....	90	4	.....	121	69	.....	114	7	.....

Strathroy	87	33	.....	87	.....	98	56	.....	98	.....	.....
Streetsville	29	9	.....	29	.....	21	14	.....	21	.....	.....
St. Catharines	61	16	.....	61	.....	64	51	.....	64	.....	.....
St. Mary's	51	17	.....	48	3	60	44	.....	56	4	.....
St. Thomas	110	57	.....	110	.....	155	96	.....	148	7	.....
Sydenham	30	10	.....	30	.....	12	6	.....	12	.....	.....
Thorold	6	2	.....	6	.....	17	7	.....	17	.....	.....
Toronto	104	40	34	66	.....	126	75	55	65	6	.....
Trenton	17	5	.....	14	3	20	6	.....	20	.....	.....
Uxbridge	22	22	.....	22	.....	44	22	.....	44	.....	.....
Vankleek Hill	20	5	.....	20	.....	26	10	.....	26	.....	.....
Vienna	12	6	.....	12	.....	12	7	.....	12	.....	.....
Walkerton	63	30	.....	61	2	115	68	.....	114	1	.....
Wardsville	50	16	.....	50	.....	44	27	.....	42	2	.....
Watertown	46	21	.....	46	.....	47	33	.....	47	.....	.....
Welland	44	20	.....	44	.....	72	31	.....	69	3	.....
Weston	25	15	.....	25	.....	30	14	.....	27	1	.....
Whitby	69	27	.....	67	2	72	27	.....	71	1	.....
Williamstown	16	2	.....	16	.....	25	11	.....	25	.....	.....
Windsor	61	18	.....	61	.....	55	28	.....	55	.....	.....
Woodstock	45	22	.....	45	.....	90	55	2	88	.....	.....
<i>Summary of the foregoing:—</i>											
Collegiate Institutes	1177	557	.....	1017	27	1462	851	85	1319	41	17
High Schools	3123	1263	1	2990	78	4200	2268	10	4059	108	23
Grand Total	4300	1820	51	4007	105	5662	3119	95	5378	149	40
Comparison with December, 1881, and June, 1882	4522	1947	131	4152	151	5307	2551	95	5091	94	27
Increase .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	568	.....	287	55	13
Decrease	222	127	80	145	46	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Aylmer

4 previous School not reported.

Kingston

1

London

56

Napanee

30

Peterborough

1

Departmental Examinations.

INTERMEDIATE, THIRD AND SECOND CLASS NON-PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS.

PLACES OF EXAMINATION.	Candidates Examined	Pupils of the School Examined.	Candidates from elsewhere.	Passed for Intermediate.	Passed for Third Class.	Passed for Second Class, Grade "B."	Passed for Second Class, Grade "A."	Failed.	SUBJECTS AND NUMBER OF FAILURES.																		
									English Grammar.	Composition.	Dictation.	English Literature.	Geography.	History.	Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Euclid.	German.	French.	Latin.	Botany.	Chemistry.	Natural Philosophy.	Drawing.	Music.	Mental Arithmetic, III. and II. Class.	Failures on Aggregate.
Collegiate Institute.	1149	926	223	380	358	99	24	271	30	12	24	49	3	83	67	37	35	....	6	1	1	2	3	....	....	5	194
High Schools.....	2691	2336	355	870	829	173	73	763	68	19	82	138	15	278	181	56	55	1	6	16	1	12	5	....	....	18	544
Other Places.....	61	....	61	14	18	7	1	21	....	....	5	1	1	9	3	1	2	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	13
Total.....	3901	3262	639	1264	1205	279	98	1055	98	31	111	188	19	370	251	94	92	1	12	18	2	15	8	....	....	24	751

NOTE.—(1.) The Intermediate Examination is instituted midway between the beginning and the end of the High School course, for promotion from the Lower to the Upper School.
 Third Class Candidates take the same papers as Intermediate Candidates, but they also take additional papers. Second Class Candidates are examined on the same subjects, but take different papers throughout.

(2.) All candidates (3,901) were examined in the following compulsory subjects, viz: English Grammar, Composition, Dictation, English Literature, Arithmetic and Mental Arithmetic (for Third and Second Class Candidates only), and one or more of the following optional subjects:—

Geography, Number of Candidates	3,490
History	3,473
Algebra	2,542
Euclid	2,819
German	85
French	1,082
Latin	594
Botany	525
Chemistry, Number of Candidates	964
Natural Philosophy	678
Drawing	254
Music	280
Number of Intermediate Candidates	1,228
Third Class	1,336
Second Class	737

DIVISION VI.

PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES, ETC.

1. CERTIFICATES GRANTED.

FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD CLASS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Third Class, by County Boards, as per County Model School Reports	353	467	820
Second Class, by Department.....			
Teachers who had taught three years prior to August 18th, 1877	4	12	16
Ottawa Normal School (January and June)	56	62	118
Toronto Normal School " "	70	104	174
First Class, by Department	28	2	30

District Certificates Granted under Regulations approved May, 1883.

COUNTY OR DISTRICT.	No. of Candidates.	No. who obtained Certificates.
Prescott and Russell	59	37
Renfrew	23	14
Frontenac.	12	12
Hastings		9
Muskoka.....	45	35

2.—NOMINAL LIST OF PROVINCIAL CERTIFICATES GRANTED BY THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Certificate granted 5th January, 1883, to Candidate who has taught 3 years prior to 17th August, 1877.

No.	NAME.	2nd Class.	No.	NAME.	2nd Class.
5961	Healy, Isaac W.	B			

Certificates granted 9th January, 1883, to Candidates who has taught 3 years prior to 17th August, 1877.

5962	Oak, Carrie	B	5963	Taylor, Elizabeth	B
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Certificate granted 18th January, 1883, to Candidate who has taught 3 years prior to 17th August, 1877.

5964	Relihan, James.....	B			
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Certificate granted 25th January, 1883, to Candidate who has taught 3 years prior to 17th August, 1877.

5965	Lane, Isaac J.....	B			
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Certificate granted 19th February, 1883, to Candidate who has taught 3 years prior to 17th August, 1877.

5966	McDowell, Bella	B			
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Certificates granted 15th March, 1883, to Candidates who passed the Professional Examination, January, 1883.

TORONTO NORMAL SCHOOL.

5967	Allingham, Luther W.....	A	6004	Smith, Niram L.....	B
5968	Asling, Chester	A	6005	Adams, Anna.....	B
5969	Beatty, John	A	6006	Allen, Minnie J.....	B
5970	Fraser, Douglass	A	6007	Bradshaw, Jane	B
5971	Hazzelwood, Oliver	A	6008	Berney, Henrietta	B
5972	Jackson, William	A	6009	Christie, Clara.....	B
5973	Shepperd, Alex. P.,	A	6010	Cronk, Elma A.	B
5974	Stewart, John S.....	A	6011	Dunn, Lelia A.	B
5975	Scudamore, Cornelius	A	6012	Fortune, Martha.....	B
5976	Standing, Thomas W.....	A	6013	Fraser, Jessie	B
5977	Hanna, Harriet G.....	A	6014	Fenton, Emily R.	B
5978	Palmer, Louise	A	6015	Franks, Ellen	B
5979	Robertson, Elizabeth R.	A	6016	Greydon, Charlotte ..	B
5980	Williams, Mary Ida	A	6017	Hamilton, Marion	B
5981	Bench, Peter John	B	6018	Hollinrake, Annie	B
5982	Brown, James	B	6019	Hamilton, Jennie	B
5983	Dewar, Malcolm C.....	B	6020	Jones, Martha	B
5984	Greig, John	B	6021	Jones, Laura	B
5985	Howell, Cyrus R.....	B	6022	Jones, Helen May	B
5986	Halliday, Melvin	B	6023	Luke, Henrietta E.....	B
5987	Henderson James	B	6024	McCallum, Sarah J.....	B
5988	Holmes, Franklin M.....	B	6025	Mears, Sarah	B
5989	Lorriman, Lorenzo G.....	B	6026	Myers, Agnes	B
5990	MacMillan, James A.....	B	6027	O'Neill, Margaret	B
5991	MacKay, Charles	B	6028	Rodger, Barbara G.....	B
5992	McVicar, Donald	B	6029	Ruddy, Evangeline F.....	B
5993	McKay, Angus J.....	B	6030	Robertson, Mary	B
5994	McNeill, David G.....	B	6031	Russell, Jessie	B
5995	Ross, William C.....	B	6032	Savage, Bertha	B
5996	Spencer, Finlay.....	B	6033	Sutherland, Janet	B
5997	Shaw, James	B	6034	Sanders, Harriett V.....	B
5998	Smoke, Frank	B	6035	Still, Alice Mary	B
5999	Thompson, Alexander.....	B	6036	Talbot, Maggie	B
6000	Wood, William Martin ..	B	6037	Underwood, Bella M.....	B
6001	Yerex, George M.....	B	6038	Watson, Annie	B
6002	Johnston, John E.....	B	6039	Young, Margaret D.....	B
6003	Gillespie, Charles	B	6040	Young, Maggie	B

PROVINCIAL CERTIFICATES.

OTTAWA NORMAL SCHOOL.

No.	NAME.	2nd Class.	No.	NAME.	2nd Class.
6041	Nutting, Marshall L.	A	6058	Stenton, David	B
6042	Rose, Hugh C.	A	6059	Simmons, James.	B
6043	Werry, Alexander	A	6060	Stewart, John C.	B
6044	Brown, John.	A	6061	Wright, F.	B
6045	Bullen, Mary A.	A	6062	Wood, Edward S.	B
6046	Dickey, Rebecca J.	A	6063	Clemens, Moses	B
6047	Gerrard, Jane	A	6064	Bechtel, Berah E.	B
6048	Hodgins, Annie E.	A	6065	Christie, Charlotte E.	B
6049	Irvine, Lizzie	A	6066	Huyck, Flora	B
6050	Layng, Dora A.	A	6067	Murdock, Jennie M.	B
6051	Joyner, Noble P.	B	6068	Martin, Martha	B
6052	Arnold, Alice	B	6069	Meikle, Annie L.	B
6053	Kerr, Donald E.	B	6070	McKinley, Mary M.	B
6054	Marshall, S. Edwin	B	6071	McConville, Isabel	B
6055	Nesbitt, Henry	B	6072	McGregor, Agnes	B
6056	Nesbitt, William	B	6073	Pound, Amelia	B
6057	Pratt, Elliott	B	6074	Vosper, Clara	B

Certificates granted 15th March, 1883, to Candidates who passed the Professional Examination, January, 1883.

TORONTO NORMAL SCHOOL.

6075	Hammond, Geo. B.	B	6078	Powell, Elizabeth L.	B
6076	McLeod, Norman F.	B	6079	Spark, Helen	B
6077	McLellan, Kate	B	6080	Taylor, Maggie	B

OTTAWA NORMAL SCHOOL.

6081	Facey, Henry C.	B	6089	Marty, Mary	A
6082	McCargar, Cyrus H.	B	6090	Radcliffe, Annie	A
6083	Scott, John A.	B	6091	Williams, Hettie	A
6084	Sharp, Morris	B	6092	Bullen, Lucy	B
6085	Stevenson, Wm. N.	B	6093	Tewkesbury, Sarah	B
6086	Wallace, James.	B	6094	Thompson, Mary M.	B
6087	Edmunds, Maggie	A	6095	Worth, Jessie	B
6088	Gould, Carrie M.	A			

Certificate granted 21st March, 1883, to Candidate who has taught 3 years prior to 17th August, 1877.

6096	Sneath, Frances E.	A	
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Certificate granted 21st March, 1883, to Candidate who has attended an University and is entitled to receive a Certificate.

1st Class.

6097	Moore, A. J.	A	
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Certificate granted 5th April, 1883, to Candidate who has taught 3 years prior to 17th August, 1877.

2nd Class.

6098	Dixon, Mrs. John ..	B	
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Certificate granted 15th March, 1883, to Candidate who has passed the Professional Examination, January, 1883.

6099	McCarthy, Joseph P.	B	
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Certificate granted 18th April, 1883, to Candidate who has taught 3 years prior to 17th August, 1877.

6100	Gordon, Isabella A.	B	
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Certificates granted 25th July, 1883, to Candidates who passed the Professional Examination, July 1883.

TORONTO NORMAL SCHOOL.

6101	Geron, Thomas B.	A	6107	McPherson, Neil	A
6102	Kelman, James A.	A	6108	Nicholson, Thomas	A
6103	Liddicoatt, William H.	A	6109	O'Connor, Michael Joseph	A
6104	Linklater, John Chas.	A	6110	Porter, Thomas Marshall.	A
6105	Manning, Robert E.	A	6111	Slemon, Edward T.	A
6106	Mather, Oliver T.	A	6112	Stone, William Tickell	A

PROVINCIAL CERTIFICATES.

No.	NAME.	2nd Class.	No.	NAME.	2nd Class.
6113	Wilson, William	A	6153	Burgoyne, Sarah E.	B
6114	Walker, William	A	6154	Blake, Elizabeth Jane	B
6115	Barton, Jersey L.	A	6155	Brackbill, Sarah C.	B
6116	Cruise, Elizabeth	A	6156	Bastedo, Janet R.	B
6117	Culp, Martha	A	6157	Coupland, Agnes	B
6118	Eadie, Julia	A	6158	Castleman, Annie	B
6119	Hicks, Florence Amanda	A	6159	Campbell, Eliza E.	B
6120	Kinsman, Haunah Maria	A	6160	Dickson, Agnes B.	B
6121	Livingston, Sarah J.	A	6161	Eadie, Eliza R.	B
6122	Logie, Grace	A	6162	Foster, Helen E.	B
6123	Marty, Sophia Elizabeth	A	6163	Ganton, Annie E.	B
6124	Murphy, Selina	A	6164	Gordon, Lillian C.	B
6125	Pye, Eliza	A	6165	Hotsen, Isabella	B
6126	Sutherland, Ina McA.	A	6166	Hindman, Sarah W.	B
6127	Urmy, Mary E.	A	6167	Hodgson, Alice M.	B
6128	Wilson, Annie	A	6168	Johnston, Nellie	B
6129	Wintermute, Sarah A.	A	6169	Kettles, Margaret E.	B
6130	Way, Mary Priscilla	A	6170	Lake, Lillian	B
6131	Way, Ida	A	6171	Leslie, Margaret	B
6132	Weylie, Frances	A	6172	Logie, Isabella	B
6133	Clary, John H.	B	6173	Mathews, Caroline H.	B
6134	Cairnes, George	B	6174	Mitchell, Jessie A.	B
6135	Ewings, John	B	6175	Morton, Ida	B
6136	Honey, George E.	B	6176	Milne, Annie	B
6137	Keown, William G.	B	6177	Morrice, Rachael	B
6138	McKechnie, Thomas C.	B	6178	Mitchell, Annie	B
6139	McEachern, Neil McQ.	B	6179	Moir, Catharine E.	B
6140	McCullough, E. Frank	B	6180	McGregor, Mary	B
6141	Norris, James	B	6181	McKay, Marion	B
6142	Norris, Michael	B	6182	Powell, Maria E.	B
6143	Newton, George A.	B	6183	Stubbings, Emma M.	B
6144	Pearen, Frederick	B	6184	Sims, Emma	B
6145	Turnbull, James	B	6185	Stewart, Agnes	B
6146	Whaley, Sidney M.	B	6186	Turnbull, Nellie	B
6147	Whickham, John R.	B	6187	Thompson, Eleanor M.	B
6148	Williamson, Geo. Wm.	B	6188	Wood, Jeannie	B
6149	Watson, Richard H.	B	6190	Wallace, Agnes	B
6150	Young, Edmund T.	B	6191	Higgins, Alice	B
6151	Anderson, May	B	6192	Sturrock, Jeannie	B
6152	Brown, Lottie E.	B	6193	King, Rose Louisa	B

OTTAWA NORMAL SCHOOL.

6194	Dean, Curtis E.	A	6220	Laycock, Robert G.	B
6195	Dougald, Hugh S.	A	6221	Leonard, Anthony	B
6196	Hoidge, Thomas B.	A	6222	Meecham, Geo. P.	B
6197	Innes, Alexander R.	A	6223	May, John	B
6198	Johnston, Roger J.	A	6224	McDonald, Archibald B.	B
6199	Moir, Richard	A	6225	McGregor, John	B
6200	Shoemaker, Osman	A	6226	McColl, Malcolm	B
6201	Smyth, James C.	A	6227	Ross, Donald A.	B
6202	Shrapnell, William	A	6228	Rowatt, Hugh H.	B
6203	Baskerville, Agnes E.	A	6229	Rogers, James C.	B
6204	Coulter, Amy B.	A	6230	Stevenson, James	B
6205	Hutchison, Emma L.	A	6231	Smith, Horace F.	B
6206	Pake, Margaret	A	6232	Shannon, James	B
6207	Robertson, Annie	A	6233	Wilson, Stephens B.	B
6208	Sim, Mary G.	A	6234	Booth, Helen A.	B
6209	Woods, Ida	A	6235	Doyle, Elizabeth	B
6210	Broderick, James	B	6236	Davidson, Edith	B
6211	Booth, George A.	B	6237	Gilmour, Mary S.	B
6212	Bedard, John O.	B	6238	Hentig, Florence	B
6213	Coughey, Frank C.	B	6239	Horkins, Eliza	B
6214	Dangerfield, Geo. B.	B	6240	Jelley, Harriett	B
6215	Gallagher, William	B	6241	Living, Mary E.	B
6216	Harrison, Samuel	B	6242	Laying, Jennie	B
6217	Hoidge, Henry John	B	6243	Minnes, Agnes	B
6218	Hoshal, Alfred E.	B	6244	McKay, Jessie	B
6219	Lockhart, Thomas J.	B			

PROVINCIAL CERTIFICATES.

No.	NAME.	2nd Class.	No.	NAME.	
6245	McKay, Sarah I.	B	6253	Rogers, Hannah S.	B
6246	McKinley, Emily	B	6254	Ryan, Clara	B
6247	McDougall, Isabella	B	6255	Sullivan, Mary J.	B
6248	McLymont, Louisa	B	6256	Thompson, Eliza S.	B
6249	McKeever, Fannie	B	6257	Thomas, Margaret	B
6250	Nelles, Annie E.	B	6258	Waddell, Catharine	B
6251	Purdy, Frances	B	6259	Cunningham, Alice L.	B
6252	Patton, Margaret E.	B	6260	Cameron, Emma.	B

Certificate granted 2nd August, 1883, to Candidate who has taught 3 years prior to 17th August, 1877.

6261 | Shurtleff, Laura E. | B ||

Certificate granted 2nd August, 1883, to Candidate who has passed the Professional Examination, July, 1883.

6262 | Simpson, A. R. | B ||

Certificate granted 15th March, 1883, to Candidate who has passed the Professional Examination, January, 1883.

6263 | Whitmore, Rachael | A ||

Certificate granted 29th August, 1883, to Candidate who has passed the Professional Examination, July, 1883.

6264 | Black, Malcolm C. | B ||

Certificate granted 29th August, 1883, to Candidate who has taught 3 years prior to 17th August, 1877.

6265 | Campbell, Euphemia. | B ||

Certificate granted 4th September, 1883, to Candidate who has taught 3 years prior to 17th August, 1877.

6266 | Urquhart, Margaret | B ||

Certificates granted 5th September, 1883, to Candidates who have passed the Professional Examination, July, 1877.

		1st Class.			1st Class.
6267	Greenless, R. Franklin.....	A	6282	Lees, Richard	C
6268	Winterborn, James	A	6283	Mills, Margaret A.	C
6269	Cheswright, Richard C.	B	6284	McMillian, Alexander	C
6270	Cowley, Robert H.	B	6285	McJanet, John	C
6271	Hetherington, Daniel C.	B	6286	McLean, Hugh S.	C
6272	Byfield, Edward	C	6287	McLaughling, Peter	B
6273	Brown, John R.	C	6288	Purtill, John M.	C
6274	Baird, George	C	6289	Park, Robert	C
6275	Connolly, John	C	6290	Row, Robert K.	C
6276	Caverhill, Arthur E.	C	6291	Slater, Joseph T.	C
6277	Crewson, Joseph W.	C	6292	Turner, John B.	C
6278	Holmes, Selina E.	C	6293	Trought, Edward	C
6279	Huff, Samuel	C	6294	Wood, Isaac	C
6280	Jacques, Marcus	C	6295	Yule, David D.	C
6281	Kellett, Nicholas	C			

Certificates granted 17th October, 1883, to Candidates who have taught 3 years prior to 17th August, 1877.

	2nd Class.		2nd Class.
6296 | Jackson, Margaret M.	B	6297 | Shea, Josephine B.	B

Certificate granted 23rd November, 1883, to Candidate who has taught 3 years prior to 17th August, 1877.

6298 | Bradshaw, John T. | B ||

3.—THIRD CLASS CERTIFICATES EXTENDED BY THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION DURING
THE YEAR 1883.

No.	COUNTIES.	1883.
1	Glengarry	26
2	Stormont	42
3	Dundas .....	..
4	Prescott	14
5	Russell	
6	Carleton	62
7	Grenville	19
8	Leeds	
9	Lanark	21
10	Renfrew	7
11	Frontenac	5
12	Lennox and Addington	17
13	Prince Edward	6
14	Hastings	23
15	Northumberland	6
16	Durham	1
17	Peterborough	2
18	Haliburton .....	..
19	Victoria	13
20	Ontario	5
21	York	37
22	Peel	4
23	Simcoe	11
24	Halton	7
25	Wentworth	17
26	Brant	5
27	Lincoln	11
28	Welland	31
29	Haldimand	6
30	Norfolk	16
31	Oxford	6
32	Waterloo	1
33	Wellington	8
34	Dufferin	8
35	Grey	19
36	Perth	14
37	Huron	9
38	Bruce	26
39	Middlesex	6
40	Elgin	3
41	Kent	41
42	Lambton	12
43	Essex	10
	District of Algoma	1
	Total	578

4.—TEMPORARY CERTIFICATES AUTHORIZED BY THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION DURING
THE YEAR 1883.

No.	COUNTIES.	1883.
1	Glengarry	14
2	Stormont	11
3	Dundas	23
4	Prescott	15
5	Russell	
6	Carleton	3
7	Grenville	16
8	Leeds	
9	Lanark .....	..
10	Renfrew	51
11	Frontenac .....	..
12	Lennox and Addington	6
13	Prince Edward .....	..
14	Hastings	41
15	Northumberland	4
16	Durham .....	..
17	Peterborough .....	..
18	Haliburton .....	..
19	Victoria .....	..
20	Ontario	1
21	York	2
22	Peel .....	..
23	Simcoe	7
24	Halton .....	..
25	Wentworth .....	..
26	Brant	1
27	Lincoln	1
28	Welland	2
29	Haldimand	3
30	Norfolk	10
31	Oxford .....	..
32	Waterloo	2
33	Wellington	1
34	Dufferin	3
35	Grey	10
36	Perth	2
37	Huron	1
38	Bruce	7
39	Middlesex	1
40	Elgin .....	..
41	Kent	2
42	Lambton	3
43	Essex	14
	Districts of Algoma and Parry Sound	22
	Total	279

5. SUPERANNUATED TEACHERS.

Continued from last Report.

1. Pensions granted during 1883.

No.	NAME.	Age.	Years of Teaching in Ontario.	Amount of Superannuation Allowance.
				\$
695	James Allan	52	21	126 00
696	Robert Crisp	37	12	72 00
697	Mrs. Marianne Beyer	57	21	126 00
698	Miss A. A. Morgan	40	22	154 00
699	Alex. R. McDonald	72½	21	126 00
700	Hugh Bruce	40	15	90 00
701	Miss Mary A. McMahon	38	16½	99 00
702	Frederick Llewellyn Ellis	48	20	138 00
703	Gideon Carpenter	35	10	60 00
704	Alvin Corson Herrick	43	19	131 00
705	J. H. Ward	46	26½	179 50

During 1883, \$3,763.01 were returned to subscribers withdrawing from the Fund, being one-half of amount subscribed, by virtue of section 168 of the Public Schools Act.

2. Summary for Years 1876 to 1883.

YEAR.	No. of Teachers on List.	Expenditure for the year.	Gross contributions to the Fund.	Amount refunded to retiring Teachers.	Net contributions and what per cent. of payments.	
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	Per cent.
1876.....	266	31,768 82	12,647 25	1,252 83	11,394 42	35
1877.....	293	35,484 35	14,283 25	1,576 07	12,707 18	35
1878.....	339	41,318 95	13,767 12	1,591 64	12,175 48	29
1879.....	360	43,774 50	14,064 84	2,237 79	11,827 05	27
1880.....	391	48,229 13	15,816 45	3,252 92	12,563 53	26
1881.....	399	49,129 43	14,197 75	2,872 13	11,325 62	23
1882.....	422	51,000 00	13,501 08	3,660 10	9,840 98	19
1883.....	422	51,500 00	12,515 50	3,763 01	8,752 49	17

6. TEACHERS RETIRED FROM THE PROFESSION DURING 1883.

Counties.	Teachers retired.	Counties.	Teachers retired.
Glengarry	5	Brant	6
Stormont	5	Lincoln	5
Dundas	12	Welland	6
Prescott and Russell	3	Haldimand	8
Carleton	6	Norfolk	4
Grenville	6	Oxford	9
Leeds	13	Waterloo	19
Lanark	8	Wellington	22
Renfrew	10	Dufferin	1
Frontenac	3	Grey	18
Lennox and Addington.....	11	Perth.....	15
Prince Edward	4	Huron	14
Hastings	8	Bruce	12
Northumberland.....	8	Middlesex	25
Durham	13	Elgin	22
Peterborough	12	Kent	13
Victoria	8	Lambton	9
Haliburton	1	Essex.....	5
Ontario	15	Algoma	6
York	26	Muskoka	1
Peel	4	Parry Sound.....	1
Simcoe.....	18		
Halton.....	5		
Wentworth	5		
		Total	430

DIVISION VII.

INSPECTION OF PUBLIC, SEPARATE, AND HIGH SCHOOLS.

1.—PUBLIC SCHOOL INSPECTION.

1. *List of Public School Inspectors.*

NAME.	JURISDICTION.	POST OFFICE.
Donald McDiarmid, M.D.	Glengarry	Athol.
Alexander McNaughton.	Stormont	Cornwall.
Arthur Brown	Dundas	Morrisburg.
Wm. J. Summerby	Prescott and Russell	Russell.
Odilon Duford	“ “ Assistant for French Schools	Curran.
Arch. Smirle	Carleton	Ottawa.
Robert Kinney, M.D.	Leeds and Grenville No. 1, and Town of Brockville	Brockville.
Rev. George Blair, M.A.	Leeds No. 2, and Town of Prescott	Prescott.
F. L. Michell, B.A.	Lanark and Towns of Almonte, Perth and Smith's Falls	Perth.
R. G. Scott, B.A.	Renfrew, Town of Pembroke, and District of Nipissing	Pembroke.
John Agnew, M.D.	Frontenac	Kingston.
Frederick Burrows	Lennox and Addington, and Town of Napanee	Napanee.
Gilbert D. Platt, B.A.	Prince Edward and Town of Picton	Picton.
William Mackintosh	N. Hastings	Madoc.
John Johnston	S. Hastings, City of Bolleville and Town of Trenton	Belleville.
Edward Scarlett	Northumberland and Town of Cobourg	Cobourg.
John J. Tilley	Durham, and Towns of Bowmanville and Port Hope	Bowmanville.
James Coyle Brown	Peterborough	Norwood.
G. D. Curry, B.A.	Haliburton	Minden.
James H. Knight	E. Victoria and Town of Lindsay	Lindsay.
Henry Reazin	W. Victoria	Linden Valley.
James McBrien	Ontario and Town of Whitby	Myrtle.
James Hodgson	S. York	Yorkville.
David Fotheringham	N. York and Town of Newmarket	Aurora.
Donald J. McKinnon	Peel and Town of Brampton	Brampton.
Rev. Thomas McKee	S. Simcoe and District of Muskoka	Barrie.
James C. Morgan, M.A.	N. Simcoe, and Towns of Barrie, Orillia and Penetanguishene	“
Robert Little	Halton, and Towns of Milton and Oakville	Acton.
Joseph H. Smith	Wentworth, City of Hamilton and Town of Dundas	Ancaster.
Michael Joseph Kelly, M.D.	Brant, City of Brantford and Town of Paris	Brantford.
James B. Grey	Lincoln	St. Catharines.
James H. Ball, M.A.	Welland and Town of Thorold	Thorold.
Clarke Moses	Haldimand	Caledonia.
James J. Wadsworth, M.A., M.B.	Norfolk and Town of Simcoe	Simcoe.
William Carlyle	Oxford, and Towns of Ingersoll, Tilsonburg and Woodstock	Woodstock.
Thomas Pearce	Waterloo, and Towns of Berlin and Galt	Berlin.
David P. Clapp, B.A.	N. Wellington, and Towns of Harriston, Listowel and Mount Forest	Harriston.
J. J. Craig	S. Wellington	Fergus.
N. Gordon	Dufferin and Town of Orangeville	Orangeville.
Thomas Gordon	W. Grey and Town of Owen Sound	Owen Sound.
Wm. Ferguson	S. Grey and Town of Durham	Priceville.
Andrew Grier	E. Grey	Thornbury.
William Alexander	Perth, and Towns of Mitchell, Palmerston, St. Mary's and Stratford	Stratford.
John R. Miller	S. Huron and Town of Goderich	Goderich.
D. M. Malloch	N. Huron and Towns of Clinton, Seaforth and Wingham	Clinton.
W. S. Clendening	E. Bruce and Town of Walkerton	Walkerton.
Alexander Campbell	W. Bruce and Town of Kincardine	Kincardine.
John Dearness	E. Middlesex and Town of London East	London.
Joseph S. Carson	W. Middlesex and Town of Strathroy	Strathroy.

List of Public School Inspectors.

NAME.	JURISDICTION.	POST OFFICE.
A. F. Butler	Elgin	St. Thomas.
Edmund B. Harrison	E. Kent, and Towns of Bothwell, Dresden and Ridgetown	Ridgetown.
Wilmot M. Nichols, B.A.	W. Kent	Blenheim.
Charles A. Barnes, B.A.	Lambton No. 1, and Town of Petrolia	Forest.
John Brebner	Lambton No. 2, and Town of Sarnia	Sarnia.
Theodule Girardot	Essex No. 1, and Town of Sandwich	Sandwich.
D. A. Maxwell	Essex No. 2, and Town of Amherstburg	Amherstburg.
Peter MacLean	Districts of Algoma and Parry Sound	Milton.
James L. Hughes	City of	Toronto.
Rev. Robert Torrance	"	Guelph.
W. G. Kidd	"	Kingston.
J. B. Boyle	"	London.
John C. Glashan	"	Ottawa.
John H. McFaul	"	St. Catharines.
John McLean	"	St. Thomas.
Rev. A. McColl	Town of	Chatham.
Rev. R. Rodgers	"	Collingwood.
R. B. Carman, M.A.	"	Cornwall.
Rev. Geo. Washington	"	Meaford.
John Rogers	"	Niagara.
Rev. James Gordon, M.A.	"	Niagara Falls.
Rev. S. H. Eastman	"	Oshawa.
James Stratton	"	Peterborough.
Thomas Hilliard	"	Waterloo.
Richard Harcourt, B.A., M.P.P.	"	Welland.
J. C. Patterson, M.P.	"	Windsor.

Roman Catholic Separate School Inspector.

James F. White, Toronto.

2. Extracts from Reports of Public School Inspectors.

COUNTY OF DUNDAS.

Extracts from Report of Arthur Brown, Esq., Inspector.

The return shows an increase of amount raised by tax on property of \$2,647, an increase in amount paid teachers of \$1,825, and a total increase of expenditure by Trustees, of \$3,168. The average salary paid male teachers, is \$4.24, and that paid female teachers, \$11.72, greater than for 1881, being \$298.49, and \$210.48 respectively.

The average number of days the schools have been kept open, is 207.8, or 1.4 less than for 1881. The number of pupils five to sixteen years of age enrolled, is 5,215 or twenty-four less than the previous year. It is to be noticed that Trustees' Returns make the number of pupils resident December 1882, 423 less than at the same date the previous year. Considering that the number of children enrolled in 1881, was 581 less than the number returned as resident, and that for 1882 the number enrolled approaches within 182 of those resident, I cannot but think that the census has been defective, and that there are more than 5,397 children resident in the county. I consider the number 1,499, returned as not attending school 110 days, tolerably correct, so far as those pupils whose names are enrolled are concerned, but there must be quite a large number seven to twelve years of age, who have not attended school at all, whose names have not been enrolled, and who have consequently escaped trustees' notice altogether.

It is noticeable in the Supplementary Reports, that a considerable number of Trustees have reported that they "have *not* complied with the provisions of Sections 5 and 6 of the Amended School Act of 1881, etc.," and others have conveniently left that part of the report *blank*. I have before referred to the disinclination of trustees to make trouble for their neighbours, and the little likelihood that these compulsory clauses would be carried out, until it is made the special duty of some officer less local than a School Section Trustee. If it were made the duty of the township or village clerk, in some such way as is the registration of births and deaths, the carrying out of the requirements so far as desirable, might be counted upon.

I have again to record a decrease in the attendance of pupils, the aggregate for 1882 being 26,441 less for 1881. This has been caused in part, by some schools having been closed for a portion of the first half year, and partly by a scarcity of farm labour, owing to emigration. That these are the causes, is shown conclusively, I think, by the fact that the aggregate for the latter half of the year is greater by 2,273 than for the latter half of 1881.

For 1882, as for 1881, I am able to report all the schools supplied with qualified teachers—no "permits," no temporary certificates. I am sorry to say that no such report can be made for the current year. I am convinced by the result of repeated advertising in the Toronto dailies, that there are not teachers enough in the Province, or at least not enough, *while the present rate of remuneration prevails*. The standard of qualification of teachers has been raised from time to time, until only those of first-rate abilities can obtain certificates. This is well, but unfortunately teachers' salaries have not kept pace with the advancement; and it so happens that those whose abilities are equal to passing the prescribed examinations, can command far better salaries in other callings. During the last three years, some thirty teachers in this county have passed the non-professional examination for Second-class Certificates. During 1882 but nine Second-class teachers were employed in the county, two of them in the Model School, and two others having certificates of date previous to the three years mentioned. The remainder have either left the profession, or left the county. It is easy to say that the evil will remedy itself—that a scarcity of teachers will ensure an advance in salaries. Such is not the case. I speak advisedly when I say that there is a wide-spread and increasing disposition among the people, to forego their school grants, and employ teachers without certificates. An anticipated advance in salaries by reason of scarcity of teachers, is met by the trustees of the stronger sections engaging the poorer teachers, and leaving the weaker sections to go without, because they are unable to pay the salaries asked by the better class of teachers who are gone. I give one instance out of several that might be mentioned. A country village having about \$150,000 assessment, and 115 pupils enrolled, employed two Third-class female teachers last year, at salaries of \$270 and \$180 respectively, while another section in same township with only \$45,800 of assessment was left to hire a Second-class teacher, or go without, the result being that the school was closed half of the year.

I believe but two alternatives remain. Either the standard of requirements for Third Class Certificates must be lowered, so that a sufficient number of those with moderate abilities may pass, to supply the schools, and the schools be classified, so that certain ones must have Second Class Teachers; or, maintaining the present standard, an increase of the Legislative and municipal grants to schools must be made; and then apportion these grants to the schools according to the rate on the dollar each one pays *for teachers' salaries*. The former would be retrograding perhaps, but better than rebellion. The latter would be progressive, but would cost something, yet it would admit of a continued advance in the status of the teachers. There is no question but there is plenty of material for excellent teachers available in our good Province, as soon as adequate remuneration is made certain.

Such a mode of distribution would, by producing a greater uniformity of rate of taxation, be a considerable step towards Township Boards of Trustees, the introduction of which seems rather remote, unless, by a bold stroke, the Department should, as was done with the Free School System, make it compulsory, and that I do not believe the country is in any temper for.

The decision of the Department, that "the requirements as to Teachers' Certificates in a County Model School apply only to the time during which the Model School is in session for the training of teachers," is, I fear, calculated very much to impair the efficiency of the Model Schools, as it will lead to the employment of Second Class teachers only during the Model term, and they will enter on their duties strangers to the pupils, to the rest of the teaching staff, and unacquainted with the system of the school. Being but temporarily engaged, they cannot be expected to feel the interest in the success of the school that they otherwise would. Further, it would only be the poorer sort of teachers who would be open for an engagement for so short a period. The making of Third Class Certificates Provincial, while there is no uniformity in the Professional Examination, I think, also lessens the efficiency of the Model Schools. A *Professional Examination for Third* at the Normal Schools might entitle those who passed to a Provincial Third, valid for, say five years, and would be an inducement to teachers; while the Professional Examinations at the County Model School might be made the condition for obtaining a Third, valid for the county, and good for three years.

COUNTY OF LANARK.

Extract from Report of F. L. Michell, Esq., Inspector.

The past year has been one of progress in respect to both the material and intellectual condition of the schools. New buildings have been provided, old ones repaired, more modern and convenient seats and desks secured, more attention given to the requirements of the teacher in the discharge of his duties, and trustees have, on the whole, fairly responded to appeals for better and healthier school accommodation. The teachers, too, have, as a rule, endeavoured to discharge the important duties of their office honestly and uprightly, and but for that unmixed evil—irregular attendance—better results would have accompanied their efforts.

The Government and municipal grants show a decrease compared with those of 1881. The smallness of these grants is a matter for regret, because the trustees' special tax must increase proportionately to their decrease. The inequality of the rates of taxation in different municipalities and school sections is thus increased, whereas the object of a national system of education, ought to be to give equal facilities for education to every child at as nearly an equal cost as possible. Aware of this discrepancy, and actuated by a desire for its removal, the Public School Inspectors of Eastern Ontario presented the following unanimous resolution of their Convention, held in Kingston last December, to the House of Assembly then in session:—

*"Report of the Committee in Reference to 'Distribution of Grants, etc.'—*Whereas there is a great and growing scarcity of duly qualified Public School teachers, due in a great degree to inadequate salaries; and whereas the Legislative Grant to the Public Schools averages only about fifty cents per pupil, while that to High Schools averages \$6.42 per pupil, or about thirteen times as much as for the Public Schools, although the latter do a vastly more important work for a great majority of the public, and whereas, the Present Legislative and Municipal School Grants are insufficient, and the mode of distribution on a basis of average attendance unjust to the weaker sections, therefore,

"Resolved, that, in the opinion of this meeting, it is expedient that the Legislature increase the appropriation to Public Schools by at least 100 per cent.—an equal amount to be contributed by the municipalities—and that these additional appropriations be divided among the school sections in proportion to their respective rates on the dollar for teachers' salaries."

Teachers' Salaries.—The highest salary (\$600) paid any male teacher in the county (exclusive of the towns of Almonte and Perth), during the year 1882, was received by the Headmaster of the Public School, Smith's Falls. The lowest salary of a male teacher was \$160. The average annual salary was, for male teachers, \$294; for female, \$188—

a considerable advance over those of 1881. The salaries are small, too small to induce any person of energy and ability to make teaching a profession. It is still made a mere *stepping-stone* to some other profession or calling, and hence the results are not so satisfactory as might be expected. Frequent change of teachers, want of professional devotion to the work, and in consequence a lack of energy and inspiring zeal, are but too often manifest in the practical working of our schools, and, therefore, neglected schools and ineffectual work are the result. Our somewhat expensive professional training presents an obstacle to this state of affairs, but gives rise to consequences disastrous to our poor schools, whose revenues are so small that they cannot pay salaries ample enough to secure properly qualified teachers, and hence arises the necessity for permits, extended certificates, etc. In view of the difficulty experienced in this direction, the Inspectors of Eastern Ontario, at the meeting mentioned above, presented the following to the Hon. the Minister of Education, and it received his favourable consideration:—

“As to Teachers’ Certificates.—Moved, seconded and carried unanimously, that whereas, in certain counties, there is a great scarcity of regularly qualified teachers; be it therefore resolved that, in the opinion of this meeting, County Boards of Examiners for such counties should, on obtaining the Ministers’ special permission, be authorized to grant certificates of a lower grade than the present Third Class Certificates; that the standard for such certificates be similar to that for the old Third Class Examination prior to 1877; that no restrictions be placed upon the Boards as to the percentage required from candidates; that where considered necessary, provision be made for the professional training of such candidates by Teachers’ Institutes or otherwise, and that such certificates be valid for particular sections for a period of one year, renewable at the option of the Board.”

Teachers.—One hundred and fifty-six teachers were employed in the schools and departments within this inspectorate during the past year, classified as follows:—

Provincial First Class	2
“ Second Class	15
Old County First Class	8
New County Third Class	122
Temporarily Certificated	9
Total	156

Temporary certificates are never granted unless the supply of regularly qualified teachers proves inadequate. By a recent Act of the Legislature Third Class Certificates obtained after 1881, have been declared valid throughout the Province, without the Inspector’s endorsement. This regulation, though advantageous to the teachers, has caused holders of such Third Class Certificates to betake themselves to the western counties where better salaries are paid. Our *supply* at the commencement of 1883 was, through this and other causes, far from equal to the *demand*. The County Board of Examiners issued during the past year certificates as follows:—

1. New Third Class Certificates, 1882	32
2. “ “ Renewals	20
3. “ “ Extensions	26
Total	78

Besides the above it was found necessary to grant a considerable number of special certificates. All the schools are in operation at present.

School Accommodation.—I am glad to be able to state that a decided improvement in this particular can be reported. An excellent brick school-house has been built in S. S. No. 1 (u), Beckwith, and much-needed repairs added in a number of other schools, notably S. S. No. 10, Lanark, S. S. No. 16, East Montague, S. S. No. 1, North Sherbrooke. Now that a commencement has been made, we may entertain the hope that the thoroughly equipped school will, in a few years, be the rule rather than the exception.

It seems unnecessary to state that the keen self-interest which induces farmers and manufacturers to substitute improved machinery in the place of that which has survived its usefulness, ought to rouse intelligent trustees to the conviction that improved school apparatus is also demanded, not so much on the ground of *convenience*, as of *economy* in the long run. The doctrines of Smith and Mill are not yet applied to the *economical* management of our ordinary rural school, and hence much money and still more valuable time are lost to the community. No improvement can be reported as to the decoration of the schoolhouse and premises with a view to cultivating the taste of the pupils.

School Attendance.—The reported school population in attendance at the public schools of the county for 1882, was as follows:—

Total number under five years of age	27
“ “ between five and sixteen	6,751
“ “ over sixteen	130
Total number enrolled	6,908

3,576 males and 3,332 females attended the Public Schools during 1882.

As to the period of attendance of pupils at school:—

Number attending less than 20 days	691
“ “ between 20 and 50 days	1,066
“ “ “ 51 and 100 days	1,590
“ “ “ 101 and 150 days	1,475
“ “ “ 151 and 200 days	1,614
“ “ “ 201 and entire year	472
Total attending	6,908

The total number of legal teaching days for 1882, was 222. Elmsley and Burgess head the list in this respect, the schools of each having been open during an average of 218 days. Darling brings up the rear with an average of 196 days. Trustees should see that the regulations referring to closing and dismissing school are more strictly enforced. Before leaving the matter of attendance, it may be well to add that 227 pupils are returned as not having attended any school during the past year, and 1,778 as not having attended the 110 days as prescribed by law. Can any further proof be wanted to show that the present “compulsory clause” of the statute is a dead letter? The trustees cannot be expected to put it into effect. Hence, we must cast about for some more practical remedy for this most pernicious evil of our system—irregular attendance. The following scheme commends itself on account of its freedom from routine, and its comprehensiveness. It is proposed to have the law so amended that it shall be the duty of the Inspector to report, from the supplementary returns now received, the names of those who have failed to attend the necessary number of days, to the Clerk of each municipality in which such delinquents reside; also the *per capita* amount of Government and Municipal Grant distributed. This list to be forwarded to the collector, who increases the amount of the taxes of the parent or guardian of such delinquent or delinquents by the *per capita* grant or grants for each child not having attended school the necessary time. I am satisfied, from my own observation, and from conversation with trustees, that this scheme would prove a practicable, popular and effective remedy to this greatest evil of the system.

Classification of Pupils.—Classifying the pupils according to standing, the following is the result:—

Number in First Reading Book	2,261
“ Second “ “	1,803
“ Third “ “	1,692
“ Fourth “ “	1,042
“ Fifth “ “	110

A glance at the above will convince the observer that our schools are doing essentially Public School work. Fifth classes cannot be conducted in a Public School of one department without loss to the junior pupils; hence the formation of such classes is discouraged.

(1.) *Miscellaneous.*—Prizes were distributed in ninety-two schools during the year 1882. Many of our most prominent and thoughtful trustees are beginning to look upon the system of regular prize-giving as unsatisfactory and ineffectual, and too frequently productive of bad feeling among the pupils themselves, as well as between pupils and teacher. Many suggest the establishment of good standard libraries, composed of books of such a character as to be popular amongst the youths and children of the section, and supplemented from time to time by recent popular publications. The idea is a good one, as the same would serve a section as well as an individual.

(2.) *School Visits and Examinations.*—The reports give 202 as the number of public examinations throughout the year. These quarterly exhibitions were established in order to afford the trustees and public generally an opportunity to see and judge for themselves as to the work being done in their schools. It is a matter for regret that so few take advantage of this privilege, or rather duty. Only 247 visits by trustees, and 495 by other persons are reported. The office of trustee is doubtless in many cases an unenviable one, but those who accept so responsible a position are legally as well as morally bound to do all in their power to advance the educational interests of their section, so far as is compatible with the condition of such section. We are behind many of our neighbouring counties in the matter of regular promotion examinations, but I hope to be able to report progress in this direction before very long. The value of such uniform examinations can scarcely be over-estimated: their objects are to secure a uniform basis of inspection; to present to the pupil a worthy motive for zeal in study; the privilege of securing a higher standing in school life; and to relieve the teacher from a difficult task and too frequent censure.

(3.) *Religious Instruction.*—Much discussion has arisen from the presentation of a petition to the Hon. the Premier of Ontario, praying that religious exercises compose one of the regular routine studies of the school. In other words, that the *recommendations* of the Department respecting religious exercises be made obligatory. In this county 106 schools are reported as opening and closing with prayer; in sixty-eight, the Commandments are repeated weekly; and in two, religious instruction is given by a minister of the Gospel.

(4.) *School Libraries.*—Little improvement, if any, can be reported under this heading. Our system of popular education will never be complete, until the instruction of the school room is supplemented by access to a good township or school library. I am happy to state that the trustees of S. S. No. 12, Bathurst, have, during last year, formed the nucleus of an excellent Public School library. I would like to see all the School Boards of the county moving in the same direction.

(5.) *The Ryerson Memorial Fund.*—An appeal was made to trustees, teachers and friends of education for assistance in the formation of a fund, whose object is to erect some befitting monument to the illustrious founder of our Public School system—the late Rev. Dr. Ryerson, Chief Superintendent of Education. About seventy dollars was contributed from this county in small sums, mainly by the pupils of our Public Schools.

(6.) *Teachers' Association.*—Two meetings of the above society were held during the year 1882—one in Almonte, in May, the other in Perth, in October. Both were well attended, and at both excellent programmes were presented. At the last meeting we were fortunate enough to secure the assistance of that able and practical educationist, Dr. McLellan, Senior High School Inspector, who not only materially assisted in the technical work of the Association, but also delivered an able and comprehensive lecture in the Town Hall, Perth, on the "Relations that exist between Parents and Schools."

COUNTY OF VICTORIA, EAST.

Extract from Report of J. H. Knight, Esq., Inspector.

The number of schools in rural districts remains the same as for some years past, while there has been an addition of one teacher in the town of Lindsay. The number of children in attendance in townships and villages was less in 1882 than three years ago, as was also the average attendance, but the attendance was greater in proportion to the number registered, being 83.80 per cent. in 1882 against 78.61 per cent. in 1879.

The weather in the winter was unusually severe and unfavourable for any but the most rugged scholars, so that for many days, only those living within easy access of the school houses could attend. The spring has been a particularly sickly season, nearly every section having suffered from various diseases, chiefly measles.

Three male teachers who were teaching at the commencement of the year have given up their schools and gone to the North-West. The situations of two of them have been filled, but one is still vacant.

The system adopted by the Education Department, requiring the Inspectors to report to the trustees the condition of each school, has had a beneficial effect. The trustees seem, in most cases, anxious to adopt the suggestions made for the improvement of the accommodation, while the teachers are more desirous that no fault shall be found with their work.

As I find a want of thoroughness in teaching and a disposition to push pupils on too rapidly to be one of the greatest defects in school work, I conducted my examinations in arithmetic, with a view to test accuracy rather than the quantity of ground gone over.

The change in the law requiring trustees to submit to the electors the question of borrowing money or collecting a rate for the erection of a schoolhouse or other accommodation (Sec. 29, 42 Vic., chap. 34), has had an injurious effect on our schools. The accommodation is very inferior in several of our rooms in Lindsay, which are too crowded as well as being badly lighted, heated and ventilated. A new school house is needed in section No. 1, Verulam, but the trustees will have to content themselves with a few temporary repairs, and the pupils with cold feet and foul air.

A change is made in the July examinations. Instead of one examination for the three purposes of third-class, second-class and promotion from the lower to the upper school of the High Schools, there will be two sets of papers, one for second-class, the other for third-class and intermediate, the latter taking a less number of subjects than third-class. The intermediate at one time served three purposes, first as a High School promotion examination, second as a basis for the distribution of the Legislative Grant, and third for the non-professional teachers' examination. Pupils can now be allowed to enter any of the upper school classes without passing the intermediate. The High School Grant is to be apportioned according to the salaries of the teachers, and an extra number of subjects is required for teachers' certificates, so that the only use of retaining the intermediate, is to entail an unnecessary expense on the High School boards. The change is not likely to raise the standard of qualification of teachers, as reading, and writing are still ignored, while bookkeeping, which was an optional subject, is struck out.

A short time ago a most wanton and unjust attack was made upon the trustees and teachers of the Public Schools of Lindsay, in which it was pretended that the grossest immorality resulted from the co-education of the sexes. It is satisfactory to know that after the most thorough investigation, the stories were shown to be wholly unfounded, and the author to have been instigated by either ignorance or malice. For the sake of economy, the arrangement of the school grounds had in some cases been allowed to remain in an unsatisfactory state, but no evil had resulted. In order to prevent harm in the future, steps have been taken to have all these arrangements as nearly faultless as possible.

Except in cities and large towns, the education of boys and girls under the same teacher is much more economical, in all cases it is more efficient, while in the opinion of nearly all persons, who, from their experience and observation are able to form an intelligent opinion, wherever ordinary precautions are taken, it is the system that most tends to morality.

COUNTY OF VICTORIA, WEST.

Extract from Report of H. Reazin, Esq., Inspector.

Some progress has been made during the past year in respect to both the material and intellectual condition of the schools.

Three schoolhouses were burned by the bush fires in 1881, viz.: in sections 3, Dalton ; 8, Bexley ; and 7, Carden. The trustees of those sections, aided by the liberal grants voted by the County Council to assist them, have been enabled during the past year to erect substantial and commodious school buildings in their respective sections, properly furnished. Other new buildings have been erected, and many improvements made in the seating and other indoor and outdoor school accommodations.

There are now in West Victoria thirty-three brick, thirty-one frame, and forty log school-houses, mostly well lighted, heated and furnished.

The Entrance Examinations are now an acknowledged success. They have contributed largely to the task of separating Public and High School work, and confining each to its proper sphere. By aiming to remove from the Public Schools to the High Schools all pupils who have completed fourth-class work, these examinations have done away almost entirely with fifth-class work in the Public Schools, thus enabling the teacher to devote more fully his time to the fourth and lower classes.

These examinations create a healthy emulation amongst teachers, and furnish a uniform and reliable test of the character of the work being done. The increasing number of Public School pupils who pass their half-yearly Government examinations, notwithstanding that the standard is being constantly raised, is proof of the intellectual prosperity of the schools.

The Salaries of Teachers remain without any noticeable change. The highest salary paid to male teachers last year was \$500, the lowest \$210, average \$301. The highest salary paid to a lady teacher was \$300, the lowest \$180, average \$221.

Pupils.—The total number of pupils of all ages on the registers during 1882 was: boys, 3,459 ; girls, 3,134 ; total, 6,593 ; while the average attendance stood 2,617.

Teachers' Associations.—The two Teachers' Associations under my charge are in efficient working condition. Semi-annual meetings are regularly held at Woodville and Bracebridge, at which important subjects relating to the teacher's profession are discussed, and result, I am persuaded, in much good to the profession.

Mechanics' Institutes.—The Mechanics' Institute at Fenelon Falls is in a flourishing condition. It possesses an excellent library, reading-room, etc., and is well patronized. The Mechanics' Institute at Bracebridge, formerly a very successful one, was under a cloud for a few years ; it has lately been resuscitated. It possesses a good library, and is now likely to be permanently sustained.

Teachers' Examinations.—I am happy to be able to announce that by a regulation of the Department approved by the Governor-in-Council on the 20th April, 1883, the territorial limits of various school districts in the newer and poorer portions of the Province were defined, in which the old Third-Class Examinations are to be held, and Third-Class Certificates of two years' duration granted to successful candidates. By this regulation the townships of Carden and Dalton have been, upon my recommendation, attached to the townships lying farther north, forming the North Victoria school district. This arrangement will relieve the northern part of this county from the scarcity of Third-class teachers that has hitherto existed. The Department of Education, to relieve the existing scarcity of teachers in the older parts of the Province (in deference to the representations made to it by County Councils and Teachers' Associations) has established a Third-class Teachers Examination in connection with the Intermediate, which it is hoped will have the desired result. It seems to me, however, that this examination is still open to the objection that Third-class teachers must educate themselves and be examined *chiefly in subjects* that they are not required to teach, and that those subjects are made plucking subjects. The

following table shows the number of Certificates of each grade of the teachers of West Victoria in 1882 :—

First Class	1
Second Class	17
Third Class	33
Minister's extended Third Class	18
District Third Class	47
Interim Third Class	7

High School at Bracebridge.—I have the honour to request that you will take into consideration the propriety of establishing a High School at Bracebridge. I am of opinion that a High School established at that point would be properly sustained and well patronized. The trustees of the Village of Bracebridge have already furnished, in addition to the five departments, of their Public School, ample accommodation for a High School. The following resolution relating to this matter was unanimously passed at the convention of teachers held in Bracebridge on the 25th and 26th May last :—"Resolved, that in the opinion of this Convention the time has fully arrived when a High School could be well supported, and should be established in the village of Bracebridge, and that our President, Mr. H. Reazin, be requested to bring this resolution to the notice of the proper authorities."

The late Dr. Ryerson strongly favoured the Township Board system. The Hon. A. Crooks, Minister of Education, also favours that system. I am confident that were the township system once adopted, that nothing would ever induce the people to go back to the section system, or submit to the most unfair and unjust system of taxation which it entails.

COUNTY OF BRANT.

Extract from Report of M. J. Kelly, Esq., M.D., Inspector.

A year ago I presented a sketch of the progress of education in this county since 1871, showing the important changes effected in the School law and its administration, and the gratifying results accomplished in the interval. It is my duty now to record for your information as briefly as possible, the principal facts connected with the schools during the past year.

Trustees' Receipts and Payments.—The total amount received for school purposes in 1882 was \$43,313.00. Thirty years ago it was \$11,771. Amount expended in 1882 was \$36,029 : all the items of expenditure for 1852 are not reported. Amount paid in salaries last year was \$23,850.99 ; in 1852 it was \$11,402.

Attendance, etc.—The enrolled attendance for 1882 was 4,375 ; in 1852 the attendance was 3,334. The average attendance in 1882 was 2,048 ; in 1852 it was 1,689. The number learning English Grammar thirty years ago was 696 ; last year it was 2,173. Learning History at former date the number was 77 ; in 1882 it was 2,918. Nearly the same ratio will apply in all the other advanced branches of study.

Teachers and Salaries.—The number of teachers in the rural schools of the county in 1882 was 70 ; in 1852 it was 66. The average salaries thirty years ago were, for males, \$248 ; for females, \$164. Last year it was, for males, \$455 ; for females, \$288.

Teachers' Certificates.—Three teachers last year held First Class Provincial Certificates, forty-two Second Class do., three old County Board Certificates of the First Class' and the rest Third Class Certificates. Thirty-two had received a Normal School training

School Houses and Sites.—Forty-five of the school houses in the county are brick, two stone, nineteen frame, and one log. In 1852, two were brick, forty-six frame, and ten

log. The new brick schoolhouse recently erected in S. S. No. 11, Burford, cost nearly \$2,000. It has a fine basement, paved with brick; the schoolroom is lofty, well seated, lighted and ventilated. It needs, however, a library and a supply of new maps. The yard is not yet cleaned up, and the outhouses, at the time of my last visit, were in a very bad state. The building itself is modelled after that in S. S. 27 South Dumfries, but the cupola is not in keeping with the rest of the structure.

The substantial and commodious brick school-house erected during the summer and fall in S. S. No. 7, Brantford township, occupies a prominent site adjoining the Baptist Church (Burtch), and cost in the neighbourhood of \$3,000. This, when fully equipped, will be one of the best schoolhouses in the county.

School Libraries, etc.—The number of libraries in the schools of the county is thirty-six; the number of volumes in them, 5,730. Thirty years ago there were two libraries in the county, with 159 volumes. During the year additions have been made to several of the libraries, and something has been done to render the schoolrooms more attractive by ornamenting them with nicely framed mottoes, chromos, etc. Perhaps the two most tastefully furnished schoolrooms in the county are in the Cainsville school. There, in addition to a good library and a valuable cabinet museum of minerals, comprising also sea shells, fine specimens of coral are to be found. On brackets around the Principal's room are marble busts of the foremost poets and novelists of England. There are also samples, in small glass bottles, of the different kinds of grain grown in the country; models of a full-rigged ship, of reapers, mowers, ploughs, harrows, etc. The great advantage of such means of illustrating lessons cannot be over-estimated, especially in the instruction of the younger classes. It is an approach to the Kindergarten system, which is so much in vogue in German schools, and in those of some cities in the United States. Kindergarten singing has been introduced into the Normal School, Toronto, and teachers-in-training there receive instruction in it. I shall endeavour, during the present year, to have this system taught in some of our Public Schools.

Scripture Reading, etc.—The Bible is read in many, but not in all the schools, either by the teacher and pupils, or by the teacher alone. All the schools are reported as opened with prayer. Special blank reports from the Department were sent to the trustees in December last, for the purpose of ascertaining to what extent Scripture reading was pursued in the rural schools. An abstract of their contents was made after their return, and was forwarded to the Minister of Education. The compulsory reading of the Bible in the Public Schools is a question that has given rise to much heated controversy in the press and on the platform, during the past year, and in some cases, apparently, with a view to embarrass, rather than to assist in the solution of the difficulty. As the trustees have full power in the premises, however, there is not, and there never has been in this Province any real grievance to complain of.

School Visits and Examinations.—Every school in the county was visited by me twice during the year, some three and four times. The whole number of visits reported was 1,122. There were eighty-seven public examinations. I attended as many of these as I was able, as well as evening entertainments, to raise money for school libraries and ornamenting the school rooms. I have so often urged in these reports the importance of Public School libraries as a means of supplementing the instruction of the schools, that the reiteration may become wearisome; yet I am persuaded the consideration of the matter cannot be insisted on too often or too strongly. While the Provincial Depository was in existence, and the one hundred per cent. was allowed, the task of establishing and extending school libraries was not a difficult one, but since its abolition much more of local effort has been required. If trustees would set aside a few dollars every year to keep up the libraries where established, it would be money well invested.

Entrance Examinations.—Two entrance examinations were held during the year, in July and December. At the first, eighty-five candidates presented themselves. Of these forty-one were from the rural schools of the county. Forty-eight passed. At the second examination, sixty-two presented themselves, and fifty passed. The highest place was taken by a pupil from the Mount Pleasant school, who was sixty-three marks ahead of all competitors.

Teachers' Institute.—Two meetings of the Teachers' Institute of the county were held in 1882, each continuing two days. The attendance was large on both occasions, and much interest was manifested in the proceedings of the Institute. The library connected with it is gradually increasing, and is fairly well patronized by the teachers. Under the auspices of the Institute, uniform promotion examinations were held in March in all the rural schools.

Town of Paris.—The amount received from all sources for the sustenance of the Public Schools of Paris during 1882 was \$7,282.94. The amount actually expended was \$4,483.63. Of this last, \$2,977.97 was spent in salaries. The enrolled attendance was 717; average, 404. This is probably due to the circumstance that a large number of children are employed in the factories, which are increasing and flourishing. There are nine teachers in the Public Schools, all ladies, except one who has charge of the senior fourth class in the central school. The North Ward school is successfully managed; the first and second classes only are taught in this school. The King's Ward school is one of the best in the county; the staff, consisting of three teachers, could not well be improved. They are all active, assiduous, and anxious for the improvement of the children committed to their charge; there is a full attendance and the best of order. The South Ward school has two teachers. In the Central School, senior third class, the junior fourth, and the senior fourth classes are conducted by Mr. J. W. Acres, B.A., who is a licentiate of the College of Preceptors, England. He is the Principal, and has been Head Master of the Paris High School since 1857.

You will perhaps not think it amiss, at the conclusion of this report, to have a few words added touching the Mohawk Institute, and the Indian schools in the township of Tuscarora. For the information I am mainly indebted to Robert Ashton, Esq., Superintendent of the Institute. The schools are supported by the New England Company, the Six Nations, and the Indian Department at Ottawa. The first grant of the New England Company for Indian school purposes was made to Captain John Brant, son of the great chief, in 1882. This was for the erection of the "Mohawk" schoolhouse near the old church, and the "Oneida" schoolhouse in Cainsville. The schoolmaster's house is still standing on the right of the road as you go from Brantford. In 1832, at the time of Captain John Brant's death, the New England Company supported seven schools on the Reserve. In 1830 the "Mohawk" Institute was established for teaching handicraft trades. In 1833 it became a boarding-school for ten boys and ten girls. Rebuilt in 1859, it was subsequently enlarged, and it has for many years accommodated forty-five boys and forty-five girls, who are all boarded, lodged, clothed and educated free of charge. During the four years ending 31st December, 1881, 156 Indian boys and girls passed through the Institute. Of this establishment and the schools on the Reserve, the missionaries appointed by the Company had control: Rev. Mr. Luggar from 1827 to 1837, and the Rev. Archdeacon Nelles from 1837 to 1872. Since the last date Mr. Ashton has been Superintendent. The number of schoolhouses on the Reserve supported by the Company is eight. The total number of pupils enrolled in them for 1882 was 447. Average, attendance, 155. The expenses of the schools are defrayed as follows:

New England Company's Annual Grant	\$1,500
Six Nations do.	1,500
Indian Department (Ottawa) do.	400

DISTRICTS OF PARRY SOUND AND ALGOMA.

Report of P. MacLean, Esq., Inspector, for the year 1883.

Parry Sound.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the Public Schools of the District of Parry Sound for the year 1883.

Total Number of School Sections.—There are about 60 school sections in this dis-

trict, of which 48 were open during the year, or part of the year. I formed ten new sections in unorganized townships since January last. Trustees have been elected in all of these, and steps taken for the erection of schoolhouses, so that in a short time the greater number of them will be in operation. The formation of sections in this district is an exceedingly difficult task, owing to the numerous lakes and wide stretches of barren lands. In fact, in many cases it is almost impossible to form sections with any degree of satisfaction. In some instances they are made very large so as to include a sufficient number of settlers to support a school, while in other cases the only alternative is a small section, or none at all. The same difficulty occurs in the selection of school sites, owing to the same natural obstacles—lakes, rocks and swamps.

Teachers.—The number of teachers employed during the year was 50, namely:—13 males, and 37 females. Of the whole number, four held Second Class Provincial, and the rest, District and Temporary Certificates. The great majority of the teachers are mere beginners, without any professional training whatever, and consequently with but very crude ideas of school management, methods of teaching, classification of pupils, etc. But, although the quality of the teaching done in the schools is poor, still, on the whole, I must say it is quite in advance of what was done in the older counties of Ontario some twenty or twenty-five years ago. A district Model School would be a great boon, and many of the teachers, I feel certain, would gladly avail themselves of its advantages.

My Visits.—I visited all the schools of the district, with one or two exceptions, once during the year, and a few of them twice. I devoted my time in the schools of Parry Sound, as in those of Algoma, to teaching classes, giving advice to teachers and pupils; endeavouring in this way to supply, in some small measure, the lack of professional training, at least in the elementary subjects. I also held a two days' Institute meeting at the village of Parry Sound, at which Mr. Clarkson, the Headmaster of the Provincial Model School, Toronto, rendered most valuable assistance. There was a very large attendance of teachers, some of them walking about thirty miles in order to be present. A very considerable portion of my time is taken up with holding arbitrations, and settling disputes.

Government Aid.—The people of the district are very poor, many of them having a hard struggle for existence, so that were it not for the aid received from Government nearly all the schools would have to be closed. Even as it is, many sections are not able to keep school for more than six months in the year. I would, therefore, urge a continued liberality in the Poor School Grants, and particularly the Legislative Grant, which has been only \$426 per annum for several years. This year, I had to divide this sum among forty-eight schools, and in some instances the dividend was so small, that it became quite a calculation how to deduct the \$2.00 for male teachers' superannuation. I would, therefore, most respectfully repeat my recommendation of last year, that this grant be increased to at least \$1,000 per year, which would give to each school a sum of about \$1.50 per pupil, on the average attendance.

Algoma.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the condition of the Public Schools of the District of Algoma, for the year 1883.

Total Number of School Sections.—The total number of school sections in the district is seventy-four, namely: thirty-two on the Great Manitoulin, twenty-five on the north shore of Lake Huron and Georgian Bay, one on Cockburn Island, seven on St. Joseph's Island and nine on the north shore of Lake Superior, including Rat Portage.

New Sections.—During the year the Municipal Councils of Assiginack, Tehkummah and Sandfield, organized three new sections, and I formed eleven, principally on the north shore, where there are several more in process of formation, as this portion of the district is now being rapidly settled up on account of its beautiful and fertile lands. Thus, there

were in all fourteen new sections formed during the year, being nearly twice as many as last year.

Number of Schools in operation.—The total number of schools in operation during the year, or portion of the year, is fifty-two, being as follows: twenty-six on the Manitoulin, one on Cockburn Island, five on St. Joseph's Island, fourteen on the north shore, and six in the Thunder Bay district. There are thus twenty-two sections in which schools have not yet been opened, but many of them will be in operation early next spring, as soon as they complete their schoolhouses.

Teachers.—In the fifty-two schools, fifty-six teachers were employed, namely: twenty-seven males and twenty-nine females. One teacher holds a First Class Provincial Certificate, two hold Second Class, and the others District, and Temporary Certificates. The salaries paid, are in the majority of cases *low*, but the tendency is slightly upwards.

The Teaching.—I am pleased to be able to report a marked improvement in the quality of the teaching in the great majority of the schools. Last year scarcely any of the teachers set a model before their reading classes, but contented themselves by simply calling on the pupils to read consecutively, allowing each to blunder through his sentence the best way he could. Spelling was altogether taught orally, while many pupils in the Third Reader were unable to write. This year, the teachers almost invariably read the lesson for the class, then teacher and class read it simultaneously, afterwards the pupils read individually. Spelling is now largely taught from written dictation, while the smallest child attempts to write his lesson, or part of it, on his slate. The classification of pupils too, is very much better this year than formerly.

My Visits.—I visited all the schools of the district, with very few exceptions, twice during the year, and endeavoured to do what good I could, by giving hints and suggestions to teachers, pointing out errors, explaining methods of teaching and management, and teaching classes in reading, spelling, mental arithmetic and object lessons. I confined myself more particularly to these elementary subjects as being of primary importance. I trust before long to be able to take up some of the other subjects on the programme in the same way.

I also held a two days' institute at Manitowaning in July, which was very fairly attended, but owing to the great extent of the district, many of the teachers are unable to attend such meetings, and consequently the good results are necessarily limited. There is a good professional library belonging to the association, containing some very useful books, and many teachers, I am happy to say, avail themselves of its advantages.

Legislative Grant.—The people of the district are putting forth praiseworthy efforts to support and maintain their schools, but they are all new settlers and consequently poor; so that in many cases the school tax becomes quite a burthen. I would, therefore, most respectfully recommend that the Legislative Grant be increased from \$1,107, (which appears to have been a fixed sum for several years) to at least \$1,500, which would give about \$1.50 per pupil on the average attendance, and would be quite a help to the poor ratepayers, and an incentive to a more regular attendance of pupils.

2. ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOL INSPECTION.

Report of J. F. White, Esq., Inspector.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit some observations on the general condition of the Separate Schools. In my former report I spoke hopefully of the prospects of these schools; these hopes, I am happy to state, have been fully realized, for the present year has been one of substantial progress in all the essentials of successful school work.

The expenditure for salaries and for buildings shews a decided increase; there has been a substantial gain in the number of teachers and pupils; while the quality of the

teaching has, on the whole, improved. The work required for High School entrance examinations is the usual limit attempted, and many schools pass each term a creditable number of pupils. Several of the more important schools fix a higher standard, and prepare for the teachers' non-professional examination. During the present year they have been most prosperous in this work. The girls' school, Lindsay, stands first, with *fifteen* successful candidates for the various grades of certificates—a number that would do credit to many a High School.

Additional Inspector.—Last year I shewed the need of a second Inspector to share the work. In consequence of no appointment having been made, there are about forty schools which have not been visited during the year, and several others whose inspection has been necessarily of a hurried nature. Knowing that more could not be properly supervised, the Hon. the Minister wisely limited to 120 the departments to be under any County Inspector. Few have this maximum number; and the schools are all within the restricted limits of a county or part of a county, and therefore easily accessible. Toronto with 201 teachers has recognized the necessity of having two Inspectors to have the work efficiently performed. In the light of these facts will be seen the utter impossibility of any one officer, be he ever so diligent, doing anything like justice to the work of 400 teachers in Separate Schools, scattered over the whole Province. Again I would respectfully urge the appointment at an early date of a second Inspector.

Uniform Text Books.—*Uniformity of Text Books* is of prime importance in the endeavour to make the schools more efficient. In some cases books are used which years ago were discarded from Public Schools and replaced by newer and better compilations. Though a good teacher is in a great measure independent of text books, and even with a very imperfect one will do better than an unskilled teacher with a perfect one, yet, as many of the teachers are unskilled, much depends upon the nature of the text books. Besides, it is not well to have children imbibe wrong ideas, which they afterwards unlearn, *if at all*, with great trouble. When the incorrectness of an answer is shewn, it is very discouraging to hear the teacher say in excuse that it is given thus in the book. To correct this great evil, to prevent loss occasioned to parents in buying different sets of books as they change their place of residence, to give teachers proper help in their work, there must be used in Separate Schools *but one set of books* and that *the best to be found*.

With the present multiplicity of books, proper grading and classification, so essential to a substantial progress, cannot be made by having written promotion examinations uniform for all, which give, besides, a very fair estimate of the work of the schools from year to year. The plan now frequently adopted of drafting into a room the exact number of pupils needed to fill the empty benches, without any test of their fitness for the class, certainly commends itself for its simplicity, though utterly destructive of the best results.

School Houses.—Very important are the conditions of suitable buildings and material equipment for the advancement of schools, for they concern not the scholars' progress and love of study only, but their health and length of days. Though much has been said and written on this subject, there is a sad lack of any practical application of its true principles. Too often the buildings are unsightly without and uncomfortable within, giving not more than one-half or one-third of the moderate amount of cubic space required by the Departmental regulations for each pupil. The means for ventilation—often very imperfect—are rarely used by teachers, who sometimes wonder why it is so difficult to keep quiet and attentive, children crowded into small rooms, sitting on uncomfortable benches and breathing foul air. But are the reasons hard to find? All such attempts at order are not only vain but cruel. In a state of physical discomfort no child can learn rapidly, and we would wonder at him if he did. In his indiscriminating mind the feeling of pain blends with the study, is recalled in connection with it, thus causing him to hate all books and study.

Physical Education.—It is a cause of regret that so little attention is paid to physical training. In many cases tender children are kept for more than an hour on uncomfortable seats, perhaps unable to rest their feet on the floor, not daring to move and having nothing to interest them. Or, for want of a suitable playground, pupils are sometimes detained in a close, ill-ventilated room for a three hours' session without a cheerful song or enlivening exercise to break the dull monotony. How much would be

gained in actual school work if a break of a few minutes was made at the end of each hour, to be devoted to some spirited exercise in which the children are interested! They would return to their lessons with renewed energy, with all their senses quickened, and in a better condition for learning. As our bodies are liable to fatal injury from carelessness or ignorance as well as by accident or design, that education is surely incomplete which neglects the teaching of how to keep them strong and healthy, especially during the period of growth. How many boys do we see whose feebleness requires the aid of prudent counsel and properly directed exercise to overcome it! How many girls, whose pale faces and listless movements shew that they need healthful exercise in pure air!

The laws respecting air, dress, diet and exercise should be known by every teacher, and duly explained to the children under his care. Not alone are the free, unrestricted games of the playground necessary, but systematic physical training is required to secure an equal and harmonious development of the body and to give it proper grace and strength. Though few schools are supplied with a gymnasium or with costly apparatus, yet, even without these helps, teachers can do much by giving drill and simple gymnastic exercises suited to expand the lungs and strengthen the muscles of the several parts of the body. A series of such properly graded exercises can easily be arranged and must prove of great benefit, especially when accompanied with music and merriment.

Manual of School Law Wanted.—There is a wide-spread ignorance of Separate School law, and frequently its provisions are not observed, not from any unwillingness to observe them, but because of the difficulty of determining what *are* its requirements. In the compendiums now used, the Separate School law is given in some half-dozen pages, and for fuller information and guidance on many points, reference is made to certain provisions of the Public Schools Act which apply. This of itself is confusing enough; but the greatest difficulty is experienced when matters are to be settled of which no special mention has been made in either of these places. Such cases are not easily settled without the trouble and expense attendant on a decision of one of the courts. The Hon. the Minister would confer a great boon on trustees and other officers of Separate Schools by issuing a special manual containing full provisions for their guidance, together with decisions thus far rendered on disputed points.

Reading.—What is reading? Does it consist merely in the ability to utter the words of a book somewhat after the approved rules of pronunciation, emphasis, inflection, etc., and but faintly comprehending the meaning of the writer? Or is not the getting of thought its great object? Feeling the importance of the subject, I have taken especial pains to learn in how far reading has been a mechanical act in pronouncing the printed words, in how far it has been an exercise of the mind in getting the thoughts and feelings of the author. My experience has been that *in too many instances* pupils have not been trained to go beyond the mere black and white page of the book, and that the exercise has often been a hindrance instead of a help to their grasping the author's ideas.

Frequently the unwise choice of lessons has much to answer for, as we cannot expect a child to give proper expression to sentiments which he neither feels nor understands. Pieces of great literary merit are chosen, brilliant passages of parliamentary debates, of irresistible force if only understood; classic poems, beautiful if we are familiar with the references; wit and eloquence of high worth to educated minds, but to children wholly unintelligible. Is it to be wondered at that all the careful directions which a teacher may give utterly fail in making the pupil read such extracts with intelligent expression? When speaking, children make no mistakes in emphasis or inflection, and very quickly detect in others false cadences or unjust expression. But in the schoolroom, with reading lessons not understood, all the wonderful range of the human voice seems dwindled to a mechanical monotone or pitched in a most affected key. But note the change when pieces within the child's comprehension are read; nature then supplies the absence of rhetorical directions, only just expression and proper tones are heard, to be changed into a mere mechanical act when such lessons have been passed.

In its perfection reading should excite in the mind the exact thoughts, feelings and emotions of the writer; the reader should see and feel everything just as the writer saw and felt it. Though this perfection is perhaps unattainable, yet when properly taught, reading would make the pupil see the sense clearly, would enable him to compare with

one another the several parts of the passage, to note their agreement or contradiction, and, in the case of older pupils, to make a comparison of the writer's opinions and judgment with what has come within the scope of his own observation and experience in such matters. He will thus grow into the habit of reading with an open and enquiring mind, not blindly believing all that appears in print. In this subject then, which when school life is over, must be the scholar's chief way of acquiring knowledge, let us not sacrifice intelligence to fluency.

Spelling.—Though most of the pupils are kept at this subject from their earliest school days to the age of fourteen or fifteen, correct spelling is not a general accomplishment especially among boys. Happily oral spelling has commonly given place to the more practical spelling with the pen. However, that such is not always the case, or that insufficient practice is given in words used by children, may be inferred from the following examples of what is sometimes seen in schools: The Providents of Canada; Liment ajeyf; (limiting adjective); Sault comes from the mind, (salt comes from the mine), etc.

Arithmetic.—In arithmetic, work is often attempted far beyond the pupil's capacity, especially in junior classes. How common it is to have young children write and read numbers going up to millions, repeat glibly the multiplication table, and yet *know* nothing about numbers. Any child may be taught to say, eight times nine is seventy-two, when he has no real idea, not of seventy-two only, but even of eight or nine, and would be quite at his wit's end if asked to verify his statement by objects. When beginning school life, a child rarely has an adequate conception of a higher number than four, or, perhaps, three, and in a few short months how can his mind be supposed so to expand as to grasp thousands and millions? Were teachers to go more slowly, at first giving names only when needed to mark the number of objects actually before the child, seeing that the reason for each step is clearly understood, and having thorough reviews at proper times, the progress, though perhaps slow, would be real.

Geography.—This study, which might be made most delightful and instructive, is often productive of no real good. Instead of learning something of the beautiful world in which he lives, and of the simple yet wonderful laws that govern it, the child's imagination is often bounded by the coloured surface of the map or globe. His memory is burdened with definitions and long lists of names, sometimes of obscure places in foreign countries, of little use at any time and forgotten six months after leaving school. Frequently the exact order of the text-book arrangement is followed, instead of taking the countries in the order of their relative importance to our own, and leaving to the last the most difficult, the mathematical division. There is, however, some very intelligent teaching of this subject, when, by considering the diversified surface of the earth, its varied climates, the distribution of animal and vegetable life, the soils and products of the several countries, with the customs and occupations of their inhabitants, a proper foundation is laid for a clear understanding of history.

Literature.—Literature is taught sometimes with very commendable success, and at times, with no end in view but the preparation of certain details for examination, it has degenerated to mere parsing, derivation, and the *conscientious learning* of every appended note, to the complete exclusion of broader and more intelligent views of the subject. For much of this routine teaching we must credit the nature of examination questions, which give undue prominence to historical and analytical minutiae. As I take it, the great aim should be to instil a love for reading, to give the power of distinguishing the good from the bad, and a conscious preference for, and a wholesome enjoyment of *what is good*. But the dull and soulless method of analysis, historical and antiquarian details, the parrot-like repetition of opinions taken second-hand, must effectually destroy all originality and critical power, all healthful appetite for reading and enjoying the great masterpieces of literature. Instead of taking with them from school a real love for reading, an enthusiasm for all that is highest and noblest in literature, and a hearty dislike for what is only trashy and sensational, children frequently leave filled with disgust for all masterpieces, and especially for those which they have "read critically."

Teaching.—In many cases teaching has not advanced beyond the dull routine of study and recitation, of telling children to learn instead of teaching them. But knowledge cannot be infused into a child's mind as water can be poured from one vessel into another. It is not enough to be merely passive, there must be an active voluntary effort on the part of the learner. Knowledge may and should be presented in such forms and amounts as best suit the child, but the latter must be a willing agent to reach out and bring it home. The teacher may do much to help, but the real labour must be done by the learner, each must think with his own mind. When once this active desire to learn has been inspired, a great step has been gained, without it very little can be done. Why does a child spend months in learning the alphabet when in a few hours he will fully master all the details of a new game, which may require greater intellectual effort than the learning of half-a-dozen alphabets? Because for the one, there is a keen desire, for the other, dislike. Driving children to learn by threatened punishment, or coaxing them by promised rewards, may be altogether dispensed with by the skilful teacher who inspires this desire to learn.

Improvement in the methods of teaching, therefore, is an ever-present need of the schools. The most successful teachers are those who most feel this need and respond to it the most heartily. Many teachers fail from not having true ideas of the dignity and difficulty of their task, and from an incomplete preparation for it. Relying on gaining a knowledge of the best methods from experience alone, at the expense of the learner, they fail to profit from the mistakes and successes of their predecessors. For, though the best part of the teacher's art is incommunicable, yet it is fully conceded that the art of imparting knowledge, of making it attractive to a learner, is one that has its own special laws and principles. Trained teachers, then, are the great need of the hour, those who, besides having ample literary attainments, come fully equipped with a knowledge of the best rules and methods of their profession, who have seen in practice and have tested for themselves the success of these methods. Not enough of the Catholic teachers are profiting by the excellent course of lectures and teaching given in the Normal Schools. In the years 1881 and 1882 they numbered but nineteen of a total 344 who availed themselves of the training given in these institutions. And as fully one-half of these nineteen found positions in Public Schools, the ranks of the Separate School teachers were strengthened by a very small accession of skilled labour. But, even at the expense of a few extra dollars, trustees, supported by parents, should *insist* that they whose delicate and difficult task is to develop the intelligence and mould the character of children, shall have the special training *absolutely indispensable* for its proper performance. True it is that there has been substantial progress, and that the schools show a marked improvement in nearly all respects. But the spirit of criticism and of enquiry into all methods and results is just now unusually active. Who shall say that in all cases the schools have come out blameless? When it is found that the teaching of grammar has made the pupils neither speak nor write good English; that years of arithmetic have failed to make them compute quickly and correctly; that empty words are used instead of ideas, there must be grounds for the harsh and severe criticisms, there must be weak points that require strengthening.

Toronto, December, 1883.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AND HIGH SCHOOL INSPECTION.

Report of J. A. McLellan, Esq., LL.D., Inspector.

SIR:—I have the honour to submit the following remarks on High School work:—

THE ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

The slightly higher standard of attainment in arithmetic, which has recently been made to include easy questions in simple interest and percentage, seems to have been favourably received. Indeed, under the improved methods of teaching arithmetic which now generally prevail, there is no good reason why such questions should not be dealt

with at a still earlier time in the school course, especially in view of what appears to be the fact, that a large percentage of the pupils of the Public Schools never enter upon the work prescribed for the Fourth-class. It seems that the "Rule of Three," and "Interest," and "Stocks," and "Profit and Loss" have been for so many generations ranked amongst the mysteries into which only the few could be initiated, that even in the clearer light of these latter days, they are regarded as fraught with peril to all youthful minds not endowed with a special aptitude for the "science of numbers." Probably, in the not distant future it will be generally acknowledged that the principles of primary arithmetic are few and simple, and that easy problems on the practical subjects mentioned above, are quite within the power of the youth who has mastered the "fundamental" rules, and are not at all likely to impose on the "growing brain" a burden it cannot bear.

The consensus regarding the excellent effects of the Entrance examination may be accepted as evidence that it is working well. There are, of course, some complaints, chiefly amongst those with whom adverse criticism has become a habit; but the carpers are few as compared with the large number of all classes who are really interested in the examination. Now and then, an ambitious, but doubtless well-meaning Quixote, announces the discovery of a wrong that only his valiant arm can set right: "You are compelling the innocent child to wrestle with a too difficult problem; the 'parsing' question is beyond his comprehension; the paper in history covers the whole period of British history, and would prove a sufficient test for Froude himself; your geographical puzzles are born of a perverse ingenuity; your 'English literature' puts a premium on cram." Such are the accusations made against the examiners by voices, not many, indeed, but loud. Well, it may be admitted, without regret, that the examination papers are not perfect, but it may be stoutly affirmed—and I believe that the great majority of Public School Inspectors will bear willing testimony to this—that the entire series of Entrance Examination papers set during the last ten years will compare favourably with those of a similar grade that have ever been set in any other country, whether the examination be regarded as a means of education, or as a qualifying test.

When I stated in my last report that "the work of the candidates is very badly put down—without neatness, without method," I did not mean to imply that there were not many and marked exceptions. The examination of to-day shews wonderfully better results than that of a few years ago. In many of the towns and villages, and in not a few of the rural sections, the degree of efficiency that has been reached—if the work done at the Entrance Examination is any test—is one of which we may be justly proud. This satisfactory state of things is to be ascribed, I think, partly to the uniform promotion examinations, but more especially to the faithful supervision of inspectors in whom ability, judgment, and enthusiasm are combined. For if it is true that the master makes the school, it is equally certain that the teacher is, to no small extent, *what he is*, through the influence of the Inspector.

But, with all this, there is some room for improvement in even the best schools; and great room for improvement in the worst. The first class need no stimulant, for their tendency is always upward; in the second, the stream of upward tendency has not yet set in with visible power; and, therefore, with the hope of better things before me, I say again that the work of many candidates is badly put down—that slovenly work and inaccurate expression, and muddle for method, are decisive evidence of defective teaching.

It has been suggested that, instead of the "Outlines" of English History, more detailed work on a definite period should be prescribed. There does not appear to be great force in the objection to the "outline" plan. If English history is to be studied at all, it seems to me that the outlines can be acquired by a youth of fifteen years of age, without severely taxing either his strength or industry. Nay, I am not sure that, for even a more tender age the mastery of Creighton's Primer, or "A First History of England," would be an unreasonable, much less an impossible, task. Remembering that the average age of "Entrance" candidates is somewhat over fifteen years, and remembering, too, the improved methods of teaching which are common now, but seldom had place in the "brave days of old," I hope we shall not be reluctantly forced to admit that the boys of to-day are inferior to those of a generation ago, and that, after all, the asser-

tions of some ethnologists that this "climate was not made for the European," is being verified in slow but certain degradation in the life and energy of the race.

Objection has been made to the study of "Literature" as part of the Fourth Class work—or rather, perhaps, to the application of the examination test to this subject. It is said that the time of both teachers and pupils is largely taken up with the study of the few "literature lessons" that have been prescribed, that the principal object is to teach not *reading*, but what goes under the name of literature, and that, while good reading is likely to remain among the lost arts, there arises no equivalent benefit in the development of a taste for good literature, since words are studied rather than thoughts.

There is some force in this objection; but the evils referred to are incidental, and can be, to a great extent, if not altogether, removed. The examination test to determine the results of the teaching of literature is not very satisfactory. What can be determined by examination is not indeed valueless, but at the same time not the most valuable element in true literary training. By an examination one can ascertain whether the candidate has read the epitome of the life and times of the author of the selection, whether he has carefully considered the "editor's" estimate of the author's place in literature; whether he has learned the parsing of difficult passages and the etymology of certain words, with many other things of a like character. But this cannot determine whether the true aim of the study of literature has been attained, whether the student has been brought into living contact with the author—a contact that has quickened the pulses of his moral life, endowed his intellect with richer truths, and touched his heart with some impressive element of beauty.

Still, though the examination test in literature is unsatisfactory in the case of men, it is less so in the case of boys, and even if an unsatisfactory test, it is better than no test: for to study literature imperfectly is better than not to study it at all. Besides, the test can be made better than it has hitherto been. The *literature selections* of the old Fourth Book afford very poor material for the study of literature. From the new books much better selections can be made. Or better still, a separate collection of choice pieces can be made, leaving the reading book what it ought to be—a book from which to teach, not science, history, literature, but the *art of reading*. At all events, it will be a mistake to drop the examination in literature; if there is to be no examination, the teaching of literature will cease, just as when there was no examination in history, no history was taught; and literature, treated imperfectly *now*, will *then* not be treated at all. For in Public Schools, as in High Schools, it seems to be thought that only that study is of any value which is worth an examination, and that to give attention to a subject not on the examination list is a reckless dissipation of energy.

I would therefore—

- (1) Continue the examination in literature.
- (2) Have a collection of choice pieces independent of the reading books, which, without note or comment, could be sold at the cost of a few cents.
- (3) Have, as a consequence, better examination papers set, *i.e.*, papers prepared to guide more wisely the teaching of literature.
- (4) Have, at the Entrance and Promotion Examinations, more thorough examinations in *reading*, examinations which would compel both teachers and scholars to give more attention to this important branch of Public School education.

COURSE OF STUDY IN THE HIGH SCHOOLS.

(a) *General Remarks.*

While a somewhat greater degree of flexibility in the school course was desirable, the new curriculum has conceded too much in the way of options, and has not therefore met with general approval. I note a few points:—

1. There are so many options and possible substitutions that it is difficult to understand the scheme—to know what subjects are "obligatory" in the several examinations, what additional subjects are to be selected from the options, and what relation the Intermediate Examination bears to the Third-class certificate examination, and the Third-class to the Second-class. It has been gently insinuated that a strange ingenuity has

been shewn in devising a scheme which combines a maximum of difficulty in working with a minimum of utility in results.

2. The multiplied-option scheme is not in harmony with the Public School work. Certain elementary branches, among them history and geography, are "obligatory" in the Public School course, and for the Entrance Examination. Why then should any of those primary branches become optional in the Higher curriculum? Yet, in fact, history and geography, which are obligatory in the Public Schools, and algebra and Euclid, which form part of advanced Public School work, may be omitted altogether from an eclectic High School course.

In some cases the many-option system is a source of worry and perplexity to masters—causing an unnecessary increase in the number of classes, and not seldom calling for an unpleasant exertion, not of "authority" but "influence" to prevent young scholars, and their parents, from making an unwise choice of studies; in other cases where this judicious firmness on the part of the masters is wanting, it works a positive injury to the schools. The young scholar who has just passed the Entrance examination is not an intelligent and impartial judge of what forms, for him, the best course of study. Nor do I think that the choice in this matter ought to be placed wholly in the hands of parents; for even they are not so well qualified to select a proper course, as the teacher if he is master of his business. At any rate it is a mistake to prescribe a meagre fixed course with a multitude of options, and at the same time give to mere children the power of choosing whatever branches may please them. They will not choose a subject which is "hard"—which they "don't like," or which they imagine they "don't like"—while it is more than probable that that very subject which they reject is the one that for educational purposes ought to form part of their course. I have observed that where the masters have had the wisdom and firmness to choose for the pupils, the school-work proceeds very much as before, and no pernicious "reforms" have attended the new curriculum. But in cases where the masters have deemed it inexpedient to use a gentle pressure to ensure a judicious choice on the part of the pupil, the option system has worked serious injury to the schools. The boys and girls have been allowed to exercise their "legal" rights—they have chosen their own courses of study; they have heard something about over-worked brains—they are bound that their brains shall not be in peril from over-work; echoes of the ravings about the fatal effects of too many studies have reached their ears—they firmly resolve to shun this frightful source of danger; in short, they are bound to go through their school life with the least possible amount of work, and therefore of the easy "arrangements" of studies that the option-system admits of, they display a good deal of shrewdness in choosing the easiest. Nor is this all. In some schools those who have thus availed themselves of options, attend school—not for the entire school-day—but during only those hours which the time-table assigns to the branches they have chosen! In other cases, though the "Eclectics" are in their places during the whole school-day, they lose a large part of the effective teaching of the masters, inasmuch as there is many a subject in which they are not interested, and during the discussion of which they are left to their own resources. In the case of advanced students this plan may be followed with advantage; in the case of young pupils the results are positively injurious. A half-dozen of such *eclectics* affect injuriously a whole school. A little leaven of laziness or indifference, and the entire class becomes affected with the malady. In the course of inspection I have seen a few instances of those evil effects; where the earnest spirit is wanting; where the school-life is regarded as having no serious purpose; when precious time is wasted and habits of idleness are formed; where indifference about some of the school studies has extended to indifference for all; where the influence of a few has lowered the tone of the whole school; and where energy and enthusiasm, on the part of the masters, have failed to elicit the slightest manifestations of energy and enthusiasm on the part of the pupils.

To me, therefore, it is clear that a programme of studies which is poor in the obligatory subjects, and rich in "options," is a mistake; and that while some discretion as to the choice of a course of study ought to be allowed to teachers and parents, the sooner we return to a judicious *fixed course* with comparatively few options, the better it will be for the cause of education in this Province.

(b) *Drawing.*

I believe that the "new programme" was intended to give some encouragement to the teaching of Industrial Drawing in the schools. But, owing to some "amendments," it has failed to do this. It has not been given even the dignity of a mark-earning option. It is true that a student may take drawing if he wishes to do so; but he is obliged to make the regular percentage on the paper that may be set. This is a somewhat singular way of encouraging the study and practice of this useful branch. It is equivalent to saying: "We do not compel you to take drawing; but we very much wish you to take it, and to encourage you to do so, we *will make it increase your chances of being plucked.*" The refusal of this liberal "encouragement" requires, it may be easily supposed, no great self-denial on the part of the student; the dangers of plucking stand thick enough, without his voluntary addition to their number. We ought to change all this. DRAWING SHOULD BE MADE AN OBLIGATORY AND FUNDAMENTAL BRANCH IN NATIONAL EDUCATION. Its value as an educational subject is very high, and need not be dwelt upon here. But its practical value as bearing on the industrial life of the nation is higher still, and gives it its chief claim to a place in all practical systems of education. The charge is frequently heard that the education we are now giving the youth of the country is not sufficiently practical; it does not bear with sufficient directness on the occupations of the masses; it does not secure for the "workers"—the "bread-winners"—as good a training for *industrial* life, as the wealthier minority receive in the universities for *professional* life. Hence not a few boldly propose that "industrial" departments be established in connection with the schools, so that those who are intended for the constructive industries may be able to acquire a manual training in wood or metal, and in such mechanical studies as will fit them for industrial occupations. It is no doubt worth while to try the experiment of establishing independent industrial schools in various centres; but the idea of establishing a workshop in connection with every school, or with most of the schools, is a visionary one. We can, however, to a much greater extent than has hitherto been done, meet the demand for the practical in education. We cannot bring the workshop into the national school, but we can make the national school a better preparation for the workshop. We can do away with the reproach that these schools do not give, as fully as they might, such an education as our mechanics and artisans need, though in fact a large proportion of the pupils trained therein are to be employed in industrial pursuits. We shall do much towards removing the ground of this reproach by making provision for the teaching of Drawing in all the schools that are supported by the State. Apart from the value of this subject as an instrument of education, its practical value as the common foundation of manual skill, and as the chief means of improvement in industrial design, is admitted by all who have given any attention to the question. Canadians, amid all the outcry about tall chimneys and rising manufactures, have not yet fully recognized, in its influence on skilled labour and skilled design, the value of drawing as applied in the industrial arts. But the recognition is at hand. There is arising a demand for the development of education more in the direction of practical science and practical art. A new impulse in this direction must, therefore, be given to education, beginning in the public schools and carried on in the more advanced work of the High Schools. It will prove a waste of precious time to wait till the controversy respecting industrial schools is decided; we are not agreed on the feasibility of turning the school-room into the workshop; but we may and should agree in what is recognized by the nations which have made the greatest progress in the industrial arts, that industrial drawing is the foundation of manual and designing skill, and should therefore be classed among the "fundamental" branches in which all are to be educated. I am of opinion:—

1. That drawing should be taught in all the Public Schools—that every Fourth-class scholar should master the work covered by Smith's Primary Manual with, perhaps, some modifications and additions.

2. That the course should be continued in the High Schools—made OBLIGATORY—so that every Intermediate candidate shall master the amount of work covered by Smith's Intermediate Manual, with certain modifications and additions.

3. That, meantime, every class of teachers in training in the County Model Schools, shall receive some instruction in drawing and the methods of teaching it.

4. That the subject shall be so well taught in the Normal Schools that all teachers trained in these institutions shall be qualified to teach it in any County Model School or High School. It would soon follow that all, or nearly all, the teachers in the Province would be able to teach the subject in the Public Schools.

(c) *Music.*

A few of the schools have made provision for the teaching of vocal music, and, where teachers of experience have been employed, the scholars have shown great interest in the subject. Is there any good reason why vocal music should not be taught in every Public School in the Province? Is music one of the "humanities" in popular education, and is it to have no place in the Public Schools of Ontario? The subject has had for many years a place on the programme of studies for the Public Schools, and is supposed to have been taught to students in training in the Normal Schools. But in this matter the programme has been almost a dead letter, and the Normal School "training" all but worthless. But we are already witnessing the beginning of better things, and there is nothing extravagant in declaring that, before the next five years are passed, music may be effectively taught in almost every school in Ontario. To accomplish this our teachers must be qualified to teach the subject, and here, it is said, is the insuperable difficulty, for many now in the work and many who are entering the work, have no gift of music, and cannot become teachers of it. There is no force in this objection. Almost every teacher, with proper instruction, can learn enough of music—acquiring, too, sufficient voice-culture—to teach music in the schools; we can fairly apply the rule which is applied in Scotland, and exclude from the teacher's calling the very few who have *not* the power referred to.

It is to be regretted that so much misconception on this point prevails among teachers and the general public. In the case of both music and drawing the popular idea is that they are ART subjects—that ARTISTS are born, not made—and that it is a waste of time for any but the few that are endowed with special aptitudes to give any attention to these two "humanities" in public education. Nature must, no doubt, richly endow the great artist; we don't expect to make the masses great artists against the fiat of Nature. But Nature has not utterly forgotten the masses—left them blind to the beautiful, and deaf to the "concord of sweet sounds"; at any rate, *with* Nature or against Nature, we can employ music and drawing as instruments in education to give the "masses" a culture and humanity—as well as a useful element of power—of which, otherwise, they must remain forever deprived. Under the improved methods of teaching music in the Toronto Normal School, every student trained in the institution is qualified to teach music in the Public Schools; I know that in many cases the students have carried the enthusiasm with which they have been inspired by their Normal School teacher, into the schools to which they have been appointed, and have found how great a power music may become in education—strengthening the intellect, touching the heart, and brightening all the school-life of the child!

With the Normal Schools doing such work as this, it will not be too much to insist that every County Model School shall employ *one* teacher qualified to give the teachers in training instruction in music, and in the improved methods of teaching it, and thus in a few years every teacher in the land would be able to give instruction in the subject, and Canadians would be freed from the danger of becoming a songless race.

(d) *Reading.*

In some of the schools great attention is paid to reading, and the good results are plainly visible in the better teaching of literature, and on the general culture of the schools. But in too many schools it is very much neglected—having no place as an independent subject, on the programme of studies, and only incidentally forming a part of school work. It seems to be taken for granted that Reading is essentially a public school subject, or that, at all events, it is of but little importance as not being an

examination subject, and therefore, it is both necessary and expedient to leave it to take care of itself. But however well the Public School may do its work, there is something left for the High School to do. This is as true of reading as of all other branches. Most children leave the Public School at so early an age that they cannot be expected to be good readers on entering the High School; and therefore to see to their improvement in this most useful of the fundamental branches, is a duty which the High School ought not to ignore. The plea that there is no time to teach reading has no weight, and is never urged by the thoughtful and conscientious teacher. There is time, in the estimation of the wise and earnest teacher, to do everything that ought to be done; and the teacher who keeps constantly before him the obligations of duty, finds time to teach reading, and in the long run proves as usual that the path of duty is that also of expediency. For it happens invariably, I believe, that the able and conscientious teacher who keeps before him a high ideal of education, is more successful even in examination tests than is the less conscientious teacher who aims at "coaching" his pupils for examination, regardless of the worthlessness of his rapid methods for the purposes of true education. I think it desirable—

1. That in the Public Schools, through the efforts of the Inspectors and otherwise, greater attention be given to reading.
2. That reading be given a more prominent place in the Entrance Examination—no pupils being allowed to pass who cannot read with a fair degree of fluency and expression, any passage selected from his school reader.
3. That systematic instruction in reading be given in the High Schools. If to secure this it is found necessary to make it a "paying" subject, let no school in which this subject is neglected, receive the full Government grant.
4. That reading be made to count higher in the various departmental examinations, both a written (examination on principles, &c.) and an oral test being insisted on. And
5. That County Boards of Examiners, in examinations for admission to County Model Schools, have power to exclude all bad readers.

(e) *Science.*

While in some of the schools elementary science (elements of chemistry, physics, etc.) is very well taught, I cannot report a marked improvement "all along the line." Dr. Ryerson's School-law Improvement Act of 1871 had for one of its objects the introduction of the elements of science into all the Public Schools of the country. This possible and desirable object has not yet been accomplished. I would not hazard the statement that it is taught in all the High Schools of the country. There is not a doubt that elementary science can be brought within the range of Public School studies; there is, further, not a doubt of its value in intellectual discipline, and its worth in practical training for industrial pursuits. But the difficulty is to find teachers who can teach it on the principles of experiment and induction. Under effective science-training in the Normal Schools, and in some of the best High Schools, the number of science-teachers is increasing. But more can be done, and more ought to be done in the High Schools. Both the Education Department and the Universities can give encouragement to science-teaching in the High-Schools of the country. The Department can make science obligatory, and, if necessary, substantially reward proficiency in this branch; the Universities can aid the Department in this work by giving elementary science a place in their primary examinations. Is it too much to ask the Provincial University to follow in this respect the example of the University of London? If so, perhaps the "Denominational" Universities will take the lead in recognizing the essential unity of a national system of education—the strong bond that must unite all grades of institutions from the Primary School to the University. They were the first (and last) to recognize the Intermediate Examination as being any test of scholarship; they may also be the first to acknowledge practically the worth of science in Primary and Secondary, as well as in University education.

At any rate it is the duty of the Universities to co-operate with the Department of Education in the effort to promote the study of science, since "it is an established fact

this study develops better than any other studies the observing faculties, disciplines the intellect by teaching induction as well as deduction, supplies a useful balance to the studies of language and mathematics, and provides much instruction for the occupation of after life."

(f) *English Grammar.*

"That the leading object of the study of English Grammar is to teach the correct use of English is an error, and one which is gradually becoming removed, giving way to the opinion that grammar is the reflective study of languages, for a variety of purposes, of which correctness in writing is only one, and a secondary and subordinate one—by no means unimportant but *best* attained when sought indirectly. . . . One must be a somewhat reflective user of language to amend, even here and there, a point by grammatical reasons ; and *no one ever changed from a bad speaker to a good one by applying the rules of grammar to what he said.*" The error here mentioned by Prof. Whitney is indeed gradually declining in most of our best schools ; but in others it holds its dominant place with the proverbial vitality of error. It is a great pity that Ben. Jonson prostituted his genius to bequeath to successive generations of school boys a heritage of oppression ; it is a great pity that the Philadelphia Quaker and his servile imitators should "so get the start of the majestic world" of common sense that only after three generations are signs of emancipation *beginning* to appear. Undoubtedly the grammarians, from Ben. Jonson to Lindley Murray, and from Lindley Murray to Mason, have much to answer for as the reckless inventors of modern English grammar. In a language where grammatical forms are few and simple—inflections having almost entirely disappeared ; where, what is to be taught is akin to logic rather than grammar—they have dragged in "Greek and Latin names to express nonentities," and attempted to make his mother tongue easy to the English boy by investing it with all the grammatical *impedimenta* of a highly inflected language. They have not succeeded in making the generations of English school boys able "to speak and write the English language with propriety," but they have succeeded in turning the English school house into a *carnificiinda*—a place of torture to the flesh—and the English school boy into a good hater of English grammar as the occasion of many stripes. If "Grammar is the reflective study of language," what shall be said of the wisdom, or the humanity, of forcing the study of it on children at an age when this subtle exercise of the reflective faculties is clearly impossible ? "Truly," says Sir Philip Sidney, it (the English language) needeth not grammar ; for grammar it might have, but it needs it not ; being so easy of itself, and so void of the cumbersome differences of cases, genders, moodes and tenses. But for the uttering sweetly and properly the conceits of the mind, which is the end of speech, that hath it equally with any other tongue in the world." And a great cloud of witnesses from Chaucer to Johnson and from Johnson to the best masters of English at the present day—may be summoned to prove that for the "sweet and proper uttering of the conceits of the mind," it was not and is not necessary to serve an apprenticeship to an art misnamed the "art of writing and speaking the English language with propriety." And so, the error mentioned by Whitney is beginning to lose its hold on the schoolmaster's mind—only *beginning* : for there is still, amongst many, a *furor* in the business of parsing and analysis ; there are models for parsing ; there are rectangular and tree-like forms for written analysis, into which *dissecta membra* of murdered sentences are forced, and out of which only a high degree of ingenuity can conjure the original shapely forms. It is to be hoped that the better methods now followed in some of our schools will quickly make way into all the schools, and that the English language will be taught in a more practical way—as in the construction and remodelling of sentences, the comparison of faulty with correct forms of expression, practice in epistolary writing, in simple narrative and descriptive composition, and the study of selections from the writings of the great masters of English whose "sweet and proper utterance" has made the English tongue the glory of the English race.

(g) *School Libraries.*

It is much to be regretted that the Education Department no longer gives substantial aid in the establishment and maintenance of libraries in the Public School. Notwith-

standing some defects in the management of the school library plan, I have not a doubt that they were of very great use in the work of popular education, and I hope that the Department will soon return to its former policy in regard to Public School libraries. More than this. I am sure that the formation and improvement of libraries in High Schools and Collegiate Institutes will tell with great effect on secondary education, and therefore on primary education. A number of High School libraries have already been formed containing books of reference and standard literature, and in all cases the results—as shewn in the development of a taste for good literature, are in a high degree satisfactory. Among the schools in which remarkable results in this direction have been attained, I think I make no invidious distinction in mentioning that there could scarcely be a more striking illustration of the saying “The master makes the school” than Orangeville, of which Alexander Steele is Principal; and it would be difficult indeed to find a better example of what an able, earnest, and enthusiastic teacher is able to accomplish in the way of true education. It is important that our children should learn to read; it is of still greater importance that they should learn to read in the right direction. This is the highest aim of the school master, and in the attainment of it he is greatly aided by a good school library to which he can constantly refer his scholars for information on matters of interest, and by means of which he can educate them to a love for some of the greatest works in all literature. This has been done in the school I have specially mentioned, and this can be done in every school where the master, endowed with sympathetic power, communicates a part of his own life, and energy, and spirit to those with whom he is daily and hourly in intellectual contact. If a teacher has power; if he has the ability to educate to a love of the beautiful and the great in English literature and thus fortify his pupils against the insidious foes of culture and intellectual energy, in the form of weak and mischievous books, he is the true child-leader, leading the youth on to a strong and cultured manhood, and contributing no small part to the highest destiny of the nation.

I strongly recommend, therefore, that a small sum be annually granted to every High School in which local efforts are making for the formation and improvement of these valuable auxiliaries in the work of national education.

(h) Training of High School Assistants.

On this matter I have only to say that the opinions given in my last report have been confirmed by more recent, and special, observation; and that I believe the Head Masters, and Boards of Trustees are unanimous, or all but unanimous, in support of the position therein taken—that some professional training for High School assistants is a necessity; we must train those teachers who are teachers of teachers.

(i) Distribution of Grant.

The new scheme for the distribution of the Government apportionment for High School Education, meets with general approval. Some changes in minor details may be found necessary; the fixed grant to Collegiate Institutes may have to be somewhat increased, and some change in the “percentage” allowed to three master schools; but the plan on the whole is a good one—perhaps the best that has yet been devised—and will, I am confident, have an excellent effect on education in Ontario. It is certain that no change can be made in this mode of distribution without at least a year’s notice; it is equally certain that all who are concerned in High School work are wearied with incessant changes, and desire nothing so much as fixity of plan and purpose.

Conclusion.

I have dwelt on certain matters in reference to which I think improvement can be made in many schools; but it must not be inferred that our higher education is in an unsatisfactory state. On the contrary the people of Ontario have reason to be proud of their High Schools. There are but very few weak schools, and even these are doing work that ought not to be despised; while the many really good schools are doing work which merits high praise. I have seen many of the best High Schools in the United States,

and a few of the best in Great Britain, and I feel sure of two things: that in the department of Mathematics our schools are superior to any I have seen, and that in general standing they are inferior to none.

Toronto, December, 1883.

Report of J. E. Hodgson, M.A., Inspector.

SIR,—I beg to present the following brief report of my inspection of High Schools during 1883:—

Though the papers set for the Entrance Examination are uniform throughout the Province, the standards adopted by different Boards in assigning marks for the answers of candidates, vary considerably. To this circumstance is due, at least in part, the difference that is observable in the proficiency of the lowest forms of the High Schools, compared one with another. In some localities so few candidates present themselves for examination that the Examining Boards are constrained, on the principle that it is impossible to make bricks without straw, to “pass” boys and girls who are scarcely fit to enter on the High School course proper. The schools must have pupils, and the result is that High Schoolmasters are forced to do work that could be done as well, and more cheaply, in the fourth forms of the Public Schools.

I find, on looking over the reports of the last two Entrance Examinations, that of the rejected candidates, most failed in arithmetic or in dictation; fewer in English grammar or in composition; and scarcely any in reading or in writing. In the lower classes of the High Schools, however, the pupils are far less proficient in reading and writing than in the other subjects mentioned.

It is probable that the numerous “failures” in dictation at the Entrance Examination are owing in a great measure to the bad writing of the candidates. “For it is to be borne in mind,” as Mr. J. G. Fitch says, “that spelling is a matter for the eye, not for the ear.” If it were not that we had to write, spelling would be an altogether useless accomplishment; and it is only when we write that any deficiency in this respect comes to light.

* * * * *

There are many persons who, if you ask them how to spell *receive*, or how many *s*'s there are in *necessary*, would not tell you readily, but would say at once, ‘Let me write the word down, and I will tell you if it is right.’ And if it is written down incorrectly, it is the eye that is offended by not seeing the accustomed picture of the word; it is not the verbal memory or the reason that sets them right.” But if a boy writes a difficult word illigibly, he has presented to his eye a *confused picture*, and consequently his spelling is very apt to be inaccurate. This is fully borne out by the number of mistakes made in dictation by good and by bad writers respectively. Anyone who is willing to take the pains can learn to write legibly; and, considering the great importance that is, in commercial life, attached to writing a clear “hand,” it is to be regretted that so little attention is paid to the subject in the Public and High Schools.

The teaching of reading in the High Schools is very much neglected; those schools in which it is taught systematically or as a distinct subject, are few. And, judging from the performances of pupils recently admitted, one is forced to the conclusion that this useful art receives scant attention in the Public Schools. The fact that reading is not a test subject at the Departmental, or at the University Examinations, explains the neglect with which it is treated in the higher classes of most High Schools. The majority of the pupils in these higher classes are preparing to pass some public examination, and they are averse to devoting time to any subject that does not, in their opinion, tend directly towards the attainment of their object.

So far as the study of reading is concerned, this aversion is ill-founded, and those who entertain it overlook a very important consideration. For the art of reading aloud is valuable not only as an *end*, but also as a *means*.

It is worthy of cultivation in itself, since the skilful reader is justly regarded as an acquisition in the pulpit, on the public platform, or in the home circle; and as a means of cultivating taste and the appreciation of literary master-pieces, its claims to recognition in the higher forms of our schools are paramount. It has been said that some of our best books are never thoroughly appreciated until they have been read aloud. And, in corroboration of this opinion, I am free to say that, so far as I have been able to judge, those High School teachers who make oral reading an essential part of their pupils' training in Literature, are by no means less successful than others, even from the standpoint of examination results. And, whilst I am speaking of literature, I desire to call attention to the fact that the programme for Second Class Certificates embraces more French than English; this is surely an anomalous state of things, and ought to be changed by the prescribing of more and longer selections from English authors.

In very few High Schools is there an adequate supply of ordinary books of reference; in some, even the standard dictionaries are wanting. By having in the school library a moderate collection of good books, the teacher may be greatly aided in encouraging his pupils to develop a habit of supplementary reading, *i.e.*, of reading for the sake of knowledge, rather than for the sake of examinations. And the teacher that succeeds in inspiring his pupils with a love of the true and beautiful in literature, contributes much towards making them good and happy citizens. I think, therefore, that it would be wise to have prepared and sent out to the masters and Boards of Trustees, a list of books desirable for school libraries, with the name of the publisher and the price of each.

There is a rather wide-spread feeling among the masters in favour of a uniform minimum tuition fee in all High Schools and Collegiate Institutes, say \$10 per annum. In my opinion this suggestion is a good one. In the first place, whilst increasing the funds at the disposal of the trustees, its adoption would tend to allay the opposition of those who hold that the State should not furnish *free* education beyond the Public Schools; and in the second place, it would be conducive to regularity of attendance on the part of pupils.

I believe that in the main our High Schools and Collegiate Institutes are in a healthy and efficient condition.

Toronto, December, 1883.

DIVISION VIII.

NORMAL SCHOOL INSPECTION.

REPORT OF DR. MCLELLAN, DIRECTOR.

I have the honour to submit the following remarks and suggestions on the Normal Schools:—

In the report for 1882 I took occasion to give the conclusions at which I arrived, from personal observation of the best Normal Schools in the United States. I there insisted that:—

(1) The Normal School masters must have good material to work upon. Those who enter these institutions must possess a good degree of general education and culture and some aptitude for teaching, as shown by their previous work under a County Inspector.

(2) The Normal School Masters must also have a reasonable amount of time in which to do the work these schools are designed to accomplish.

(3) The Normal School Masters in connection with the professional Examiners must have power to reject for illiteracy.

As regards the general aim of these schools, I remarked:—

(1) There must be a methodizing of the student's knowledge; a review of important branches, with a view to giving scientific unity.

(2) There must be effected, in general, some improvement in the student's knowledge of important branches—music, drawing, experimental science.

(3) There must be sound instruction in ethics and mental science in their application to the work of education.

(4) There must be intelligent observation and practice, under efficient criticism in the Normal and the Model Schools.

(5) There must be, in many cases, an eradication of vicious habits of study, methods of teaching, etc., and the substitution of a more excellent way.

(6) There must be secured, as far as possible, that higher culture which comes from daily intercourse with strong and cultured men.

As to the practical application of these principles in the actual work of training teachers, I summarize the principal points as follows:—

(a) *Observation in the Model Schools.*

(1) Examination as to the results of observation—training to observe, so that students cannot escape, even if they wish, with a mere looking on. The inexperienced teacher will prove an unintelligent observer, *i.e.*, he will probably fail to note the object of the lesson which he is sent to observe, the salient points of the teaching, etc., unless he is taught *how to observe*.

(2) Observation of the teaching, by Normal School Masters, of classes drafted from the Model School.

(3) Observation and discussion of one another's work in teaching classes formed of teachers in training.

(4) Observation and discussion of one another's work in teaching classes drafted from the Model School.

(b) *Practice in Teaching.*

(1) With the Normal School class, under supervision and criticism of the Normal School Masters.

(2) With classes taken from the Model School into the Normal School—supervision and criticism as in (1).

(3) With classes in the Model School, under direction and criticism of Model School Teachers.

(c) *Methods of Instruction.*

Normal School Masters to teach and illustrate the best methods of instruction in every branch, for every age and stage of development; the Normal School Masters, in and by their own teaching, to exhibit these methods constantly before their students, so that the dead theory may become a living reality.

In accordance with the foregoing, the Minister of Education had a few suggestions and directions prepared for the guidance of the Normal School Masters: these appear on pp. 75 and 76 of the Minister's Report for 1882.

The following remarks will indicate how far these direct instructions have been followed, and direct attention to points requiring special consideration.

OTTAWA NORMAL SCHOOL.

Principal's Work—English Grammar and Literature.

To improve the student's knowledge of formal grammar, and to give him a fairly philosophic view of what grammar is as now taught by the most eminent authorities, Whitney's Essentials of English Grammar—the work recommended by the department—has been made the groundwork of the Principal's instructions.

From personal observation, from the general testimony of the students, and from the results of the teaching as shown by the final examinations, I am able to say that good work is doing in this department.

As regards literature, similar remarks may be made. I believe that the play of Shakspeare which was prescribed as a "study," has been treated, not so much for the

purpose of dealing with knotty points in grammar, etc., as for the purpose of putting the student in possession of the poet's thought, and educating him in a love for literature. The subject, I know, has been made attractive to the students, and many of them will doubtless, continue their Shakspearean studies.

Psychology and Principles of Education.

The Principal has been accustomed, from the first, to give talks on psychology, and of course on the principles of Education. In the longer time now at his disposal, he has entered more fully into the subject, using Hopkins and Bain as the groundwork of his lectures. He seems to pursue the true method—that of induction—leading students to question the “facts of consciousness,” to note closely the phenomena of their own minds, so that, not dealing with mere unintelligible abstractions, they have entered with deep interest into the study of the subject. Psychology has hitherto had no place—or a very insignificant place—in our course for teachers, though it is admitted to be the basis of all true principles of education. But, with judicious teaching, it will soon, I hope, be made one of the most interesting of studies, as it certainly is one of the most useful, whether regarded as a means of intellectual discipline, or as the solid groundwork in the professional training of teachers.

Science Master's Work.

Sound instruction has been given in chemistry, physics, physiology and hygiene ; a great deal of good practical work being done in chemistry especially. The work gone over by the students in their non-professional course, has been thoroughly revised, systematized and made available for good school-room teaching. I can safely report a great improvement in this department.

Mathematical Master's Work.

Wm. Scott, B.A., formerly of the Toronto Model School was appointed to this department. He has charge of arithmetic, algebra, geometry, history, geography and object lessons. These subjects have been discussed and reviewed with a view to supplement the student's knowledge, and to “organize” it so that, as a teacher, he can use it to the best advantage of those whom he undertakes to educate. The best methods of teaching each of the subjects in Mr. Scott's department, are carefully discussed and illustrated. It may be mentioned, indeed, that in considering these subjects, METHOD is made the prominent feature, though, as before stated, the *methodizing* of the student's knowledge is constantly kept in view. A good deal of direct instruction has, of course, to be given ; for, in many cases, the knowledge of the students is found to be very imperfect. And this brings me to notice a complaint that is sometimes made in reference to the Normal School course of work and final examinations, viz., that having once passed in a subject at the non-professional examination, “it is not fair” that the student should be re-examined in the same subject. To this it may be replied:—

(1) The non-professional examination is only a preliminary examination. Success here gives the candidate no right to teach ; it gives him the privilege of entering on a course of training to prepare for a second and more important examination, success in which will give him the right to teach in the schools of the Province.

(2) The course of training has mainly, but not exclusively, METHODS for its object. The student has to study a few branches, which he had not previously studied, and acquire for teaching purposes a more thorough knowledge of those branches which he had studied before.

(3) If the student has this thorough knowledge of a subject, which every teacher ought to have, the examination on *methods* will be to him no new examination on the matter of the subject. But if his knowledge of the subject has, from the first been very imperfect ; or if, after having passed the non-professional examination in a subject, he takes no pains to retain his acquired knowledge of it, then the examination in *methods* will be to him, partly at least, an examination on the matter of the subject. For a knowledge of the *method* of teaching a subject cannot precede a knowledge of the subject itself.

It must be understood, once for all, that there can be no professional training worthy of the name grounded on general illiteracy ; and that no one can illustrate a good method of teaching a subject which he never knew, or which, having once known, he made haste to forget.

Though Mr. Scott is styled "Mathematical Master," he might with greater propriety perhaps, be known as "Master of Methods." He is at any rate the Principal's "right hand" man in the department of methods, and gives valuable assistance in this essential part of professional training.

His long experience as a teacher enables him to give practical illustration of points of instruction, discipline, management and all other matters pertaining to successful school work.

Course of Professional Work—Observation, Practice, etc.

The following brief outline will give some idea of the course of observation, and practice in teaching, etc. As soon as the class is organized, the Principal and Mr. Scott begin their lectures on methods and the general principles of education, and the students are taken to the Model School to see the points laid down in the lectures exemplified. They are *always* accompanied by either the Principal or Mr. Scott, and at the earliest opportunity (generally immediately after witnessing the lessons as indicated), they are examined as to the results of their observations, questioned as to the plan and scope of the lesson observed, how the plan was carried out, matters of defect, points of excellence, etc., etc. Their observations are criticised and notes of the manner in which each student has used his eyes and ears are entered in a note-book. This is a most useful exercise. The students are taught—trained we may say—to *observe*. For at first they do *not* intelligently observe ; they see the things that are of little worth, and are blind to the things they ought to see. But the exercise referred to sharpens the perceptive faculties to produce the seeing eye and the hearing ear and the understanding heart ; producing in a short time results that are really surprising. After even a brief training, the dullest student of the class is awakened, and begins to observe with keen intelligence. And knowing, as they do, that they will be minutely questioned on what they have observed, they concentrate all their powers of observation and reflection in the effort to grasp all that takes place in the model lesson, and all that it is intended to impart. These or similar exercises are continued. Those students who had been slow and unobservant at the beginning, are found capable of giving a fair and intelligent criticism of the method followed in teaching any lesson.

From this outline a fair idea may be had of how the work of perfecting the academic training of the students is carried on, and to what extent the instructions quoted and referred to in the beginning of this report are followed by the Normal and Model School Masters and Teachers. It will be seen, I think, that such a course of training must be of great benefit to the student ; that no student of average ability and industry can go through the course, without becoming possessed of all that goes to make at least a fairly successful teacher.

(1) The Normal School Masters, and equally the Model School Teachers, are thoroughly devoted to the great work for which the Institution was established, and one and all are animated by an ambition to make the present success the beginning of still better things throughout the session—lessons taught by the students themselves being substituted for those taught by the Model School Teacher.

(2) Each lesson taught to the students is made, as far as practicable, a model lesson in teaching—the master regarding his class of students as he would a class of younger pupils, and being careful to observe all the principles of good teaching. In the third week of the session he introduces the following exercises : A small class is brought in from the Model School, and taught by Mr. Scott, or by one of the students, in presence of the rest. The subject of the lesson is previously given out, so that every student comes prepared either to teach the lesson himself, or to criticise the teaching of it by others ; to point out defects and suggest a more excellent way, etc. Every student enters heartily into the work, and the results, in all cases, are carefully noted, so that the Master's note-book furnishes him a history of the progress of each student.

(3) When the students are at length required to practise in the Model School, they are *always* accompanied by Principal MacCabe, or Mr. Scott. Merits and defects in the plan and scope of lessons, methods of presentation, etc., are carefully noted, and all the facts observed can be made the subject of criticism and discussion.

TORONTO NORMAL SCHOOL.

To the information which I have already supplied with regard to this Institution, I have not much to add. I may be permitted, however, to refer to Music and the Re-organization of the Model Schools.

Music.

In the department of Music I have to report a great improvement on the former state of things. In fact, the work now doing is most satisfactory; the students now take up the study of Music with a great deal of enthusiasm.

A majority of each class come up to the School almost totally ignorant of music, so that they have to receive instruction in the very elements of the subject, as well as training in methods of teaching and their applications.

Three things are required of every Candidate :

1. A thorough knowledge of the subject, so far as this can be acquired during the Normal School Session—the course to be followed in the Public Schools being kept in view.

2. The ability to sing sufficiently well to enable the student to teach music.

3. A knowledge of the best—or at least a *good*—method of teaching children.

The following is an outline of the plan that has been pursued for the last three Sessions :—

At first two or three lessons are given, outlining the intended work, setting forth its simplicity, and directing attention to the point aimed at, viz. :—to acquire the ability to teach music in the schools.

Then follows a course of primary lessons suitable for children from five to eight years of age. The class of students is taught as if composed of children of that age, except that frequent explanations and directions are given to them as teachers. The leading principles of the system are inculcated in the primary lessons, and the students are expected to make those lessons serve as models in teaching classes of that grade.

Next, the intermediate lessons are taken up, *i. e.*, lessons suitable for children over eight years of age. The main principles are still applied, but the students are shown that in teaching the rudiments to classes of a higher grade, a more direct method is desirable, and that the same amount of work may be gone over more rapidly than with younger children. Here individuals are called on to use the class as a class of children, and teach songs or exercises similar to those previously presented. Criticism follows. Numerous exercises are written in note-books, and any mistakes made by members of the class are corrected—the necessary corrections and examples being written on the black board for the benefit of the whole class. Classes of children from the Model School are taught in the Normal School in presence of the students-in-training, who also observe the methods followed in teaching the regular lessons in the Model School. Each student is required to give at least one lesson in the Model School, and criticisms are written out by the students who are “observing,” and handed in to the Music Master, who himself observes and criticises the practice-lesson and discusses the written criticisms that have been made by the students in observation. Through ignorance or carelessness many voices are injured by misuse in childhood—sometimes also in adult age; it is found that constant vigilance is necessary to keep pupils from singing in a loud and forced tone.

In a few cases students labour under the disadvantage of being unable at first to distinguish a difference in the pitch and quality of musical sounds. This difficulty arises

from a defective sense of hearing, which fortunately may be overcome, in nearly all cases, by judicious training. A much larger proportion of adults than of children are marked by this defect; the proper teaching of music in the schools will gradually remedy this defect, as well as guard against the injury of voices through improper use.

After going through the intermediate course, more advanced music, particularly suited to adult voices, is studied; and songs in four parts by good composers are learned by the Normal classes.

At the end of the Session, the ability of each student to teach the subject is determined by (1) the marks given for lessons in the Model Schools; (2) an individual examination to test the voice-culture of the candidate; (3) a written examination to test his knowledge of the theory of music and of the methods of teaching.

It would be of great benefit to the students if they could attend during the session, at least one good concert, for the hearing of good music is an essential part of a musical education; in this case it would act greatly in broadening the views and elevating the taste of the teachers of music in our schools.

From the first a part of each lesson is devoted to the improvement of the students' voices and teaching them to sing by note.

It invariably happens that at the beginning of the session some students are found who, having never learned music in either theory or practice, believe that it is impossible for them to acquire the knowledge and voice culture necessary to teach the subject in the schools. But under the kind encouragement of Mr. Preston, and his skilled instruction, even these find that the task is not only possible but actually easy. Out of several hundred students who have passed through the Normal School during the last three or four sessions, not five per cent. have been required, on account of vocal defects, to come up again for examination in vocal music.

Of course voices differ very much in quality, but it is required that every student whether possessing good or defective vocal organs, shall show a decided improvement in the use of the voice. A superior voice, or even what is usually called a good voice, is not necessary in teaching children to sing; under the present system of teaching to read music very little singing by the teacher is required.

It may be suggested here that five or six minutes daily directed to breathing exercises as part of the ordinary Public School routine would be a great help in cultivating children's voices. In the semi-weekly music lessons in the Model schools, the time is too short for regular and systematic practice. This could be attended to by the regular teachers of the divisions; management of the breath is of so much importance in speaking and reading, as well as in singing, and the practice is so beneficial as a physical exercise that it might very properly be included in the daily work of the schools.

In conclusion I may express the opinion that under the excellent system which our Professor of Music is pursuing, and under the influence of the energy and enthusiasm which he throws into his work, every Normal class will be able to teach music in the schools; and we may hope to see in a few years, this essential branch of popular education taught in every school house in the land.

Re-organization of Provincial Model Schools.

Present plan is defective. Classification is not good. Schools are not as useful (for training purposes), and not efficient as they should be.

(1) The Provincial Model School has *eight* grades of pupils and *eight* teachers, yet each teacher has two grades of pupils instead of but *one*, a clear violation of the principle of division of labour.

(2) This anomaly is due to the ancient and now obsolete notion that girls and boys should not be educated together, a notion which has no place in the national schools of Ontario, except in the Toronto Collegiate Institute, and strange to say, in the very schools which have been established as a model for all the schools of the Province.

(3) This anomaly could be removed at once, and without expense, by adopting the

principle of co-education, and placing all pupils of the same grade under one teacher, instead of having them, as at present, half under one teacher and half under another.

(4) The change indicated would increase the efficiency of the school by saving the present waste of teaching power which at present amounts to about one-fourth. In other words the change would be equivalent to appointing *two additional* teachers under the present organization.

(5) The change would greatly facilitate the contemplated introduction of the kindergarten work which is necessary for Normal School purposes.

(6) It would give a check to the pernicious fourteenth century theory upon which the Model Schools were originally organized, a theory wholly alien to this country and continent, and founded on the foolish prejudice, that, in elementary education, girls cannot keep pace with boys.

(7) It would substitute for the present antiquated organization, a fair example of a good graded school, such as Normal School graduates have to manage in the cities and towns of the Province.

(8) It would do away with the anomaly that students, in training, never see boys and girls taught *together* in the *Model* School, while they never see them taught *separately* any where else.

(9) No objection can be founded on the "association of boys and girls," for they would be kept as separate as they are now, except that they would be taught the same things by the same teacher and at the same time. Play-grounds being separate, they would never see each other but in the presence of the teacher.

(10) The change suggested would have a most salutary effect on the discipline and efficiency of the school. For it is the all but universal testimony of modern educators that boys and girls taught together exercise on one another a mutually refining and stimulating influence. At present this educative power is wholly lost.

(11) As the Model Schools exist solely for the benefit of the Normal Schools it is worth noting that Normal School students would then observe and practise in *eight* different classes instead of *four* as at present.

(12) The whole plan of observation and practice would be made more effective because more comprehensive, *all* the students would observe and practise in *all* the *Model* School classes. Whereas under the present system the women-teachers never see teaching in the Boys' School, while the men-teachers never see teaching in the Girls' School.

(13) The interference with the regular Model School work which arises from practice by the Normal School students, would be reduced about *one-half*, this would tell with good effect on the efficiency of the schools.

In view of the above considerations, amongst others which could be advanced, the undersigned has no hesitation in recommending the immediate re-organization of the Model Schools, the new classification, etc., to take effect at the opening of the next term.

J. A. McLELLAN.

Toronto, December, 1883.

PART III.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE
AND
SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE.

PART III.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, TORONTO, AND SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL
SCIENCE.

1. ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, TORONTO, FOR 1882-3.

To His Honour, the Honourable John Beverley Robinson, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, and Visitor of University College :

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:—

The President and Council of University College, beg leave to present to your Honour, as Visitor on behalf of the Crown, the following report on the progress and present condition of the College for the year 1883:—

The Council are gratified in being able to report the continued efficiency of the College, and the satisfactory attendance of students in all the departments of instruction. The entire number of students in attendance on lectures, and engaged in the practical work of the various branches of study carried out by the professors and lecturers of the College during the past year, was three hundred and eighty, including sixty students of the School of Science, who, under the arrangements which have now been successfully carried out since 1878, derive some of the most important branches of instruction from professors and lecturers of the College. Of these sixty students, there were nineteen in Mathematics and Physics; thirty-seven in Biology, four in Mineralogy and Geology; and fifty-four in Chemistry.

Of the students thus enumerated, who were in attendance on the College lectures during the academic year 1882-3, two hundred and eighty were matriculated students taking the full courses in the various years, and pursuing their studies with a view to proceeding to the degree of B.A. The number of students thus availing themselves of the advantages which the College affords is worthy of note, in view of the fact that during the past year, arrangements which were referred to in the last report of the College, have been since carried into effect, one of the results of which has been to double the fees required for admission to the college lectures.

In accordance with the provisions of the Act establishing a School of Practical Science, arrangements are now fully carried out, under an Order in Council, whereby the students of the School of Science enjoy the full advantage of all the instructions given by the professors and lecturers of University College, in so far as those form any part of their prescribed studies. At the same time additional facilities have been secured for the College students, including practical instruction in the laboratories and lecture rooms under the joint charge of the professors and lecturers of both institutions.

But the increasing number of the students in attendance, and the greater division of classes, consequent on the large amount of laboratory work now necessary in order to overtake the special requirements prescribed for the University Examinations in Physics and in the Natural Sciences—in all of which a practical acquaintance with the work is insisted on—have rendered it more and more difficult for the present staff of professors and lecturers to overtake such requirements.

With a view to meet this constantly increasing difficulty, and to make immediate provision for some indispensable additions to the teaching staff, the Council, acting in co-operation with the University Senate, adopted an arrangement whereby the fees of all matriculated students have been increased from \$10 to \$20 per annum; and the fund

thus created has been set apart for the payment of Fellowships in various departments, the holders of which are required to assist in the teaching and the practical work of the Department to which each Fellowship is attached, under the direction of the Professor. By this means provision has been made whereby, to some extent at least, the indispensable sub-division of teaching required for the practical work in the Natural Sciences, and in all the Honour work, has been secured; while at the same time it has furnished important facilities for post-graduate training in the highest branches of the various departments of instruction. It may be added that the increased scale of fees thus rendered necessary, has not, so far as yet appears, in any degree affected the number of students entering the College.

The admissions for the year 1882-3 of students entering for the first time has numbered one hundred and twenty-three, as compared with one hundred and ten of the previous year; and so far as appears from the entries of the present year, there is no reason to anticipate a decrease. But on the other hand, the number both of undergraduates and of occasional students availing themselves of the advantages of the College lectures in later years, shows a diminution. The experience of future years may prove this result to be temporary; but as it may be reasonably assumed to be due to the increase of tuition fees, affecting a class of students who have special claims on the advantages offered by a Provincial college, it must be accepted as a warning against further proposals for augmenting the income by these means.

Since the presentation of the last Annual Report, a vacancy has occurred in the teaching staff, due to the resignation by Dr. Oldright of the Lecturership in Italian, the duties of which he had discharged since 1868. In the prospect of other possible changes, the Government were advised to make a temporary appointment to this Lectureship; and the duties are accordingly now performed by David R. Keys, B.A.

The following constitute the present teaching staff of University College, including the newly appointed Fellows:—

Classics, embracing the Greek and Latin languages and Literature: Professor

Maurice Hutton, M.A., Fellow of Merton College, Oxford.

Classical Tutor: F. A. Vines, M.A.

Fellows: J. C. Robertson, B.A.; H. R. Fairclough, B.A.

Oriental Languages, including Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, and Arabic: Lecturer:
J. M. Hirschfelder, Esq.

German: Lecturer, W. H. VanderSmitten, M.A.

French: Lecturer, vacant.

French and German: Fellow, John Squair, B.A.

Italian: Lecturer, David R. Keys, B.A.

Rhetoric and English Literature: Professor, D. Wilson, LL.D., F.R.S.E.: Lecturer:
David R. Keys, B.A.

Logic, Metaphysics, and Ethics: Professor, George P. Young, M.A.; Fellow: A. S. Johnston, B.A.

Ancient and Modern History: Professor, D. Wilson, LL.D., F.R.S.E.; Lecturer,
David R. Keys, B.A.

Mathematics and Physics: Professor, James Loudon, M.A.; Tutor, Alfred Baker, M.A.; Fellow, J. W. Reid, B.A.; Demonstrator of Physics, W. J. Loudon, B.A.; Fellow, T. G. Campbell, B.A.

Mineralogy and Geology: Professor, E. J. Chapman, Ph. D., LL.D.

Zoology and Botany: Professor, R. Ramsay Wright, M.A., B.Sc.; Fellow, T. Mackenzie, B.A.

Chemistry: Professor, W. H. Pike, M. A., Ph.D.; Fellow, T. P. Hall, B.A.

Examinations were held in the Michaelmas and Easter Terms of the past academic year, and the Honours and prizes won in the various departments were awarded at the College Convocation held on the 12th of October. The Honour Lists of the year, along with a synopsis of lectures and other details relative to the work of the College, will be found duly set forth in the College Calendar for the present year.

At the convention of the University held on the 8th of June, Degrees were conferred on ninety-one students who had pursued their undergraduate studies in Arts in this College; and had been duly reported by the Board of Examiners of the University as having fulfilled all requirements prescribed by the Senate as necessary for admission to the respective Degrees, viz: Thirteen to the Degree of Master of Arts; three to the Degree of Bachelor of Laws; two to the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine; and seventy-three to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Since the re-organization of the University and College on their present basis, in 1853, the Degrees conferred in the Faculties of Arts, Law, and Medicine, on students trained in University College are classified as follows: LL.D., 8; LL.B., 49; M.D., 19; M.B., 62; M.A., 231; B.A., 795; making a total of eleven hundred and sixty-four Degrees conferred on candidates who passed their studies, and received their preparatory training in this College. This, it may be added, does not include a considerable number of occasional students who have taken part of their preparatory instruction in University College before proceeding to the Degree of M.B.

The Council avail themselves of this opportunity to recall to the attention of the Government, that subsequent to the close of the academic year embraced in this Report, Monsieur Emile Pernet has resigned the Lectureship in French to which he was appointed in 1861. As the Lectureship in Italian, recently held by Dr. Oldright, has been only provisionally filled, in anticipation of a vacancy in this Lectureship, the Council beg leave to represent to the Government the desirableness of their taking advantage of the opportunity thus offered of re-organizing those branches of study on some more satisfactory and permanent basis.

(Signed) DANIEL WILSON,
President. (L.S.)

2. ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT OF THE SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE.

The Board of Management of the School of Practical Science beg leave to present the following report on the condition and progress of the school for the year 1882-3:—

The objects for which this institution has been established with a view to affording thorough scientific instruction, especially in Engineering and in the Physical sciences, in their application to mechanical and manufacturing industries, have been successfully prosecuted during the past academic year, under the system of joint action with University College, whereby the students of the school enjoy the full advantages of instruction from the professors and teachers in Mineralogy and Geology, Mathematics, Physics, Biology, Ethnology and Chemistry; in addition to the special instruction of the professors and assistants of the School of Science.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Board, \$1,100 were voted last year for fitting up an additional practical laboratory in order to meet the requirements of the annually increasing number of students in Chemistry. The money thus apportioned has accordingly been expended for this purpose; and although it has proved inadequate for the full equipment of the new laboratory, it is now in use, and affords facilities the want of which had greatly impeded the carrying on of the practical classes in the Department of Chemistry. By this means, also, the upper laboratory is now set apart for Professor Ellis, and is exclusively devoted to the department of Applied Chemistry.

The following is a list of the Faculty of the School of Science, with the subjects taught by the different professors:—

D. Wilson, LL.D., F.R.S.E., Chairman of the Board.
E. J. Chapman, Ph. D., LL.D., Professor of Mineralogy and Geology.
James Loudon, M.A., Professor of Mathematics and Physics.

R. Ramsay Wright, M.A., B. Sc., Professor of Biology.

D. Wilson, L.L.D., F.R.S.E., Professor of Ethnology.

J. Galbraith, M.A., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., Professor of Engineering.

W. H. Pike, M.A., Ph. D., Professor of Chemistry.

W. H. Ellis, M.A., M.B., Professor of Applied Chemistry.

Alfred Baker, M.A., Secretary.

In addition to the professors constituting the faculty of the school, its students have now the further advantage of the instructions not only of Mr. Baker, the Tutor in Mathematics, and of Mr. W. J. Loudon, the Demonstrator in Physics, but also of the Fellows recently appointed in the following Departments :—

J. W. Reid, B.A., Fellow in Mathematics.

T. G. Campbell, “ “ Physics.

T. Mackenzie, “ “ Biology.

T. P. Hall, “ “ Chemistry.

By the establishment of tutorial fellowships in the various departments of instruction embraced in the curriculum of University College, an important addition has thus been made to the teaching staff in four important branches included in the work of the School of Science; and in which its students participate without any increased expenditure on its behalf. The Department of Engineering, however, being under the charge of a Professor in the School of Science, and dependent entirely on the Legislative appropriation, does not participate in the advantages resulting from the recently established fellowships, though in no department is there more urgent need for such additional aid.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

The number of regular students in this department has been steadily increasing year by year. When the school opened in 1878, the number of Engineering students was seven. In the present session it is thirty-three, of whom thirty are taking the regular course for the diploma in Civil Engineering, two are special students in Mechanical Engineering, and one a special student in surveying.

The room which is at present used as a drawing and lecture room can accommodate, at the utmost, only thirty-eight students, and if the increase in numbers next year be the same as in the past two or three years, this room will be inconveniently crowded. There are no other rooms in the present building which can be used for the purpose of engineering instruction, and consequently it will become necessary to build an extension, and have it ready for occupation before the session of 1885-6.

Another question of equal importance with that of increased accommodation has also forced itself upon the consideration of the Board, and that is, the necessity for supplying increased teaching power in connection with this department. Hitherto, the teaching in all the professional subjects has been done by the Professor of Engineering alone. The Engineering Department has, from its beginning to the present time, been in very much the same position as a medical school with full teaching power in the necessary but subsidiary subjects of Chemistry, Biology, etc., but with only one professor to teach all the medical subjects proper. As long as the success of this department remained a matter of doubt, the Board did not feel itself justified in urging very strongly the increased expenditure involved in the employment of additional teachers.

The time seems to have come, however, when this question has to be faced, if the efficiency of this department is to be maintained.

At present the Professor of Engineering gives fourteen distinct courses of lectures, twelve of which run through both terms of the session, the remaining two being given in the second term only. The courses which extend through both terms are as follows :—

To the first year, three, viz.:—Applied Statics, Descriptive Geometry, Surveying.

To the second year, three, viz.:—Strength of Materials, Descriptive Geometry, Applied Spherical Trigonometry.

To the third year, six, viz.:—Theory of Construction, Applied Mechanics, Rigid Dynamics, Theory of the Steam Engine, Practical Astronomy and Geodesy, Descriptive Geometry.

The courses which are given in the second term only are—

To the first year—Applied Dynamics.

To the third year—Hydraulics.

The above lectures are all given to the students in the Civil Engineering course. The Professor also gives lectures on the Principles of Mechanism to those students who are taking special work in Mechanical Engineering.

In addition to the above lectures the Professor gives practical instruction in the field, in surveying, levelling, and practical astronomy, and at the drawing-board at various kinds of drawing, viz., Map and Topographical Drawing, Mechanical and Construction Drawing and Design, the preparation of Profiles and Cross Sections, the construction of Strain Sheets for Bridges, the equilibration of Arches, etc.

The work involved in the above, while absolutely necessary in an engineering school, is evidently of far too varied a nature and far too great in amount to be successfully continued by one instructor with justice either to the students or to himself.

The Board therefore strongly recommends the appointment of an efficient assistant to take charge of the instruction in Drawing, and Descriptive Geometry, Surveying, Levelling, Spherical Trigonometry, and Astronomy and Geodesy.

Should it be found impracticable to secure a properly qualified assistant before the beginning of the next session, the Board would suggest the establishment of a fellowship, with a salary of \$500 per annum, to be open to the graduates in Civil Engineering, and tenable on similar conditions to the fellowships lately established in University College.

It becomes evident, from the foregoing, that if the engineering department of this School is to meet with the same success in the future as it has hitherto, increased expenditure in buildings, salaries, and general maintenance should be provided within the next two years.

As an evidence of the popularity of the School with the profession, it may be mentioned that out of the twenty-one regular students in Civil Engineering who were in attendance last session, fourteen secured paid employment in surveying and railroad construction during the past summer.

The following is a classified list of the students in attendance on lectures, laboratory, and other practical work during the Terms of Michaelmas and Easter of 1882-3:—

Engineering—

	Michaelmas.	Easter.
Regular students	21	21
Students at Evening Lectures.....	6	6

Mathematics and Physics—

Regular students in Engineering	21	21
---------------------------------------	----	----

Chemistry—

Students from University College	83	83
Regular students in Engineering	21	21
Special students (Veterinary).....	131	131
“ “ (Medical)	37	37
“ “ at Evening Lectures	8	8
Of these students in Chemistry, 74 were taking practical work in the Laboratory.		

Biology—

Students from University College	23	23
Special students (Medical)	37	37

Mineralogy and Geology—

Students from University College	70	70
Regular students in Engineering	8	8
Special students	5	5

The above statement embraces the regular students taking the full courses in special subjects taught in the School, or proceeding to a Diploma in the Department of Engineering, or to a University Degree. In addition to this, lectures of a more popular, though thoroughly practical character, are given in some of the Departments. This branch of the special work of the School of Science is carried out by means of courses of evening lectures delivered in accordance with the requirements of the statute under which the School is constituted. Of those the following were delivered during the past winter:—

Professor Galbraith—On the Theory of the Steam Engine.

Professor Ellis—On the Chemistry of the Metals.

The following shows the attendance on the evening courses of lectures, including the veterinary students already referred to:—

Engineering	6
Chemistry	139

The Board begs leave to call the attention of the Government to the special provision of the Act, in the fulfilment of which those evening classes are maintained. It is there provided that, “besides training students in regular classes, instruction shall also be given to artisans, mechanics, and workmen, by evening classes, in such subjects as may further their improvement in their different callings.” But the nature of the instruction given, as well as the hours set apart for this class of lectures, necessarily add considerably to the work required from the assistants and servants; and the Board would respectfully ask that some additional remuneration be allowed for evening service, either in a fixed allowance to any of the assistants employed on evening service, according to the number of hours they are in attendance; or, that a sum be placed at the disposal of the Board to be apportioned to the assistants in proportion to the amount of extra service thus required in the different departments of instruction.

In conclusion, the Board are able to report with confidence that, though the School of Practical Science is still imperfectly equipped in comparison with some of the most efficiently organized technological colleges and schools of science, both in Europe and in this continent, it is successfully carrying on the work for which it was instituted, and will in due time make some adequate return to the Province, in the practical value of the scientific training which it affords to a class of students, whose services will hereafter have an important bearing on not only the progress of this Province but of the Dominion at large.

All which is most respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

DANIEL WILSON,
Chairman, Board of Management.

PART IV.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

PART IV.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

1. MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.

The subject of Technical Education for our adult population, bearing as it does upon the development of our natural products and manufacturing interests, is of vital importance to us in an educational point of view, also, in the advancement of the commercial interests of this Province.

It has had the consideration of the representatives of the Government since 1835, when special acts were first passed and appropriations made from the public funds for promoting the formation of Mechanics' Institutes. In 1851 there were only three Institutes in this Province, an act was then passed to provide for the incorporation and better management of Mechanics' Institutes, seven new Institutes were established during this year, and the grant was increased from \$600 to \$2000. During the next five years the grant was increased to \$12, 400, and altogether forty-nine Institutes were established.

In 1857 the Board of Art and Manufactures was incorporated for the purpose of assisting Mechanics' Institutes and to "promote the development of mechanical talent among the people of this Province, by disseminating instruction in Mechanics and Kindred Sciences," "and also to found schools or colleges for mechanics, and to employ competent persons to deliver lectures on subjects connected with the mechanical arts and sciences or with manufactures." For want of sufficient funds, and not having the co-operation of Mechanics' Institutes, the Board was unable to carry out the intentions of the Government and was abolished in 1868.

In 1858 the first investigation or inspection of Mechanics' Institutes seems to have taken place. A circular was sent to each Institute, with questions as to Membership, Library, Reading Room, Lectures, Classes, etc. After the replies had been received to this circular, the grants were reduced from \$200 to \$140 to each Institute, and this is the last year in which grants were paid to Institutes in Upper Canada.

In 1868, immediately after Confederation, the Mechanics' Institutes were placed under the supervision of the Commissioner of Agriculture, and the following clause inserted in the Act.

"Any Mechanics' Institute having evening classes organized for the imparting of practical instruction to its pupils, or having established a Library of books on Mechanics, Engineering, or Chemical or other manufactures, shall be entitled to receive from unappropriated moneys in the hands of the Treasurer of the Province, for the purpose of aiding in such class instruction or technical library, or both, a sum not to exceed two hundred dollars in any one year, provided the sum so paid shall not be greater than the sum locally contributed, or appropriated by such Institute."

In 1871 the grant was increased from \$200 to \$400, and each Institute received two dollars for each dollar locally contributed.

In 1872 amendments were assented to, 35 V. c. 32 appointing Inspectors of schools to inspect accounts, etc. of Institutes.

In 1873 an amendment to the Act was made permitting the *Government Grant* to be expended in works of History, Travels, Poetry, Biography, and Philosophy, in addition to the subjects allowed in the Act of 1871, and providing for the expenditure of not more than one fourth of the Government Grant, and local contribution for the purpose of a Reading Room. In 1877 an amendment was made to the Act, granting \$50 additional for each fifty pupils over two hundred.

In 1880 the following Act 43 V. c. 5, was passed, transferring the supervision of Mechanics' Institutes, from the Commissioner of Agriculture to the Minister of Education.

(1) The Association of Mechanics' Institutes of Ontario, Mechanics' Institutes, the Ontario Society of Artists, and Schools of Art and Design, are placed under the supervision of the Minister of Education instead of the Commissioner of Agriculture, and shall report to such Minister in all matters in which, under the provisions of the Agriculture and Arts Act, they are respectively directed to report to such Commissioner; and the powers and duties by the said Act conferred upon the Commissioner of Agriculture in that behalf, are all transferred to and vested in the Minister of Education. 43 V. c. 5, s. 1.

(2) The Education Department shall have power to make, from time to time, rules and regulations, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, for the instruction in physical and practical science to be given in evening classes in Mechanics' Institutes, and for the appointment of sums of money out of any grants to be made by the Legislature for the purpose of such classes, and also for sanctioning the purchase of books for the libraries of such Institutes in other subjects than those expressly authorized by the said Act; and the purchases of any books or apparatus from the Education Department by Mechanics' Institutes shall be deemed as if purchased by public institutions. 43 V. c. 5, s. 2.

(3) It shall be the duty of the Minister of Education to see that every Mechanics' Institute, at least once in each year, is inspected, and the financial affairs thereof audited, and the standing of each Mechanics' Institute ascertained by the Public School inspectors, whose remuneration shall be regulated by the Education Department, from time to time. 43 V. c. 5, s. 3.

So far as I can trace back, I find that the intention of the Government in so liberally assisting Mechanics' Institutes was to do the same as is done in England and Continental nations by providing practical instruction for men and youths engaged during the day cultivating the teaching of subjects applicable to manufactures.

The want of our country is skilled labour: protection is said to be useful to a country to protect its industries, but the true protection of a country is the education of its people, a nation is strong by its superiority, and if we educate our mechanics so as to make our products superior to those imported, we shall not only diminish importation, but increase the exportation of valuable manufactures and thereby the wealth and independence of our country.

It is to be regretted that so far, very few Mechanics' Institutes have established Evening Classes, although the Legislature has been so liberal as to increase the grant to \$25,000 per annum, yet during the past year there were only 27 Institutes conducting Evening Classes, and only 15 out of these established classes on technical subjects.

It is recommended that as far possible the teaching of elementary subjects, such as Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, be conducted under the direction of Public School Boards, as has been most successfully done in Toronto. Our Mechanics' Institutes, as a rule, are only circulating libraries, providing entertaining reading. From the returns of seventy-six Institutes (all that sent proper returns,) I find that over fifty five per cent. of the books circulated, consisted of novels. The total number of volumes in the libraries are, Fiction, 37,864 vols.; Other Subjects 116,229 vols.; Total, 154,093 vols.: The total number issued was, Fiction, 139,618 vols.; Other subjects 112,302 vols.; Total, 251,920 vols.

In order to encourage Technical Education and to assist in forming Evening classes, I have prepared the following regulations for the guidance of the Directors and Inspectors of Mechanics' Institutes.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.

INSTRUCTIONS TO DIRECTORS.

1. Any number of persons, not less than ten, having subscribed or holding together not less than one hundred dollars in money or money's worth, for the use of their intended Institution, may make and sign a declaration (in duplicate) of their intention to establish a Library Association, or a Mechanics' Institute, or both. (For form of the declaration see chapter seventy-two of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, or chapter one hundred and sixty-eight of the Revised Statutes of Ontario.)

2. Notice of the incorporation of any new Mechanics' Institute has to be given to the Minister of Education prior to the first day of December in the year of its formation.

3. No Mechanics' Institute is entitled to participate in the Legislative Grant until the year following its formation.

4. The Directors of an incorporated Mechanics' Institute having duly notified the Minister, and having established a Reading Room, or Evening Classes, or a Library, may, after the 1st of May in the year following its formation, apply to the Minister of Education for a share of the Legislative Grant.

5. The business year of each Institution ends on the first day of May in each year, and every Institute should hold its Annual Meeting, and submit its Annual Report, in May.

6. Three sets of blank forms will be sent to each Institute prior to the first day of May in each year. One set is to be returned to the Minister, another sent to the Secretary of the Mechanics' Institute Association, Toronto, and the third retained in the Institute.

Form "A" is the Report of the Transactions of the Institute during the year.

Form "B" is the Report of Attendance at Evening Classes.

Form "C" is the Application for Grant, and is intended to show from what sources it is proposed to raise in cash (not donations of books, &c.,) the local amount to entitle the Institute to Government aid. The statement on this form must be verified by the declaration of the Secretary or Treasurer, under the Dominion Act for the Suppression of Voluntary and Extra Judicial Oaths.

Forms "A" and "B" should be sent to the Minister immediately after the Annual Meeting, but Form "C" need not be sent until the first day of November.

7. Such Report of the Mechanics' Institute, when received, will, without delay, be sent by the Department to the Public School Inspector for his inspection of the Institute and audit of the accounts, and if found correct, form "C" will form the basis for the amount of grant payable to such Institute.

8. Institutes that have already received grants will only be entitled to new grants after having complied with the following regulations :—

The whole of the grant received and a sum equal to one-half of same, raised by local contributions, must have been expended for the following items :—

(a) Rent, light and fuel, (not to exceed 25 per cent. of grant, and only for the year in which grant is paid).

(b) Purchase of books for library (20 per cent. of grant may be expended for fiction).

(c) Purchase of magazines, newspapers, &c., for reading room.

(d) Binding of standard works (not fiction) and magazines.

(e) Evening Classes (teachers, apparatus, &c.)

(f) Expenses of scientific lectures, applicable to evening class instruction, over and above the admission fees to such lectures.

No allowance is made for salaries or any items except the above mentioned, unless by special permission obtained from the Minister.

9. The maximum grant to each Institute, for all objects, is \$400 ; out of which \$200 may be expended for library, \$100 for reading room, and \$100 for evening classes.

10. Institutes are recommended to conduct classes as follows :—

1. Elementary Subjects.

Writing (including Shorthand and Telegraphy), and Book-keeping, English Grammar, Arithmetic, and Mensuration.

2. Technical Subjects.

(1). *Drawing*—A programme of studies, suitable for Elementary and Advanced Classes, will be sent to each Institute. The subjects will be the same as those studied in the Ontario School of Art and other institutions affiliated to the Ontario School of Art, for examination purposes.

Examinations will be held at stated intervals, and Mechanics' Institutes students will have the same privileges as Art students throughout Ontario, being eligible as candidates for Proficiency Certificates similar to those given at the Education Department by the Ontario School of Art, or as competitors for a Gold Medal given by the Minister of Education.

(2). *Elements of Physics and Chemistry*—A syllabus of studies, uniform for students throughout the Province, will be sent to each Institute. Students who pass the required examination will receive Certificates of Proficiency for each of the above subjects.

The term of instruction in the foregoing subjects should consist of at least 27 lessons, and it is recommended that classes be conducted on three evenings of each week, either Autumn or Winter, as may be most convenient to the Institute. At the end of the term notice should be sent to the Superintendent of the number of students who are eligible to compete for Proficiency Certificates. Such certificates are invaluable to young men, being testimonials of intelligence, industry and proficiency in certain branches applicable to the various trades and manufactures.

11. In order to encourage Evening Classes of Technical Instruction and increase their usefulness, each Institute which expends at least \$50 (exclusive of fees), in addition to the Legislative Grant of \$100, for Evening Classes, shall be paid an additional sum of \$1 for every student over 15 years of age who attends at least two-thirds of the required time and obtains one certificate; and \$2 for every student who receives two certificates; or \$4 for every student who obtains all the certificates either in Drawing or Elements of Physics and Chemistry.

12. Any Director or office holder in any Institute is not permitted to sell or traffic in any books supplied to the Institute.

13. It is recommended that separate rooms for Library and Reading Room should exist, so far as possible.

INSTRUCTIONS TO PUBLIC SCHOOL INSPECTORS.

1. The Public School Inspector shall, after he has received instructions from the Education Department, visit the Institute in his inspectorial division with all convenient speed, and submit his return of inspection (Form "D") to the Department.

2. If the Inspector ascertains that moneys have not been expended in accordance with the Regulations (see clause 8) he will notify the Directors, so that they may make up the deficiency before the first day of November, following. Invoices and vouchers received after the Inspector's visit to make up such deficiencies, may be sent to the Department.

3. The Inspector will examine the books in Library and report on condition: also see that a classified return is entered on Form "A" of the books in Library and the books issued during the year. (This will be strictly enforced after the 1st May, 1884. Approved forms of Registers may be obtained from the Secretary of the Ontario Mechanics' Institute Association.)

4. He shall, at the same time, fully audit the financial affairs of each Institute, and in this shall carefully examine all books, vouchers, and invoices relating thereto, and ascertain what (if any) trade discounts have been allowed, and also that the entries in the ledger or other books of accounts agree with the accounts and vouchers. If the vouchers and account-books do not agree, or trade discounts have not been allowed, he should, in all such cases, call the attention of the Department to the same.

5. If any invoices were paid after the 1st of May belonging to the year preceding, the Inspector shall see that such invoices are charged to the proper year to which they belong.

6. The Inspector shall report on the accommodation provided for conducting the Institute, also ascertain whether qualified teachers had been engaged to conduct the Evening Classes.

A copy of these regulations, together with three sets of blank forms for reports, will be sent to each Mechanics' Institute before the 1st May, 1884.

RETURNS TO THE DEPARTMENT FOR 1882-3.

The following abstracts are taken from the Mechanics' Institute Reports for the year. For details showing the condition of each Institute see Appendix.

1. *Institutes Reporting.*

Ninety-three Institutes reported to the Department for the business year ending 1st May, 1883.

2. *Expenditure during the Year.*

76	Institutes expended for	Rent, Light and Heating	.....	\$7,443	62
72	"	"	Salaries	.....	8,086 02
85	"	"	Books	.....	19,348 94
65	"	"	Magazines, Newspapers, etc.	.....	5,016 55
32	"	"	Evening Classes	.....	3,539 72
6	"	"	Scientific Lectures	.....	397 50
27	"	"	General Lectures and Entertainments	.....	1,911 49
83	"	"	Miscellaneous	.....	8,858 96
Total				\$54,602	80

3. *Books in Libraries and Volumes Issued.*

The returns of books in Libraries and the books issued are incomplete, some of the Institutes do not keep proper records. The abstracts are made from the reports of all the Institutes that sent in complete returns.

Volumes in seventy-six Libraries.

Works of Fiction	.....	37,864
Other subjects	.....	116,229
Total	.....	154,093

Volumes Issued by seventy-six Libraries.

Works of Fiction	.....	139,618
Other subjects	.....	112,302
Total	.....	251,920

4. *Attendance at Evening Classes.*

Twenty-seven Institutes conducted Evening Classes in the following subjects :—

	No. of Classes.	No. of Pupils.
Writing and Book-keeping	22	522
Phonography	4	50
Telegraphy	2	34
English Grammar	10	294
Arithmetic and Mensuration	17	458
Drawing—Machines, etc.	15	293
Natural Philosophy	2	49
Chemistry	2	58
Total number of classes and pupils	74	1,758

Classification of Institutes Reporting.

1.	Number with Reading Room, Library and Evening Classes	25
2.	“ Reading Room and Library	34
3.	“ Library and Evening Classes	4
4.	“ Library only	30
Total		93

6. New Institutes Reporting.

Manitowaning. | Palmerston.

7. Institutes not Reporting.

Alliston.	Listowel.	Port Colborne.
Arkona.	Markham.	Sarnia.
Arthur.	Merrickville.	Schomberg.
Aurora.	Mount Forest.	Thorold.
Berlin.	Napanee.	Thunder Bay.
Bolton.	Oakville.	Walkerton.
Bracebridge.	Orangeville.	Whitby.
Bradford.	Paisley.	Warton.
Brampton.	Petolea.	Woodbridge.
Ingersoll.	Penetanguishene.	Wroxeter.
Kemptville.	Picton.	

The following statement shows the amount of Legislative Grant paid to each Institute for the year ending 1st May, 1883:—

Amount paid to each Institute.

Ailsa Craig	\$150 00	Guelph	\$400 00
Aylmer	280 00	Garden Island (Ev. Classes, \$80)..	480 00
Ayr	300 00	Hanover	200 00
Barrie	400 00	Harriston	200 00
Belleville (Evening Classes, \$20)	420 00	Hespeler	320 00
Bowmanville	200 00	Ingersoll	400 00
Bradford	150 00	Kincardine	300 00
Brantford	400 00	Kingston	400 00
Brighton	120 00	London	400 00
Chatham	400 00	Lucan	90 00
Claude	80 00	Lindsay (Ev. Classes, \$100.40)..	500 40
Clinton (Evening Classes, \$67)..	467 00	Markham	200 00
Collingwood	150 00	Meaford	220 00
Dundas (Evening Classes, \$60)..	460 00	Milton	100 00
Dunnville	240 00	Newmarket	50 00
Durham	150 00	New Hamburg	340 00
Elora	200 00	Niagara	100 00
Embro	400 00	Niagara Falls	400 00
Ennotville	100 00	Norwich	100 00
Exeter	280 00	Norwood	150 00
Fergus	300 00	Orillia	400 00
Forest	200 00	Owen Sound	400 00
Glencoe	300 00	Paris	400 00
Goderich	400 00	Parkdale	200 00
Georgetown	180 00	Perth	400 00
Galt	400 00	Petolea	400 00
Grimsby	200 00	Peterborough	400 00

Port Elgin.....	\$120 00	St. Mary's.....	\$400 00
Port Hope.....	400 00	St. Thomas.....	400 00
Prescott.....	200 00	St. George.....	300 00
Preston.....	400 00	Toronto.....	400 00
Point Edward.....	400 00	Uxbridge.....	400 00
Renfrew.....	200 00	Walkerton.....	100 00
Ridgetown.....	400 00	Waterdown.....	80 00
Scarborough.....	100 00	Waterloo.....	300 00
Seaforth.....	400 00	Welland.....	200 00
Simcoe.....	200 00	Wingham.....	400 00
Smith's Falls.....	400 00	Wiarton.....	200 00
Strathroy.....	400 00	Woodstock.....	400 00
Streetsville.....	200 00		
Stouffville.....	200 00		
St. Catharines.....	400 00		
		Total amount granted to	
		81 Institutes.....	\$23,277 40

FREE LIBRARIES.

An Act to provide for the establishment of Free Libraries was assented to 10th March, 1882, 45 Vic., Cap. 22.

The following amendment, which has reference to Mechanics' Institutes, was assented to, 26th January, 1883 :—

In case of any Mechanics' Institute transferring its library and reading-room, or either of them, to any Board of Management of a Free Library, under Section 10 of the "Free Libraries Act, 1882," if it is part of the agreement that the Board shall thenceforward receive the appropriation from the Mechanics' Institute Grant, which the Institute would otherwise receive, the Board shall, on the condition (if any) mentioned in the agreement, be entitled to the like aid from the unappropriated moneys in the hands of the Treasurer of the Province in respect of such reading-room and library, or either of them, as such Mechanics' Institute would have received under the provision of the Revised Act, Chapter 35, relating to Mechanics' Institutes.

ASSOCIATION OF MECHANICS' INSTITUTES OF ONTARIO.

This Association was organized in Toronto on the 21st January, 1868, to take the place of the Board of Arts and Manufactures then abolished.

The following Act to incorporate the Association of Mechanics' Institutes of Ontario was assented to on the 24th March, 1868, 31 Vic., Cap. 29, Sec. 24.

The Association received from Mechanics' Institutes five per cent. of the Government Grant paid to each Institute, these sums were employed for the purchase of scientific books, presented to the Institutes, for prizes to Evening Classes, and for the general encouragement and promotion of associated Mechanics' Institutes.

The five per cent. of Government Grant, as formerly paid by the Institutes to the Association, is now discontinued, and the following is the amended Act as now in force :—

The Association heretofore incorporated and known as the "Association of Mechanics' Institutes of Ontario," shall continue to be a body corporate, and may make by-laws for the admission of Associate Institutes, and for any purposes consistent with the objects of Mechanics' Institutes, and not contrary to the provisions of this Act or the general laws of the Province.

2. The Association may act in conjunction with any other Association or Associations, whose objects are the promotion of the interests of Arts and Manufactures, and generally may exercise such powers as are necessary to advance the Arts and Manufactures of the Province.

3. The Association shall have power to employ competent persons to deliver lectures on subjects connected with the Mechanical Arts and Sciences, or with Manufactures, and to use its funds for that purpose; and any Associate Institute is also authorized to contribute from its own funds for the like object.

4. The Association shall keep a record of its transactions, and may from time to time publish or procure, in such manner and form as to secure the widest circulation among the members of the Associate Mechanics' Institutes, such works, reports, essays, lectures and other papers on subjects connected with the Mechanical Arts and Sciences, or with Manufactures, as the said Association may consider suitable.

5. The Association shall be entitled to receive from unappropriated moneys in the hands of the Treasurer of the Province, a sum of not less than twelve hundred dollars in any one year. 45 Vic., Cap. 4, Sec. 13.

The Association shall hold a meeting annually at any time during the month of September, and at such place as the Association or its Executive Committee shall from time to time determine upon, in each and every year; and a report of the proceedings of the Association shall be made to the Minister of Education within thirty days after the holding of such Annual Meeting. 45 Vic., Cap. 4, Sec. 14.

Each Associate Institute may be represented at the Annual Meeting by its President and Secretary, or by any two members that such Institute may appoint in place of its President and Secretary; but each Institute receiving Legislative aid, as provided for in the next following section, shall send at least one delegate to represent it at the next Annual Meeting of the Association. 45 Vic., Cap. 4, Sec. 15.

The fifteenth Annual Meeting was held in Toronto on the 28th September, 1883. Fifty-one Institutes were represented by seventy-six delegates. The following gentlemen were elected by ballot as officers of the Association for the ensuing year:—

President—Mr. Otto Klotz.

Vice-President—Rev. W. R. Harris, B.D.

Secretary-Treasurer—Mr. William Edwards.

Executive Committee—Mr. David Boyle, Elora; Mr. Thomas Cowan, Galt; Mr. N. C. Polson, Kingston; and Mr. J. A. Morton, Wingham.

Auditors—Mr. John Taylor and Mr. J. K. Macdonald.

The Annual Report of the Association contains a statistical table showing the Legislative Grants paid during the past year, Municipal Grants, number of Members, volumes in Library, books issued, Evening Classes, the various expenditures, and stock and assets.

During the year presentation books have been given to the following Institutes, which had become entitled to receive them, viz:—The Encyclopedia of Applied Mechanics, to the Institutes at Belleville, Orillia, and Sarnia; Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures and Mining, to Scarborough Institute; and Chambers' Encyclopedia, to the Clinton Institute—the two latter Institutes paying the differences between the value of these works and the cost of the presentation books for the year in which they were entitled to receive them.

The following books are still on hand:—

Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures and Mining—4 full sets of 4 volumes each.

Supplementary (or fourth) volume—3 copies.

Cyclopedia of Applied Mechanics—2 sets, of 2 volumes each

Johnston's Handy Royal Atlas—5 copies.

It is proposed to distribute the above books to those Institutes who have not yet received presentation books from the Association.

The report also contains important information on the subject of properly classifying and cataloguing books in Libraries, and how to keep correct records of the volumes issued and returned. This, as explained, can be done very effectually, yet in a simple manner, with a great saving of labour, and ensuring correct returns.

The Treasurer's statement appended shows that the receipts, including balance from previous year, amounted to \$1,814.60, and the expenditure to have been only \$486.25. The balance on deposit at Bank of Toronto is \$1,328.35.

The Treasurer's Statement for the year ending August 31st, 1883.

RECEIPTS.		\$ c.	EXPENDITURE.		\$ c.
1882.			1882.		
Sept. 1.	To Balance in hand from previous year.....	538 10	Sept. 11	By Executive Committee expenses.....	23 00
" 5.	" Legislative Grant to Association.....	1,200 00	Nov. 24.	" Globe Printing Co.'s account, reports, etc.....	37 50
" 9.	" Orillia Mech. Inst., 5 per cent on Leg. Grant for 1881-2.....	20 00	" 30.	" G. M. Adams, for set of Chambers Encyclopedia.....	18 00
" 9.	" Sarnia Mech. Inst., 5 per cent on Leg. Grant for 1881-2.....	20 00	Dec. 13.	" Executive Committee expenses.....	21 00
" 16.	" Scarborough Mech. Inst., balance on full set of Ure's Dictionary, over presentation price.....	10 00	1883.		
Oct. 21.	" Belleville Mech. Inst., 5 per cent on Leg. Grant for 1881-2.....	20 00	Apr. 26.	" N. Ure & Co., "Bookseller" for 1882.....	2 00
1883.			May 2.	" Brown Bros., stationery ..	6 00
Mar. 3.	" Clinton Mech. Inst., balance on full set of Chambers' Encyclopedia, over presentation prices.....	6 50	" 16.	" Executive Committee expenses.....	6 00
			June 14.	" Globe Printing Co.'s act...	5 00
			July 27.	" Executive Committee expenses.....	9 25
			Aug. 31.	" Auditors' fees for the year 1881-2.....	10 00
			"	" A. J. Knight, set of People's Cyclopaedia.....	20 00
			"	" Postage and express act. for the year.....	18 50
			"	" Sec.-Treasurer's remuneration.....	150 00
			"	" Prizes to Mechanics' Institutes for years 1881-2:— Brantford.....\$40 00 Clinton.....20 00 Peterborough.....40 00 Point Edward.....20 00 Stouffville.....40 00	160 00
			"	" Balance on deposit at Bank of Toronto.....	1,328 35
Total		\$1,814 60	Total		\$1,814 60

JOHN TAYLOR, }
J. K. McDONALD, } *Auditors.*

II. ART SCHOOLS.

The subject of Art teaching is of vast scope and has to a great extent revolutionized the systems of teaching in other countries.

In Germany it has to a great extent superseded the classical education which formerly was the ground work upon which the German schools were taught, and thus converted the nation into practical workers who have by their labours added to the resources of the country. In England the establishment of Schools of Art and Design have regained for manufacturers that prestige which they found they had lost in 1851, and again obtained for them pre-eminence over other manufacturing nations in those products requiring skilled workmanship and design. In the United States, Schools of Art are educating workmen to perform skilled labour which was formerly done by workmen brought for that purpose from other countries, and in one State, Massachusetts, an act was passed which made it compulsory in all cities and towns which had a population of above ten thousand, to provide free instruction for adults in evening classes in the subject of industrial drawing. In the Province of Quebec fourteen Free Evening Drawing Schools were in operation last year.

At the present time Ontario has equal if not superior advantages to any other coun-

try for Art education, as we have over one hundred Mechanics' Institutes liberally assisted by the Legislature and encouraged to establish classes for technical education.

The subjects prescribed will be of a practical character, take drawing for example, it is not the object of the Government to encourage amateurs whose sole object is to draw something agreeable merely for the sake of representation, but rather to provide instruction which will assist in explaining the production of that which is represented.

It is intended to have a uniform system of the subjects taught in the different Art Schools, Mechanics' Institutes, and other Institutes receiving Government aid for the support of evening classes.

The teachers and pupils in all Public and High Schools, Collegiate Institutes, Colleges, &c., will also be allowed to compete for Proficiency Certificates in drawing or any other awards given by the department for this purpose.

1. REPORT OF DR. S. P. MAY, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ONTARIO SCHOOL OF ART.

THE HON. G. W. ROSS, M.P.P.,
Minister of Education.

SIR.—I have the honour to submit herewith my report as Superintendent of the Ontario School of Art. As this School has always been entirely supported by Government Grants (which average over 70 per cent. of total expenditure), together with the fees of students, I have prepared for your information a brief sketch of the transactions of this School from its commencement in 1876.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. P. MAY.

REPORT.

The founding of the Ontario School of Art is due to the efforts of the Ontario Society of Artists.

In 1875 a deputation of members of the Society waited upon the Hon. Adam Crooks, Provincial Treasurer, and represented to that gentleman the advantages that would be derived to the Province by establishing a School of Art in connection with their Society; they asked for a grant from the Government for this purpose, and offered at the commencement of the school to provide tuition without remuneration. The result of this application was a grant of \$1,000 in 1876, and the school commenced operations on the 30th October of that year.

A Council was appointed for the management of the school consisting of the Hon. Adam Crooks and six representatives of the Society of Artists.

The school was conducted in the building occupied by the Society of Artists.

During the first three years the Legislative Grants paid for the support of the school were as follows:—1876, \$1,000; 1877, \$1,100; 1878, \$1,100.

The grant for 1878 was paid in March; on the 2nd April an approximate account from the commencement of the school to the 1st of July was submitted to the Council, showing that after paying rent, caretaker, and all expenses there would be a surplus of \$1,019. It was agreed that this amount be paid to the teachers for their services at the rate of \$3.25 per lesson. The salaries paid since that time have been at the rate of \$4 per lesson.

In 1879 it was found that \$1,100 was not sufficient to pay all the expenses of the school, including rent, teaching, etc., and an appeal was made to the Minister of Education, which resulted in an additional grant of \$1,000; the total sum paid for 1879 was \$2,100.

In 1880 the Council memorialized the Government for increased grant to pay outstanding debts and for the maintenance of the school for that year. An extra grant of \$3,400 was voted; the total amount for 1880 being \$4,500.

In the Annual Report of the Council for the year ending 31st December, 1880, they say: "The school is growing too large, and the question of art education in the Province too important to be conveniently managed by a voluntary association of teachers, and that the time has come when it is desirable that the Council should have the assistance of a first-class trained teacher from South Kensington, whose services would be so valuable, also, in the oversight of the art education of the Province." In this report the Council pray that the sum of \$3,000 be placed in the estimates for the ensuing year.

In the Annual Report of the Vice-President of the Ontario Society of Artists for the year ending 1st May, 1881, he refers to the grant of previous year (\$4,500), as follows: There was every reason to suppose that a similar sum would have been given this year, so far however, only a portion has been granted, being only sufficient to pay the expenses connected with the school for the present time. The Society at one of its monthly meetings came to a decision that it could not consent to re-open the classes unless all this miserable uncertainty were done away with and a regular grant given.

As the grant now required for the maintenance of the school was so much in excess of the annual sum voted by the Legislature, and the desirability of removing the Art-School to the Education Department so that the objects of Art in the Museum might be made of practical use to the students, having been frequently recommended to the Minister, I was appointed to investigate the matter and prepare a report for the Minister showing how far accommodation could be provided at the Department and the probable cost of maintenance of school if removed; the result of my report and recommendations is shown in the *suggestions and recommendations* of the Minister in his Annual Report for the year ending 1881 in which he says:

"Hitherto the complete and valuable collection of the Education Department in sculpture, paintings, architectural and other designs, engravings and models, have not been utilized as fully for practical art studies as they are capable of being made; and now that space has been afforded by the discontinuance of the Depository, and the removal of many objects more suitable to other Provincial institutions, excellent accommodation could be afforded in this Department to the Ontario School of Art and Design, and thus give effect to the unanimous feeling expressed by the Directors of the Society in the resolution of their meeting of the 19th September, 1881, that they should carry on their work of the School of Art at the Education Department. As abundance of room is now available for this work, one thousand dollars at least of the expenditure of the school for rent, taxes and incidental expenses would be directly saved; while the management of the school could be advantageously left with the Directors of the Society, subject to such control of this Department as could be mutually arranged upon with the view of enlarging its benefits and thus giving more adequate equivalents for the Provincial revenue, by which this school has been so largely supported in the past."

A proposition having been made by the Minister to remove the School of Art to the Education Department, a special meeting of the Ontario Society of Artists was held on 19th September, 1881, and it was resolved "That the Minister of Education be respectfully informed that this Society, having considered his proposition to carry on the work of the School of Art at the Normal School, and in the interim pending preparation of the new quarters in these rooms, the feeling is unanimously in favour of doing so."

Negotiations were then entered into between the Society and the Minister of Education, and finally the Minister agreed to pay the outstanding debts and remove the school to the Education Department. On the 18th September, 1882, the Minister submitted for the consideration of the Ontario Society of Artists the following proposals as the basis of an arrangement between the Education Department and the Society.

THE ONTARIO SCHOOL OF ART AND DESIGN.

Heads of proposed arrangement between the Education Department and the Ontario Society of Artists as follows :

I. The Department on its part to provide the following :

- (1) Drawing rooms as at present prepared for the purposes of the school with such additional light, gas fixtures and furniture as may be necessary.
- (2) Water, gas and heating for drawing rooms and lavatories.
- (3) The use of all art studies in the Department, such as sculpture, paintings, engravings and other works in the Museum and Library.
- (4) Service as required through clerk and attendants in the Superintendent's branch.
- (5) Payment from grant when authorized by the Legislature of an amount equal to one half of that annually required for teachers salaries.
- (6) The foregoing to be subject to such direction as the Minister may give from time to time.

II. The Ontario Society of Artists on its part agrees, through the Ontario School of Art and Design, to engage teachers and provide art instruction in the several branches, for day and evening classes respectively, the latter being especially directed to industrial objects, and available for Normal School students, proposed teachers of drawing and mechanics.

- (2) The tuition fees to be charged pupils in the different branches will be imposed by the Council of the Society, but shall be subject to the approval of the Minister.
- (3) The fees for evening classes shall not exceed one half of those charged for day classes.
- (4) Instruction in oil and water colour is to be paid for from fees actually received from pupils, and shall not be chargeable to the funds of the school.
- (5) The Council of the Society may, subject to the approval of the Minister, prescribe the terms and conditions in which the diploma of the school and certificates of proficiency in special branches may be granted.

The Council of the Society, having first ascertained that the incidental expenses, including printing, advertising, etc., would be paid for by the Department, resolved, at a meeting held on the 25th September 1882, that the Council desire to express their entire satisfaction with the proposed arrangements.

The rooms of the department were then fitted up for the opening of the school at the commencement of the next session.

The Council for the management of the school consisted of the following gentlemen :—

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ONTARIO SOCIETY OF ARTISTS.

Hon. G. W. Allan, President ; Mr. W. J. Revell, Vice-President ; Messrs. L. R. O'Brien, E. B. Shuttleworth, James Smith, R. F. Gagen ; T. M. Martin, A. D. Patterson, W. Reford.

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Dr. S. P. May, Superintendent.

Chairman of Council, Hon. G. W. Allan.

Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. E. B. Shuttleworth.

At the Minister's request, Mr. Shuttleworth, former Vice-President of the Society, prepared a draft of proposed By-laws for the Council. After some amendments were made by the Minister, the following By-laws and Constitution were submitted to the Council, and unanimously adopted :—

BY-LAWS AND CONSTITUTION OF THE ONTARIO SCHOOL OF ART.

Passed 12th October, 1882.

I. The Council shall, in future, consist of the President and Vice-President, and seven members of the Ontario Society of Artists, elected by the Society at its annual meeting in each year, with an additional member, as representing the Education Department, appointed by the Minister from time to time.

II. The Council shall elect from its members a Chairman, who shall preside at all its meetings at which he may be present, and in his absence a chairman may be appointed *pro tem*.

III. A Secretary-Treasurer shall be elected, who shall keep the minutes and accounts of the Council, and, at the close of the session, and on receipt of the balance of fees and the Government grant, and all other moneys, shall deposit the same in some bank approved by the Council, in the name of the Ontario Society of Artists, and all cheques for payment of moneys shall be signed by the Secretary-Treasurer and countersigned by the Chairman.

IV. Meetings shall be held at such times as the Chairman shall appoint, but a special meeting may be called at any time on requisition of three members, addressed to the Chairman. A notice of the object of such meeting to be sent to members at least three days before the time appointed.

V. At all meetings four shall constitute a *quorum*.

VI. The representative of the Education Department shall possess the like powers, as to voting and taking part in the discussions and other proceedings of the Council of the School, as other members thereof.

VII. No member of the Council who is actually employed as a paid teacher in the school, or is a candidate for such a position, shall take part in any discussion or vote on any matter relating to the appointment of teachers or their emoluments.

VIII. In case there shall be a tie amongst the members present at any meeting of the Council of the School, the Chairman shall, in addition to his own vote, possess a second or casting vote.

IX. In case of a vacancy in the Council, the Council shall appoint a successor to act until the next annual election.

X. The By-laws cannot be amended except upon at least one month's notice, to be given at a previous meeting of the Council of the School, and only by a vote of two-thirds of the whole members of the Council.

XI. The Superintendent, under the Education Department, shall be empowered to pay from the fees of students, after the commencement of the session, any sum that may be required by the teachers, on receiving an order for the same from the Chairman, who shall first satisfy himself that such teacher is entitled to receive the amount, and, at the end of the session, hand over to the Secretary-Treasurer the balance of the fees.

XII. At all meetings the order of business shall be as follows :—

1. Signing of names by members.
2. Reading minutes of previous meeting.
3. Reading and consideration of correspondence.
4. Accounts.
5. Reports of committees.
6. Unfinished business.
7. Notices of motion.
8. General business.

XIII. All former By-laws are hereby repealed.

G. W. ALLAN,
Chairman.

E. B. SHUTTLEWORTH,
Secretar

FIRST SESSION OF THE ONTARIO ART SCHOOL AT THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

The following teachers were appointed by the Council :—

DAY CLASSES.

Morning—Elementary Classes, Mr. Matthews	\$4 per lesson.
“ “ Miss Windeat (Assistant) ..	2 “
Afternoon “ Mr. Matthews	4 “
“ “ Miss Windeat (Assistant) ..	2 “
“ Advanced Classes, Mr. Cruickshanks	4 “

EVENING CLASSES.

Freehand and Model Drawing, Miss Windeat (Assistant) ..	\$2 per lesson
Ornamental Design, etc., Mr. Revell	4 “
Advanced Perspective and Geometry, Mr. Baigent	4 “
Freehand, Shaded, Flat and Cast, Mr. J. A. Fraser	4 “

The school commenced on 10th October, 1883.

TERMS :

Day Classes.—Elementary and Advanced courses, \$6 per term of thirty-six lessons.

Evening Classes.—Specially for mechanics, etc., \$3 per term of thirty-six lessons.

Normal School students \$1.50 per term of thirty-six lessons.

The classes were conducted as follows :—

Morning Classes.—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Afternoon Classes.—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Evening Classes.—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 7.30 p.m. to 9.30 p.m.

PROGRAMME OF STUDIES.

Elementary Course.—Freehand Outline, Model Drawing, Geometry, Perspective.

Advanced Course.—Freehand Shaded, Ornamental Design, Painting in Water and Oil Colours.

Mechanical Course.—Practical Geometry (Plane and Solid), Machine Drawing, Building Construction. (Students in this class need not take the Elementary Course.)

It having been decided that students must pass an examination in Elementary subjects before being admitted to the Advanced Classes, the entrance examination commenced under the direction of the Superintendent and teachers, in the Public Hall, on the 10th October.

Printed examination papers, Drawing-boards, etc., were supplied to each pupil.

The following list shows the number of pupils that passed the first examination :—

No. of Students.	Subjects in which they passed.
28	Freehand Drawing.
17	Perspective “
28	Memory “
21	Geometrical “
12	Model “

As this was the first time that examinations had been held, and many students who had previously attended the school were unprepared for an examination, the Council decided to have a second examination on the 20th November. This was conducted in a similar manner to that of the 10th October, and the following list of successful candidates shows the excellent results of the labour of the teachers during this short interval :—

No. of Students.	Subjects in which they passed.
25.....	Freehand Drawing.
26.....	Perspective “
26.....	Memory “
30.....	Geometrical “
15.....	Model “

The teachers were paid \$4 per night as examiners. As it was decided to give certificates of proficiency at the close of each session, and it was not considered advisable that teachers should examine their own pupils, I prepared a scheme for conducting examinations, the appointment of a Board of Examiners and the establishment of a uniform system of examination for Art Schools and Mechanics Institutes throughout Ontario.

A Board of Examiners was appointed on the 4th December, 1882, and the following rules adopted :—

RULES FOR BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

1. The Board of Examiners shall consist of a Chairman and four Examiners ; to be appointed annually by the Council of the Ontario School of Art.
2. The Chairman will attend all examinations, take charge of examination papers, notify students of the results of examinations, and keep records of same.
3. Each of the other examiners shall attend alternately at the entrance examinations of students in the Ontario School of Art.
4. The entrance examinations are not to be continued more than four nights.
5. All the examiners are requested to be present when papers are examined, whether belonging to the Ontario School of Art or any other public institution.
6. Closing examinations will require an examiner in charge of each class.
7. The Superintendent will notify the examiners when examinations are to take place.

Moved by W. Revell, seconded by A. D. Patterson, and

Resolved, That the examiners be Messrs. O'Brien, Shuttleworth, Smith, Gagen, and Dr. May as Chairman.

The examiners are paid same fees as teachers, \$4 per night.

The following circular was issued :—

Ontario School of Art.—Education Department, Toronto.

RULES FOR EXAMINATION OF STUDENTS.

1. ELEMENTARY CLASSES :—

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| 1. Freehand Drawing from flat examples. | 4. Linear Perspective, |
| 2. Freehand Drawing from models. | 5. Memory Drawing. |
| 3. Practical Geometry. | |

Examinations will take place on the above subjects at the commencement and close of each session, and Certificates of Proficiency will be given to successful Candidates for each subject. Students who hold the first two, and one other of the five Certificates, will be permitted to study in any or all of the Advanced Classes.

2. ADVANCED CLASSES FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES IN PUBLIC OR HIGH SCHOOLS AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTES :—

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Shading from flat example. | 5. Drawing flowers and objects of Natural History from flat examples. |
| 2. Advanced Perspective. | 6. Blackboard Drawing. |
| 3. Outline Drawing from the round. | |
| 4. Shading from the round. | |

Examinations will be held on the above subjects at the close of each session. Candidates will receive Certificates for subjects passed at each session, and need not present themselves a second time for examination on any subject for which they already hold a Certificate. Students in possession of all the Proficiency Certificates in the Elementary and Advanced Classes will be entitled to a Teachers' Certificate.

3. TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION CLASSES:—

Students must pass an examination in Freehand Drawing before they will be allowed to study in any of these Classes.

1. Mechanical and Machine Drawing.
2. Plane and Solid Geometry.
3. Ornamental Design. Shading from the flat and round.

4. Linear Perspective.
5. Plan Drawing. Building Construction.

Certificates of Proficiency will be given for each of the above subjects. Students passing in all the subjects will be entitled to a Technical Instruction Certificate.

Toronto, January 8th, 1883.

The total number of students that attended the first session was as follows:—
Morning Classes, 28 ; Afternoon Classes, 53 ; Evening Classes, 121 ; total, 202.

The following is an analysis of the purposes of study :—

55 students represent the various Trades and Manufactures.

44 “ were studying to become Teachers of Drawing.

21 “ were Normal School students.

4 “ were School Teachers.

7 “ were studying to become Professional Artists.

1 student was a Physician studying for professional purposes.

The other students, not enumerated in above list, include those who are studying for general improvement, and are undecided as to their future employments.

A Conversazione and Exhibition of Students' Work was given by the students and Council on the 18th January, 1883. It was largely attended, over 2,000 invitations having been accepted.

The School closed on the 20th January, 1883 ; the examinations for certificates held at the close of this session included new students who had entered for the second session. The following abstract shows the satisfactory results of the progress of the students during this session.

Students Entitled to Certificates.

	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.
Freehand Drawing.....	32	31	Shading (from round)	4	0
Linear Perspective	23	24	Drawing Flowers, etc.	4	1
Memory Drawing	33	35	Blackboard Drawing	7	7
Practical Geometry	29	29	Mechanical Drawing	2	0
Drawing from Models	15	18	Plane and Solid Geometry.....	1	0
Shading (from flat)	3	0	Building and Construction.....	1	0
Advanced Perspective.....	2	1			

Total number of Certificates 302

The students are supplied with drawing boards, easels, etc., free, and with drawing materials at cost price.

The following regulations for conducting the School were approved of by the Minister of Education :—

Rules for the Guidance of Students.

1. All fees must be paid in advance, and students are required to show their admission tickets whenever requested.

2. Students will assemble on the ringing of the opening bell, and leave off work at the closing bell, when the School will be immediately closed. This applies to both Day and Evening Classes.

3. The roll will be called half an hour after the classes commence their work.

4. Students who fail to attend at least two-thirds of the lessons in each session will not receive any certificates of attendance for such session.

5. As conversation interferes with proper attention to the work of the class, students are reminded that this cannot be permitted.

6. No visitors to students are allowed in the class-rooms during the hours of study.

7. The class-rooms are for the exclusive use of students of the Art School, during the prescribed class hours.

8. Students are strictly enjoined not to deface or otherwise injure the casts, walls, screens, etc., and to keep from scribbling or drawing thereon.

9. Smoking is strictly prohibited on the premises, or in the Education Department and grounds.

10. The teachers are requested to see that these rules are strictly complied with.

The Library of Reference and the Reading-room in the Education Department are open for the admission of Art students on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, from 10 to 12 a.m., and 1.30 to 2.45 p.m. The students are admitted free, but have to comply with the following rules:—

1. Papers and Magazines must be replaced where found.

2. Students applying for the loan of books must present their tickets, signed by the Superintendent.

3. Not more than one book will be loaned to a student at any one time.

4. A fine of 25 cents per day will be charged for any book not returned within four days.

5. Any injury to books must be paid by the borrower; the amount for damage to be assessed by the Superintendent.

6. Students will be debarred the use of Reading-room and Library until all fines are paid.

The amount paid by the Minister of Education to the Council was \$500, towards payment of teachers and examiners, and \$100 for superintendence. The total amount collected from students was \$640.50.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE ONTARIO SCHOOL OF ART FOR SESSION ENDING 20TH JANUARY, 1883.

RECEIPTS.	\$ c.	EXPENDITURE.	\$ c.
Fees from students, Day Classes	358 50	Teachers' and Examiners' Fees	1,082 00
“ “ Evening Classes	282 00	Minute Books and Postage ...	3 00
Government Grant	600 00	Balance	205 83
Balance from Ontario Society of Artists..	50 33		
Total	1,290 83	Total	1,290 83

E. B. SHUTTLEWORTH,
Treasurer.

JAMES SMITH,
Auditor.

The following office work in connection with the School is performed in the Superintendent's Department:—

1. Student's Entrance Papers are filled in and are filed in the Department.

2. Fees are collected from the students, accounts kept and transferred to the Council.

3. Registers of students of Day and Evening Classes are kept, showing for each student, date of entrance, name, age, address, occupation, subjects studied, and purposes of study.

4. Registers of attendance, Day and Evening Classes.

5. Correspondence—Letter Books for letters sent and letters received.

6. Examination papers are endorsed and filed.

7. Certificate Book, showing date of certificate, subject passed, name of student, addresses, etc. Certificates are filled in and sent to students.

SECOND SESSION OF THE ONTARIO SCHOOL OF ART AT THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

The Second Session commenced on the 29th January, 1883. The Entrance Examination was conducted together with the Closing Examination of the First Session, but a subsequent examination was held, and eight students passed in Freehand, and ten students in Model Drawing.

The same teachers were appointed to conduct the classes during this Session in the following subjects:—

Day Classes.

MR. MATTHEWS.—1. Freehand Drawing from Flat Examples. 2. Freehand Drawing from Models. 3. Practical Geometry. 4. Linear Perspective. 5. Advanced Perspective. Miss Windeat (Assistant) to take Day Classes on Mondays.

MR. CRUICKSHANKS.—Shading and Drawing from Flat Examples, including Flowers and Objects of Natural History. 2. Outline Drawing from the Round. 3. Shading in chalk from the Round.

Evening Classes.

MR. REVELL.—1. Practical Geometry. 2. Linear Perspective. 3. Advanced Geometry. 4. Plain and Solid Geometry. 5. Plan Drawing and Building Construction. 6. Ornamental Design.

MISS WINDEAT (Assistant).—1. Freehand Drawing from Flat Examples. 2. Freehand Drawing from Models.

MR. BAIGENT—Normal School Students' Class.—1. Freehand Drawing from Flat Examples. 2. Freehand Drawing from Models. 3. Practical Geometry. 4. Linear Perspective.

MR. J. A. FRASER.—Shading and Drawing from Flat Examples, including Flowers and Objects of Natural History. 2. Outline Drawing from the Round. 3. Shading in Chalk from the Round.

The teachers were paid this Session as follows:—

Mr. J. A. Fraser	\$4 per lesson
“ Baigent	“ “
“ Cruickshanks	“ “
“ Matthews	“ “
“ Revell	“ “
Miss Windeat, assistant teacher.....	3 “

A rule was adopted this Session that students must take at least twelve consecutive lessons in any subject for which they enter, and shall take up Practical Geometry before entering the Perspective Classes.

The rules for examination were slightly changed, permitting students who hold certificates of the first two subjects, and one other, to attend the advanced classes.

The examinations for Proficiency Certificates took place on the 26th April. The following list shows the number of students that passed in each subject:—

Subject.	Males.	Females.	Subject.	Males.	Females.
Freehand	8	17	Outline from the Round.....	1	4
Perspective	7	13	Shading from the Round.....	2	6
Memory	8	14	Flower Drawing	2	11
Geometry	12	20	Mechanical and Machine Drawing	1	0
Model Drawing	9	16	Plane and Solid Geometry	1	0
Shading from the Flat.....	1	1	Ornamental Design.....	2	0

TOTAL—Males, 54; Females, 102.

Miss Banting passed in all the subjects, and is entitled to a Teacher's Certificate.

During this Session the attendance was:—Morning Classes, 31; Afternoon Classes, 50; Evening Classes, 110.

The following is a detailed statement showing the occupations of the students and their purpose of study.

OCCUPATION.	PURPOSE OF STUDY.	No. OF STUDENTS.
<i>Morning Class.</i>		Males.
Clerk	Artist	1
Student	Teaching	1
		Females.
Student	Artist	1
Students	Teaching	18
"	Improvement	11
		31
<i>Afternoon Class.</i>		Males.
Clerk	Artist	1
Student	Improvement	1
"	Teaching	1
		Females.
Student	Artist	1
Students	Improvement	17
"	Teaching	28
Teacher	"	1
		50
<i>Evening Classes.</i>		Males.
Carpenters	Technical	2
Cutter	"	1
Engravers	"	5
Land Surveyor	"	1
Lithographers	"	2
Machinist	"	1
Painters	"	2
Clerk	Improvement	1
Druggist	"	1
Engravers	"	6
Machinist	"	1
No Occupation	"	4
School Pupils	"	5
Student	"	1
Tinsmith	"	1
Commercial Traveller	Teaching	1
Normal School Students	"	19
Clerk	Artist	1
Telegraph Operator	"	1
Tinsmith	"	1
Photographer	"	2
Painter	"	1
School Pupils	Indefinite	2
Student	"	1
Painter	"	1
		64
		Females.
Art Students	Improvement	2
No Occupation	"	2
Photographers	"	2
Art Student	Teaching	1
No Occupation	"	15
Normal School Students	"	14
Public School Teachers	"	7
No Occupation	Indefinite	3
		46

This session closed on the 25th April 1883, and the examinations were conducted during the following week.

The amount paid by the Department to the Council was the same as for preceding session, viz.: \$500 towards the payment of teachers and examiners, and \$100 for superintendence.

The total amount collected for students' fees, was \$549.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE SCHOOL OF ART FOR SESSION ENDING 25TH APRIL, 1883.

RECEIPTS.	\$ c.	EXPENDITURE.	\$ c.
Balance on hand	\$205 83	Teachers' and Examiners' Fees	1,228 00
Students' Fees, Day Class.....	342 00	Bonus to Curator	25 00
Students' Fees, Evening Class.....	207 00	Balance on hand	101 83
Government Grant	600 00		
Total	1,354 83	Total	1,354 83

JAMES SMITH,
Auditor.

E. B. SHUTTLEWORTH,
Treasurer.

THIRD SESSION OF THE ONTARIO SCHOOL OF ART AT THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

At the annual meeting of the Ontario Society of Artists, the following gentlemen were elected as Council of the School of Art :—

Representatives of the Ontario School of Art.

Hon. G. W. Allan, President ; Mr. W. Revell, Vice-President ; Messrs. L. R. O'Brien, E. B. Shuttleworth, James Smith, R. F. Gagen, A. W. Patterson, Arthur Cox, J. C. Forbes.

Representative of the Education Department.

Superintendent—Dr. S. P. May.

Chairman of Council—Hon. G. W. Allan.

Secretary and Treasurer—E. B. Shuttleworth.

Some changes having been made in the programme of studies, the following circular was issued :—

Ontario School of Art.

Examinations for Advanced Classes commence Monday, 8th October, 1883.

The classes in drawing, painting, and modelling, under the direction of the Ontario Society of Artists, will be re-opened on Monday, 15th October, 1883, in the commodious rooms, furnished for this purpose, at the Education Department Buildings, St. James' Square (Church Street entrance).

Terms :—Afternoon Classes—Elementary and Advanced Classes, \$6 per term of thirty-six lessons. Evening Classes—specially available for mechanics, teachers, and Normal School students, \$3 per term of thirty-six lessons.

(The fees of teachers and Normal School students were reduced to \$1.50 per term of thirty-six lessons.)

The classes will be conducted as follows :— Afternoon Classes—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Evening Classes—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 7:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m.

Painting classes, \$6 per term of twelve lessons ; modelling in clay, \$6 per term for Day Classes, and \$3 per term for Evening Classes.

Fees to be paid strictly in advance.

PROGRAMME OF STUDIES.

Elementary Classes.—Freehand Drawing from flat Examples, Freehand Drawing from models, Practical Geometry, Linear Perspective.

Advanced Classes.—Shading from flat examples, Advanced Perspective, Outline Drawing from the round, Shading from the round, Drawing Flowers and objects of Natural History.

Technical Instruction Classes.—Plane and Solid Geometry, Ornamental Design (shading from the flat and round), Linear Perspective.

Painting Classes.—Painting in Oil Colours, Painting in Water Colours.

Modelling Classes.—Modelling in Clay.

Students for the Advanced Drawing Classes, and the Oil and Water Colour Painting Classes must pass the necessary examinations. This applies to Afternoon and Evening Classes.

Students must take at least twelve consecutive lessons in any subject for which they enter, and shall take up Practical Geometry before Perspective.

Students will have access to the Art Library of the Education Department, and be allowed to copy from the paintings, sculptures, etc., in the Educational Museum.

For further information, apply to .

THE SUPERINTENDENT,
Education Department, Toronto.

The following teachers were appointed :

Day Classes.

Mr. Matthews and Miss Windeat (assistant)—Freehand from Flat and Model Drawing, Practical Geometry, Linear Perspective, Advanced Perspective.

Mr. Cruickshanks—Shading and Drawing from flat and round, Flower Drawing and objects of Natural History.

Evening Classes.

Mr. Revell, with Miss Windeat and Mr. Reading as assistants—Freehand from flat, Model Drawing, Ornamental Design, Linear Perspective, Practical Geometry, Plane and Solid Geometry, Advanced Perspective.

Mr. Cruickshanks—Same subjects as Day Classes.

Mr. Dunbar—Modelling in Clay.

Painting Classes.

Mr. Matthews—Oil and Water Colours.

The fees of teachers are the same as paid in former session, viz.: teachers, \$4 per lesson; assistant teachers, \$3 per lesson.

Mr. Matthews is not paid by the Council for Painting Classes, but receives the fees of students for his services.

The examiners of present session were re-appointed, viz.: Messrs. L. R. O'Brien, R. F. Gagen, James Smith, E. B. Shuttleworth, and Dr. May, Chairman.

The following statement shows the number of students that passed Elementary Examinations, commencing on the 8th October, 1883, and a subsequent examination for persons from the country and others unable to attend at the opening, held on 29th October.

Examination, 8th October.

	Males.	Females.
Freehand	3	6
Model Drawing	2	8
Perspective	3	4
Geometry	1	5

Examination 29th October.

	Males.	Females.
Freehand	9	5
Model Drawing	7	6
Geometry	8	4
Perspective	—	1
Total	33	39

As the number of applicants for the Morning Class did not warrant the expense of conducting this class it was abandoned and a Modelling Class established instead thereof.

The following statement shows the occupation of students and their purposes of study:

OCCUPATION.	PURPOSE OF STUDY.	No. of Students.
<i>Afternoon Class</i>		Males.
Clerk	Artist	1
No Occupation	"	2
Student	Indefinite	1
		Females.
No Occupation	Artist	1
" "	Improvement	10
" "	Indefinite	6
Governess	Teaching	16
	"	1
Total		38
<i>Evening Class</i>		Males.
Art Student	Artist	1
Clerks	"	2
No Occupation	"	1
Lithographer	"	1
Sign Writer	"	1
Telegraph Operator	"	1
Tinsmith	"	1
Art Student	Improvement	1
Carpenter	"	1
Lithographer	"	1
No Occupation	"	1
School Pupils	"	6
Proof Reader	"	1
Glass Stainer	Indefinite	1
No Occupation	"	3
Photographer	"	1
School Pupils	"	8
Normal School Students	Teaching	8
Public School Teachers	"	3
Cabinet-maker	Technical	1
Carvers	"	2
Carpenter	"	1
Engravers	"	9
Glass Stainer	"	1
Jewellers	"	2
Lithographers	"	4
Millwright	"	1
Painter	"	1
Surveyor	"	1
		Females.
No Occupation	Improvement	2
Milliner	Indefinite	1
No Occupation	"	1
School Pupil	"	1
Artist	Teaching	1
Art Students	"	2
No Occupation	"	9
Normal School Students	"	7
Public School Teachers	"	21
Total	"	111
<i>Modelling Class.</i>		Males.
Book Clerk	Improvement	1
Plasterer	"	1
School Boy	"	1
Telegraph Operator	Artist	1
		Females.
Teachers	Teaching	2
Kindergarten	Improvement	4
No Occupation	"	3
Total		13

Scholarships.

On the 24th October, 1883, it was resolved that twelve scholarships, embracing free tuition in the Ontario School of Art, tenable for three successive years from the date of examination, be given to the pupils of the Public Schools of Ontario, and six scholarships to pupils of High Schools or Collegiate Institutes of Ontario, provided that all such pupils pass the examination prescribed by the Council of the Ontario School of Art.

As this session is still in progress, I am unable to give further details, but may state that it has been decided to have an Exhibition and *Conversazione* at the close of the Session, to give those interested in Art Education an opportunity of seeing the description of work done by the students of the Ontario School of Art.

Remarks.

In my report to the Minister of Education for 1882, I submitted for his consideration the following proposals, which, from unavoidable circumstances, have not yet been decided upon :—

1. That pupils in the Mechanics' Institutes, taught by qualified teachers, be allowed the same privileges as the Art School students in being candidates for examination, and receive the certificates awarded by the Council: this will not necessitate Mechanics' Institutes students attending the examinations at Toronto, as sealed papers will be sent to the persons appointed to conduct the examinations.

2. It is also suggested, in order to increase the study of Drawing in our Public and High Schools, that any teacher or pupil may be a candidate for examination and entitled to certificates the same as Art School students.

Since that time I have had a personal application from the President of a prominent college in Ontario, who is desirous that the College he represents shall be affiliated with the Ontario School of Art so far as examinations are concerned. He proposes that his students shall study the subjects prescribed by the Council and submit themselves to the examinations required.

I would also recommend for your consideration the question as to whether the time has not now arrived when the School of Art should be so enlarged as to become a real *Normal Art School*, with its branches in other parts of the Province.

If school children are to be taught drawing, competent and qualified teachers must be provided, and this, at a very small expense to the Province, can be now effectually carried out by enlarging the sphere and usefulness of the Ontario School of Art.

This would also provide for the tuition of mechanics and artisans in a branch of knowledge invaluable to them in their labours and conducing to the development of artistic skill applicable to all manufacturing industries, thus indirectly increasing the wealth of our country.

2. —REPORT OF THE WESTERN ONTARIO SCHOOL OF ART AND DESIGN, LONDON.

The School is governed by a Board of Directors elected annually, and at present consisting of Col. J. Walker, President; W. Saunders, Vice-President; W. R. Meredith, M.P.P., Col. R. Lewis, B. Cronyn, Jas. Durand, Jas. Griffiths, A.R.C.A., John R. Peel, J. H. Griffiths, S. K. Davidson, and Chas. Chapman.

The school year is divided into three terms of twelve weeks each, commencing on the second Tuesday of January, April and October. The evening classes being held on Tuesdays and Thursdays, each lesson, of two hours' duration; porcelain painting is taught on the afternoons of the same days. Also Saturday afternoon classes at which, with other subjects, painting is taught to the advanced pupils.

FEES.—The fees are \$2 for each term in all the classes with the exception of the colour or painting classes, the fees for which are \$3 for each term.

The number of pupils in attendance during the year was as follows :

Evening classes	257
Afternoon "	154
Porcelain "	48
Total	459

The course of tuition comprises the following subjects :—

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Freehand Drawing from flat examples—outline. | 8. Lettering. |
| 2. " " " models—outline. | 9. Modelling in clay or wax. |
| 3. " " " " shaded. | 10. Ornamental design. |
| 4. Perspective. | 11. Painting in Monochrome from models. |
| 5. Mechanical and Geometrical drawing from the flat. | 12. Painting in oil and water colours. |
| 6. " " " " models. | 13. Painting on China. |
| 7. Architectural drawing. | |

In the following report of the Secretary-Treasurer will be found the details of the receipts and expenditure in connection with the school during the year.

Receipts.

Balance on hand including part of Government grant for 1881, unexpended January 1st, 1882	\$795 54
Fees from pupils for the year 1883	800 00
Interest on deposits	15 08
Government Grant	1000 00
	<u>\$2610 62</u>

Disbursements.

Rent, fuel, light and attendance	\$ 250 00
Tuition, four teachers	1008 00
Secretary and Treasurer's salary	50 00
Printing and advertising	42 00
Drawing boards, fittings and furniture	67 00
Studies and models	126 00
Repairs of models; &c.	14 00
Sundry small accounts	18 00
Books, stationery, audit, postage, etc.	17 00
	<u>\$1592 00</u>
Balance on hand	<u>\$1018 62</u>

The general progress has been of such a satisfactory nature that the Directors cannot but feel gratified at the great success which has hitherto attended the school, and look forward to the future with confidence that its usefulness will still further increase. In the mechanical and modelling department the attendance has been larger than that of any previous year. Many pupils having availed themselves of the facilities of the school to fit themselves for their various trades and professions, and much practical benefit has been obtained as a result of such teaching. The attendance during the last term was so large that the desirability of dividing the classes must be considered so as to relieve the overcrowded condition of the school. With the increased number now desiring tuition the expenditure will be necessarily increased, the Directors will, however, continue as heretofore to exercise rigid economy in the use of the funds placed at their disposal so far as is consistent with efficiency.

During the summer we were favoured with a visit from Dr. S. P. May, Superintendent of the Art Schools, etc., who expressed himself much gratified with the progress the

school had made, he enquired into the working of all its departments, and kindly gave us many excellent suggestions with a view to its increased efficiency, which we have endeavoured to carry out.

(Signed), CHAS. CHAPMAN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

3. REPORT OF THE OTTAWA LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

The Council of the Society in presenting their annual report state that the past year has been one of the most successful in its history. The Council have leased most desirable rooms in the heart of the city of which possession will be taken on the first of May. The benefit that will accrue to the Society from this change may be judged from the fact that since the removal was first finally decided upon, about a month ago, seventy-five new members have joined the Society, making the total of those elected during the year one hundred and twenty-four (124) or nearly three times as many as had been elected in any previous year.

The fees from evening classes show a decrease, owing to the fact that members of the Society were admitted free to the classes.

The number of volumes in the library as reported by the Librarian is 1588, or eighty-eight more than last year. Of these a certain number were added by purchase under the authority of a Resolution of Council appropriating \$50 to this end. Others were presented by the teachers of Classes and by some kind friends of the Society to whom our sincere thanks are hereby tendered. Certain of the magazines were bound and form a valuable addition to the library. It is however evident that with the increased membership and generally improved condition of the Society following upon the change of premises, a large addition to the library will be necessary and that a considerable appropriation should be made for this purpose. The Reading Room has been better attended than ever before, and as far as the Council are aware there are in it no papers that are not well read. Thirty-nine newspapers and magazines are received at the Rooms.

Not much change has taken place in the Museum during the year. Some insects and plants have been added, also a very fine specimen of gold.

The programme of Lectures and conversazione was carried out in strict accordance with the published circulars, and the course as a whole was very successful.

Evening Classes were held as follows:—Chemistry, eleven students; Geometry as applied to the arts of construction, thirteen students; and Geometrical drawing, thirteen students. In maintaining these classes the Society have the satisfaction of knowing that they are rendering an important service not only to the individuals who receive instruction, but indirectly to the whole community. It is also right to state that a class in Botany in connection with the Field Naturalists' Club was kindly thrown open to the members of the Society, many of whom availed themselves of the privilege of attending.

A short time ago a general meeting of the Society was held at which were received the reports of the teachers of classes, and these reports shewed that a good measure of success had attended the efforts put forward during the season.

At the commencement of the Lecture season prizes were offered for essays to be written by members and for reports of lectures.

In concluding this Report the Council feels justified in expressing the belief that the Society is entering upon a new period of prosperity. The recent appeals that have been made on behalf of its furnishing and literary fund have thus far been very kindly responded to, and there is every prospect that in its new rooms the Society will be able to carry on the several branches of its work more successfully than ever.

The Treasurer's report is herewith submitted.

(Signed) F. K. BENNETTS,
Secretary.

THE TREASURER IN ACCOUNT WITH OTTAWA LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

Dr.

	\$	c.	
To Balance on hand.	77	04	
“ Government grant.....	300	00	
“ Members’ subscriptions.....	397	00	
“ Government grant for classes.....	100	00	
“ Lecture tickets.....	87	50	
“ Cash taken at door	49	00	
“ Sale of periodicals.....	26	17	
“ Rent of lecture room.....	62	04	
“ Waste paper.....	8	77	
“ Class fees	7	00	
“ Sundry donations.....	53	90	
			\$1168 42

Cr.

	\$	c.	
By Travelling expenses—Lectures	26	85	
“ Subscriptions to papers, etc	116	19	
“ Custodian’s salary	312	50	
“ Rent.....	150	00	
“ Expenses of classes	86	60	
“ Lighting	103	60	
“ Fuel	31	23	
“ Advertising and printing	83	55	
“ Binding	4	40	
“ Water rate.....	9	35	
“ Expenses of premises	3	03	
“ Books ...	44	90	
“ Sundries	16	35	
“ Stationery and postage	17	08	
“ Balance of cash on hand.....	162	79	
			\$1168 42

(Signed)

JOHN R. ARMSTRONG, *Treasurer.*

4.—REPORT OF THE FRENCH CANADIAN INSTITUTE.

The President reports that during the last year, that is to say, from October, 1882, until April, 1883, the French Canadian Institute at Ottawa had two regular courses of lectures: one, on the History of Canada, by Benj. Suth; and a second, by Rev. Father Fillatié, on Domestic Education.

These courses were given every week, and were well attended by our public.

Two special lectures were also given during the winter, by Rev. Father Nolin, on Natural Sciences. Besides these, the Institute had its weekly meetings to transact the business of the Institution and organize the public courses.

Unfortunately our limited means did not permit our continuing the course of drawing. The salary to be paid to a professor, with expenses of light and fuel, required more than we could dispose of, and we had therefore to close the School.

As for our class of Mineralogy, we were also obliged to give it up, on account of want of encouragement by the public. This dry science would have required a professor of our own language to make it a success; unfortunately our professor had to labour under great difficulty, in speaking a language which was not his own.

We have hopes for the future, owing to many new members who are joining our Institution. Regular lectures on History, Domestic Education, and Natural Sciences, with microscopical demonstrations, contribute to make our Institute a centre of instruction, which our population seem, so far, willing to appreciate.

(Sd.) DR. L. C. PREVOST,

President.

5.—REPORT OF THE CANADIAN INSTITUTE.

The Council of the Canadian Institute in submitting their thirty-fourth annual report are pleased to be able to direct attention to the continued success of the Institute.

They are particularly gratified with the character of the communications which have been read at the meetings, and point with pleasure to the fact that some of the more important of them are the work of quite young men, from whom many additional valuable original investigations may be expected in the future. Another promising feature of the history of the Session that has just closed is the great increase in the number of members, which has risen from 139 to 225. The Council also have pleasure in reporting an increase in the average attendance at the Saturday evening meetings.

During the month of September, a course of popular lectures on Sound was delivered in the Library Hall, under the auspices of the Institute, by Professor Loudon, of University College in this city, and Dr. Kœnig, of Paris. Another course, consisting of four lectures, including one by each of the following members, namely, President Wilson, Dr. Reeve, Professor Wright, and Mr. Lauder, was delivered in January and February, under the management of a committee of the Council. The Council recall with pleasure the share they had in furnishing the public with an opportunity of hearing these exceedingly instructive and valuable lectures.

Early in the Session the Council deemed it advisable to adopt a resolution, providing that the Library and Reading Room should be kept open seven hours on Saturdays and five hours on other week days.

Appended to this report are abstracts showing: (1) The present condition of the membership; (2) the Lecture Committee's balance sheet; (3) the Treasurer's balance sheet.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. M. BUCHAN,

President.

Membership.

Members at commencement of Session, 1882-3.....	139
Members elected during the Session.....	117

	256
Withdrawals and deaths.....	31

Total membership, March, 1883.....	225
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COMPOSED OF :

Corresponding member	1
Honorary member	1
Life-members	17
Ordinary members	206
	225

Lecture Committee

By season and single tickets.....	\$129 25
To honorarium to lectures, advertising, etc.....	122 50

\$6 75

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR 1882-83.

Dr.

	\$	c.	
To Annual Subscriptions	509	00	
" Subscriptions to building fund.....	21	00	
" Government grants	1,500	00	
" Rent from warehouse	60	00	
" " Toronto Medical Society	50	00	
" " Elocution Society	25	00	
" " Catholic Literary and Debating Society.....	18	75	
" " Natural History Society.....	7	50	
" " J. Buchan for use of hall.....	5	00	
" Journals sold during the year	2	25	
			\$2,198 50

Cr.

	\$	c.	
By Due to Treasurer from last audit.	133	75	
" Interest	238	78	
" Salary	335	33	
" Fuel	117	90	
" Gas-fixtures	146	34	
" Furniture	115	00	
" Printing	80	70	
" Advertising	75	00	
" Periodicals.....	69	75	
" Painting	31	60	
" Postage	48	87	
" Carpenter work	27	57	
" Gas-supply	24	34	
" Water-supply	18	00	
" Express charges.....	11	95	
" Taxes.....	9	51	
" Contingencies	25	07	
" Balance in bank.....	689	04	
			\$2,198 50

JOHN NOTMAN, *Treasurer.*

APPENDIX TO PART IV.

CONTAINING DETAILS OF THE CONDITION OF EACH MECHANICS'
INSTITUTE, FOR THE BUSINESS YEAR ENDING 1ST
MAY, 1883. ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

APPENDIX.

AILSA CRAIG MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1877.

Number of Members, 170.

Annual Subscription, \$1.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>	<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>
Balance on hand\$ 13 65	For Salaries\$ 45 00
From Members..... 164 85	“ Books (purchase of)..... 202 71
“ Legislative Grant 150 00	“ Works of Fiction (purchase of) 25 00
“ Other sources..... 4 85	“ Miscellaneous 57 23
	Balance on hand 3 41
Total .....\$333 35	Total .....\$333 35

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography.....	176	254
Fiction.....	209	1022
History.....	138	156
Miscellaneous.....	542	1207
Poetry and the Drama.....	42	33
Periodical Literature.....	32	181
Science and Art.....	177	135
Voyages and Travels.....	96	193
Works of Reference.....	25	
Total.....	1437	3181

Assets, \$1,359.41.

Liabilities, None.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1878 to 1883, \$1,050.

REMARKS.

The Inspector says:—“The books and vouchers are accurately and methodically kept. The treasurer and secretary are gentlemen who take an active interest in the Institute. The president is an excellent worker for the good of the Institute. I am of opinion that this Institute deserves liberal treatment from the Government. Ailsa Craig is a small village, and should be encouraged in spreading wholesome reading matter.”

NOTE.—On comparing this report with that of last year, it will be found, in a few cases, that the cash balances on hand do not agree with those brought forward 1st May. This may be accounted for by some Institutes having paid for books after first May, 1882, which belonged to that year, and others having received overdue fees after the annual report had been sent to the Department.

ALEXANDRIA MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1878.

Number of Members, 27.

Annual Subscription, \$2.00.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>		<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>	
Balance on hand	\$23 52	For Miscellaneous	\$21 45
From Members	42 00	Balance on hand	44 07
Total	\$65 52	Total	\$65 52

Donations in Books or specimens for museum, value of\$50.00

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	22	} Not Reported.
Fiction	10	
History	67	
Miscellaneous	56	
Poetry and the Drama	27	
Periodical Literature	40	
Science and Art	3	}
Voyages and Travels	10	
Works of Reference	46	
Total	281	

*Assets, \$440.07.**Liabilities, \$45.00.*

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1879 to 1883, \$320.00.

REMARKS.

The Directors of this Institute, having complied with the requirements of the Department, were entitled to and paid grant for this year.

AYLMER MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1874.

Number of Members, 175.

Annual Subscription, \$1.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>		<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>	
From Members	\$125 10	For Rent	\$51 75
“ Legislative Grant	280 00	“ Light and heating	11 60
“ Municipal Grant	50 00	“ Salaries	50 00
		“ *Books (purchase of)	{ 215 18
		“ Works of Fiction (purchase of)	
		“ Magazines, Newspapers and Reviews	24 00
		“ General Lectures and Enter- tainments	17 75
		“ Miscellaneous	64 55
		Balance on hand	20 27
Total	\$455 10	Total	\$455 10

Donations in books or specimens for museum, value of\$8.00

* The sum of \$111.45 was expended after 1st May, 1883, to entitle this Institute to new grant.

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	134	} Classification not given.
Fiction	302	
History	163	
Miscellaneous	343	
Poetry and the Drama	72	
Periodical Literature	22	
Science and Art	273	
Voyages and Travels	104	}
Works of Reference	104	
Total	1517	3,610

READING ROOM.

Newspapers, 2.

Magazines and Periodicals, 6.

Assets, \$2,325.00.*Liabilities*, None.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1875 to 1883, \$2,010.

REMARKS.

The Directors report "great prosperity and increase of interest in the Institute during past year. Hitherto the reading-room and library have occupied one room, but the increased interest compelled us to secure an additional room adjoining present one, to be used exclusively for reading purposes, and our next report will show a much larger number of magazines and periodicals."

The Inspector also, says, "I have much pleasure in testifying to the prosperity and usefulness of the Aylmer Mechanics' Institute. It is the life of the village."

AYR MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1856.

Number of Members, 173.

Annual Subscription, \$1.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>		<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>	
Balance on hand	\$8 86	For Light and Heating	\$49 62
From Members	132 90	" Salaries	15 00
" Legislative Grant	300 00	" Books (purchase of)	277 63
" Donations in money	1 50	" Works of Fiction (purchase of)	30 36
" General Lectures and Enter- tainments	94 53	" Magazines, Newspapers and Reviews	90 33
" Other sources	32 40	" Scientific Lectures	59 10
		" General Lectures and Enter- tainments	7 60
		" Miscellaneous	28 28
		Balance on hand	12 27
Total	\$570 19	Total	\$570 19

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	260	235
Fiction	680	2,242
History	299	97
Miscellaneous	553	372
Poetry and the Drama	68	54
Periodical Literature		1,007
Science and Art	188	79
Voyages and Travels	206	299
Works of Reference	37	12
Total	2,291	4,397

READING ROOM.

Newspapers, 16.

Magazines and Periodicals, 10.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1869 to 1883, \$2,372.84.

BARRIE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1862.

Number of Members, 303.

Annual Subscription, \$1.00.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>		<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>	
From Members	\$283 00	For Rent	\$40 00
“ Legislative Grant	400 00	“ Light and Heating	53 50
“ Municipal Grant	100 00	“ Salaries	91 25
“ Donations in money	15 00	“ Books (purchase of)	457 75
“ General Lectures and Enter- tainments	17 45	“ Magazines, Newspapers and Reviews	94 32
“ From other sources	48 13	“ General Lectures and Enter- tainments	45 15
		“ Miscellaneous	81 61
Total	\$863 58	Total	\$863 58

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	280	156
Fiction	736	2,236
History	294	269
Miscellaneous	300	215
Poetry and the Drama	74	66
Periodical Literature	71	243
Science and Art	239	201
Voyages and Travels	261	669
Works of Reference	43	..
Total	2,298	4,055

READING ROOM.

Newspapers, 6.

Magazines and Periodicals, 15.

Assets, \$2,268.59.*Liabilities*, \$559.43.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1871 to 1883, \$3,612.00.

REMARKS.

The Inspector says, "The Institute is doing a splendid work in and for the town."

BELLEVILLE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1876.

Number of Members, 164.

Annual Subscription, \$3.00.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>		<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>	
Balance on hand	\$45 44	For Rent.....	\$400 00
From Members	565 50	" Light and Heating.....	130 25
" Legislative Grant	400 00	" Salaries	350 00
" Municipal Grant	200 00	" Books (purchase of)	248 02
" Special for Evening Classes of previous year.....	20 00	" Works of Fiction (purchase of)	50 00
" Proceeds from Scientific Lecture	474 90	" Magazines, Newspapers and Reviews	156 19
" General Lectures and En- tainments		" Evening Classes, Advertising	2 50
" Other sources	533 45	" Apparatus therefor.....	14 00
		" Scientific Lectures	396 74
		" General Lectures and En- tainments	
		" Miscellaneous	464 61
		Balance on hand..	26 98
Total	\$2,239 29	Total.....	\$2,239 29

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	68	100
Fiction	568	795
History	177	300
Miscellaneous	299	650
Poetry and the Drama.....	25	60
Science and Art ..	70	100
Voyages and Travels	91	300
Works of Reference.....	130	200
Total	1,428	2,505

READING ROOM.

Newspapers, 15.

Magazines and Periodicals, 11.

Assets, \$2,522.00.*Liabilities*, \$135.00.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1877 to 1883, \$2,820.00.

REMARKS.

The Inspector reports that "It is the intention to make the reading-room free to the public on certain days in the week. Everything is correct as stated in the report, and I am glad to say that the Institute is in a very efficient state financially and in other ways."

BLYTH MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1876.

Number of Members, 38.

Annual Subscription, \$1.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>		<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>	
From Members	\$38 00	For Rent	\$25 00
" Municipal Grant	20 00	" Books (purchase of)	38 56
" General Lectures and Enter- tainments	2 00	" Miscellaneous	4 06
" Other sources	8 15	Balance on hand	0 53
Total	\$68 15	Total	\$68 15

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	78	28
Fiction	144	28
History	75	49
Miscellaneous	254	292
Poetry and the Drama	55	5
Periodical Literature	64	3
Science and Art	55	31
Voyages and Travels	72	50
Works of Reference	15	
Total	812	486

*Assets, \$578.56.**Liabilities, None.*

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1879 to 1882, \$330.00.

BOWMANVILLE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1868.

Number of Members, 94.

Annual Subscription, \$1.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>		<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>	
From Members	\$94 00	For Rent	\$30 00
" Legislative Grant	200 00	" Light and Heating	10 00
" Pupils at Evening Classes	70 75	" Salaries	40 00
" Other Sources	3 11	" Books (purchase of)	141 63
		" Evening Classes	138 33
		" Miscellaneous	7 50
Total	\$367 86	Total	\$367 86

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	92	} Not Reported.
Fiction	364	
History	178	
Miscellaneous	442	
Poetry and the Drama	28	
Periodical Literature	30	
Science and Art	83	
Voyages and Travels	167	}
Works of Reference	33	
Total	1,417	

EVENING CLASSES.

No. of Pupils.	Subjects.
16	Writing and Bookkeeping.
13	Shorthand.
18	English Grammar.
15	Arithmetic and Mensuration.

*Assets, \$1,350.**Liabilities, \$2.61.*

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1868 to 1883, \$1,975.

BRANTFORD MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1836.

Number of Members, 350.

Annual Subscription, \$2 ; Females and Juniors, \$1.50.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>	<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>
Balance on hand \$ 1 32	For Rent \$100 00
From Members 246 41	“ Light and Heating 81 04
“ Legislative Grant 400 00	“ Salaries 150 00
“ Municipal Grant 200 00	“ Books (purchase of) }
“ Pupils at Evening classes . . 29 50	“ Works of Fiction (purchase of) }
“ General Lectures and Entertainments 104 90	“ Magazines, Newspapers and Reviews 128 89
“ Other sources 40 00	“ Evening classes 65 50
	“ Miscellaneous 74 71
	Balance on hand 18 27
Total \$1,022 13	Total \$1,022 13

LIBRARY

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography.....	473	248
Fiction.....	1456	6365
History.....	411	218
Miscellaneous.....	754	431
Poetry and the Drama.....	143	151
Periodical Literature.....	268	848
Science and Art.....	664	278
Voyages and Travels.....	279	305
Works of Reference.....	124	124
Total.....	4,572	8,968

READING ROOM.

Newspapers, 22.

Magazines and Periodicals, 20.

EVENING CLASSES.

No. of Pupils.

17

17

Subjects.

Writing and Bookkeeping.

Arithmetic and Mensuration.

Assets, Not given.*Liabilities*, None.

The total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1869 to 1883, \$5,344.38.

REMARKS.

The Inspector says: "The library and reading-room have been well patronized during the year, and the membership has very considerably increased. Much of the success of both is due to the activity and energy of the President, who for several years back has selected most of the books. The citizens, I know, value very highly the advantages afforded by their excellent reading-room and library. The classes in arithmetic, book-keeping, etc., made very satisfactory progress during the session."

BRIGHTON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1872.

Number of Members, 90.

Annual subscription, \$1.

<i>Receipts during the Year.</i>		<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>	
Balance on hand.....	\$27 31	For Rent.....	\$64 50
From Members.....	69 00	" Light and Heating.....	9 31
" Legislative Grant.....	120 00	" Salaries.....	53 00
" Donations in money.....	29 00	" Books (purchase of).....	71 47
" General Lectures and Enter- tainments.....	25 35	" Works of Fiction (purchase of).....	23 10
" Other sources.....	25 80	" Magazines, Newspapers, and Reviews.....	56 29
		" Miscellaneous.....	7 85
		Balance on hand.....	10 94
Total.....	\$296 46	Total.....	\$296 46

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	82	30
Fiction	203	566
History	137	43
Miscellaneous	153	68
Poetry and the Drama	32	85
Periodical Literature	50	59
Science and Art	166	63
Voyages and Travels	103	70
Works of Reference	17	
Total	946	984

READING ROOM.

Newspapers, 11.

Magazines and Periodicals, 5.

Assets, \$860.94.*Liabilities*, None.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1869 to 1883, \$1,756.14.

REMARKS.

The Inspector says "the room is very commodious and the meetings of this Institute well attended by the members. I visited the Institute several times during the year, and it affords me high satisfaction to state that it is in a flourishing condition."

BRUSSELS MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1874.

Number of Members, 16.

Annual Subscription, \$1.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>		<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>	
Balance on hand	\$0 39	For Books (purchase of)	\$15 00
From Members	15 91	“ Miscellaneous	1 30
Total	\$16 30	Total	\$16 30

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	130	85
Fiction	100	348
History	113	62
Miscellaneous	308	296
Poetry and the Drama	33	35
Science and Art	88	50
Voyages and Travels	47	88
Works of Reference	32	
Total	851	964

Assets, \$917.00.*Liabilities*, None.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1875 to 1882, \$1,296.

CHATHAM MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Re-established 1878.

Number of Members, 284.

Annual Subscription, \$2.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>		<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>	
Balance on hand	\$20 17	For Rent	\$155 83
From Members	562 38	“ Light and Heating	102 16
“ Legislative Grant	400 00	“ Salaries	178 00
“ Municipal Grant	50 00	“ *Books (purchase of)	363 31
“ Donations in money	54 03	“ Works of Fiction (purchase of)	161 79
“ General Lectures and Enter- tainments	296 90	“ Magazines, Newspapers, and Reviews	74 94
		“ General Lectures and Enter- tainments	300 93
		“ Miscellaneous	46 52
Total	\$1,383 48	Total	\$1,383 48

Donations in books or specimens for museum, value of \$15.75.

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	191	98
Fiction	607	5043
History	178	242
Miscellaneous	246	308
Poetry and the Drama	69	74
Periodical Literature	65	65
Science and Art	194	141
Voyages and Travels	66	449
Works of Reference	44	
Total	1660	6420

READING ROOM.

Newspapers, 28.

Magazines and Periodicals, 25.

Assets, \$2,401.61.*Liabilities*, \$105.00.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1868 to 1883, \$2,100.

REMARKS.

The Inspector reported that through a mistake the Directors had added the trade discount to the amount paid for books. This was at once corrected, and the Directors expended the necessary amount to qualify for grant.

* The sum of \$92.75 was expended after 1st May, 1883, to entitle this Institute to new grant.

CLAUDE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1877.

Number of Members, 31.

Annual Subscription, \$1.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>		<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>	
Balance on hand.....	\$26 81	For Books (purchase of), including works of Fiction	\$120 00
From Members	31 00	" General Lectures and Entertainments	27 00
" Legislative Grant	80 00	" Miscellaneous	1 32
" General Lectures and Entertainments	40 19	Balance on hand	29 68
Total	\$178 00	Total	\$178 00

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography.....	73	49
Fiction	95	107
History	64	33
Miscellaneous	244	126
Poetry and the Drama	17	15
Science and Art	81	24
Voyages and Travels	72	70
Total	646	424

Assets, \$1,049.68.*Liabilities*, None.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1878 to 1883, \$486.84.

CLARKSBURG MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1879.

Number of Members, 21.

Annual Subscription, \$1.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>		<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>	
Balance on hand.....	\$63 44	For Salaries	\$10 00
From Members	14 75	" Books (purchase of), including works of Fiction	43 16
		" Miscellaneous	0 50
		Balance on hand.....	24 53
Total	\$78 19	Total	\$78 19

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	32	No record kept.
Fiction	112	
History	29	
Miscellaneous	47	
Poetry and the Drama	16	
Periodical Literature	10	
Science and Art	33	
Voyages and Travels	23	
Works of Reference	19	
Total	321	

Assets, \$439.18.

Liabilities, None.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1879, \$245.70.

CLINTON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1869.

Number of Members, 170.

Annual Subscription, \$1.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>		<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>	
Balance on hand	\$0 34	For Rent	\$32 50
From Members	95 70	“ Light and Heating	25 59
“ Legislative Grant	400 00	“ Salaries	150 00
“ Special Grant for Evening		“ *Books (purchase of)	129 86
Classes	67 00	“ Magazines, Newspapers, and	
“ Donations in Money	125 00	Reviews	126 15
“ Pupils at Evening Classes ..	48 00	“ Evening Classes	246 18
“ Proceeds from Scientific		“ Miscellaneous	18 76
Lectures	7 27	Balance on hand	14 27
Total	\$743 31	Total	\$743 31

Donations in books or specimens for museum, value of \$120.

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	125	378
Fiction	379	1,096
History	185	280
Miscellaneous	186	700
Poetry and the Drama	53	150
Periodical Literature	97	1,500
Science and Art	143	258
Voyages and Travels	102	460
Works of Reference	52	70
Total	1,322	4,892

* The sum of \$39.72 was expended after 1st May, 1883, to entitle this Institute to new grant.

READING ROOM.

Newspapers, 15.

Magazines and Periodicals, 21.

EVENING CLASSES.

No. of Pupils.

8

3

51

27

Subjects.

Writing and Book-keeping.

English Grammar.

Drawing (two terms).

Applied Chemistry (two terms).

Assets, \$1,622.27.

Liabilities, \$86.25.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1870 to 1883, \$5,189.58.

REMARKS.

The Inspector reports that the library and reading-room are in a good condition, and good accommodation provided. The senior classes were conducted for two terms, viz., 7th March to 7th June, and 7th September to 7th December, 1882.

COLLINGWOOD MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1855.

Number of Members, 73.

Annual Subscription, \$2.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>		<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>	
Balance on hand	\$1 32	For Rent	\$40 00
From Members	122 75	“ Light and Heating	20 59
“ Legislative Grant	150 00	“ Salaries	76 98
“ Donations in Money	17 00	“ Books (purchase of)	198 17
“ Other sources	113 17	“ Magazines, Newspapers, and Reviews	56 00
		“ Miscellaneous	12 50
Total	\$404 24	Total	\$404 24

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	448	448
Fiction	637	637
History	589	590
Miscellaneous	722	722
Poetry and the Drama	99	99
Periodical Literature	101	159
Science and Art	552	552
Voyages and Travels	480	480
Works of Reference	319	320
Religious	44	44
Total	3,991	4,051

READING ROOM.

Newspapers, 5.

Magazines and Periodicals, 14.

Assets, \$3,125.*Liabilities*, \$63.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1870 to 1883, \$3,156.84.

REMARKS.

The Inspector reported that in consequence of a change of officials in this Institute, invoices, etc., could not be found; but the Directors, who are men of integrity, assured him that the amounts entered on report had been expended. It is probable that the statement of vols. in library and vols. issued is incorrect.

COLUMBUS MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1871.

Number of Members, 23.

Annual Subscription, \$1.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>		<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>	
From Members	\$23 00	For Light and Heating	\$4 00
“ General Lectures and Enter- tainments	33 24	“ Salaries	15 00
“ Other sources	4 00	“ Miscellaneous	5 74
Total	\$60 24	Balance on hand	35 50
		Total	\$60 24

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	29	No proper record.
Fiction	87	
History	66	
Miscellaneous	230	
Poetry and the Drama	19	
Science and Art	25	
Voyages and Travels	9	
Total	465	102

Assets, \$575.50.*Liabilities*, None.

Total amount of Government grant paid this Institute in 1872, \$116.

REMARKS.

This Institute received a grant of \$116 in 1872, but the Directors never sent in a report nor applied for new grant until present year. A statement has been received showing that about \$400 had been expended from 1873 to 1882, thus entitling them to new grant, which has been paid.

DUNDAS MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1857.

Number of Members, 136.

Annual Subscription, \$2 ; Apprentices, \$1.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>		<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>	
From Members	\$208 00	For Rent.....	\$50 00
“ Legislative Grant	460 00	“ Light and Heating	98 02
“ Municipal Grant	100 00	“ Salaries	100 00
“ Donations in money	18 70	“ * Books (purchase of), includ-	
“ Proceeds from Scientific		ing works of Fiction	318 71
Lectures.....	12 60	“ Magazines, Newspapers, and	
“ Other sources	22 40	Reviews	72 56
		“ Miscellaneous	149 77
		Balance on hand	32 64
Total	\$821 70	Total	\$821 70

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography.....	750	208
Fiction	804	937
History	540	153
Miscellaneous	990	200
Science and Art	1,246	230
Voyages and Travels	820	487
Works of Reference	171	208
Total	5,321	2,423

READING ROOM.

Newspapers, 10.

Magazines and Periodicals, 5.

Assets, \$8,117.64.

Liabilities, None.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1868 to 1883, \$5,860.

DUNNVILLE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1864.

Number of Members, 120.

Annual Subscription, \$1.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>		<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>	
Balance on hand	\$57 50	For Rent.....	\$22 00
From Members and Evening		“ Books (purchase of).....	267 00
Classes.....	120 00	“ Evening classes.....	150 00
From Legislative Grant.....	240 00	“ Miscellaneous.....	0 50
“ Other sources.....	22 00		
Total.....	\$439 50	Total.....	\$439 50

* The sum of \$113 was expended after 1st May, 1883, to entitle this Institute to new grant.

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography.....	} Not classified.	No record kept.
Fiction.....		
History.....		
Miscellaneous.....		
Poetry and the Drama.....		
Periodical Literature.....		
Science and Art.....		
Voyages and Travels.....		
Works of Reference.....		
Total.....	1,200	1,275

EVENING CLASSES.

No. of Pupils.	Subjects.	No. of Pupils.	Subjects.
2	Drawing.	18	Writing.
18	Grammar.	18	Arithmetic.
<i>Assets, \$1,150.50</i>		<i>Liabilities, None.</i>	

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1874 to 1883, \$340.

REMARKS.

The Inspector says, "This Institute has been struggling for an existence for several years back, and the Directors are endeavouring to place it on a solid footing."

DURHAM MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1873.

Number of Members, 86.

Annual Subscription, \$1.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>		<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>	
Balance on hand.....	\$19 84	For Light and Heating.....	\$1 54
From Members.....	72 00	" Salaries.....	15 00
" Legislative Grant.....	150 00	" *Books (purchase of).....	135 00
" Donations in money.....	0 50	" Works of Fiction (purchase of).....	15 00
" Proceeds from Scientific Lectures.....	22 08	" Miscellaneous.....	188 67
" Other sources.....	100 00	Balance on hand.....	9 21
Total.....	\$364 42	Total.....	\$364 42

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography.....	210	121
Fiction.....	484	1,149
History.....	142	47
Miscellaneous.....	286	162
Poetry and the Drama.....	45	44
Science and Art.....	196	108
Voyages and Travels.....	62	177
Works of Reference.....	33	
Total.....	1,458	1,808

* The sum of \$75 was expended after the 1st of May, 1883, to entitle this Institute to new grant.

*Assets, 2,473.21.**Liabilities, None.*

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1881 to 1883, \$450.

REMARKS.

The Inspector reports that "This Institute does not make its accounts for financial year open and close concurrently with the end of April and 1st of May." The Directors have been sent a copy of the Act which shows, in clause eighty-one, that the business year of every Mechanics' Institute, claiming a grant under this Act, shall end on the first day of May in each year.

ELORA MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1871.

Number of Members, 184.

Annual Subscription, \$1.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>		<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>	
Balance on hand.....	\$60 90	For Rent.....	\$50 00
From Members.....	158 65	" Light and Heating.....	5 00
" Legislative Grant.....	200 00	" Salaries.....	25 00
" Proceeds from Scientific Lec- tures.....	33 85	" Books (purchase of).....	251 96
" General Lectures and Enter- tainments.....	132 67	" Printing catalogue.....	72 00
" Other sources.....	40 09	" General Lectures and Enter- tainments.....	62 00
		" Miscellaneous.....	151 90
		Balance on hand.....	8 30
Total.....	\$626 16	Total.....	\$626 16

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography.....	540	134
Fiction.....	1,139	2,398
History.....	535	152
Miscellaneous.....	1,022	306
Poetry and the Drama.....	150	76
Periodical Literature.....	366	771
Science and Art.....	1,159	243
Voyages and Travels.....	628	457
Works of Reference.....	173	
Total.....	5,712	4,537

*Assets, \$5,851.71.**Liabilities, \$108.00*

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1871 to 1883, \$4,500.

REMARKS.

The Directors report that their income has been increased \$161.78 over that of last year; and although they cannot establish evening classes and reading-room, that their library is in a very flourishing condition, for which they hope in the near future to provide more commodious rooms for the accommodation of members.

The Inspector also says, in reference to the library: "They have one of the finest libraries in Ontario, not being over ten per cent. of Fiction. Considering the large and well selected collection they possess, I recommend that they, for this year, be allowed to expend their money on a building which they propose to erect." This could not be allowed.

EMBRO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1881.

Number of Members, 102.

Annual Subscription, \$1.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>		<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>	
Balance on hand.....	\$48 49	For Rent.....	\$36 00
From Members.....	101 50	" Light and Heating.....	26 73
" Legislative Grant.....	400 00	" Salaries.....	41 65
" Donations in money.....	23 06	" *Books (purchase of).....	145 76
" General Lectures and Enter- tainments.....	62 40	" Works of fiction (purchase of). Magazines, Newspapers, and Reviews.....	50 00 33 38
		" General Lectures and Enter- tainments.....	2 00
		" Miscellaneous.....	7 55
		Balance on hand.....	292 38
Total.....	\$635 45	Total.....	\$635 45

*The sum of \$308.13 was expended after 1st May, 1883, to entitle this Institute to new grant.

LIBRARY.

	Vols in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography.....	55	120
Fiction.....	209	656
History.....	91	360
Miscellaneous.....	77	175
Poetry and the Drama.....	37	75
Periodical Literature.....	6	38
Science and Art.....	23	25
Voyages and Travels.....	21	35
Works of Reference.....	20	12
Total.....	539	1,496

READING ROOM.

Newspapers, 8.

Magazines and Periodicals, 7.

Assets, \$719.58.

Liabilities, None.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1882 to 1883, \$400.

ENNOTVILLE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated, 1856.

Number of Members, 57.

Annual Subscription, 50 cents.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>		<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>	
Balance on hand.....	\$5 19	For Light and Heating.....	\$2 73
From Members.....	23 50	“ Salaries.....	10 00
“ Legislative Grant.....	100 00	“ Books (purchase of).....	130 00
“ General Lectures and Enter- tainments.....	41 72	“ Works of Fiction (purchase of)	20 00
“ Other sources.....	20 00	“ Miscellaneous.....	0 45
Total.....	\$190 41	Balance on hand.....	27 23
		Total.....	\$190 41

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography.....	116	50
Fiction.....	140	150
History.....	131	80
Miscellaneous.....	288	170
Poetry and the Drama.....	28	50
Periodical Literature.....	49	120
Science and Art.....	56	50
Voyages and Travels.....	43	69
Works of Reference.....	91	10
Total.....	942	749

*Assets, \$1,258.23.**Liabilities, None.*

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1879 to 1883, \$380.

EXETER MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated, 1879.

Number of Members, 65.

Annual Subscription, \$1.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>		<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>	
Balance on hand.....	\$11 85	For Rent.....	\$40 00
From Members.....	65 65	“ *Books (purchase of).....	165 88
Legislative Grant.....	280 00	“ Works of Fiction (purchase of)	37 10
		“ Miscellaneous.....	5 20
		Balance on hand.....	109 32
Total.....	\$357 50	Total.....	\$357 50

* The sum of \$177.50 was expended after 1st May, 1883, to entitle this Institute to new grant.

LIBRARY.

Vols. in Library. Vols. Issued.

Biography.....	100	51
Fiction.....	400	1309
History.....	90	72
Miscellaneous.....	173	102
Poetry and the Drama.....	100	31
Periodical Literature.....	100	70
Science and Art.....	123	36
Voyages and Travels.....	74	95
Works of Reference.....	98	24
Total.....	1,258	1,790

*Assets, \$951.01.**Liabilities, None.*

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1879 to 1883, \$680.

FENELON FALLS MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1878.

Number of Members, 117.

Annual Subscription, \$1.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>		<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>	
Balance on hand	\$87 28	For Rent.....	\$108 70
From Members.....	102 75	“ Light and Heating	70 79
“ Municipal Grant	25 00	“ Salaries	10 00
“ Donations in money	19 00	“ Magazines, Newspapers, Re-	
“ General Lectures and En-		views	39 72
tertainments	100 94	“ Miscellaneous	72 66
“ Other sources.....	28 40	Balance on hand.....	61 50
Total	\$363 37	Total	\$363 37

LIBRARY.

Vols. in Library. Vols. Issued.

Biography.....	48	48
Fiction.....	1,315	1,315
History.....	214	214
Miscellaneous.....	200	200
Poetry and the Drama.....	48	48
Science and Art.....	69	69
Voyages and Travels.....	368	368
Total.....	2,262	2,262

READING ROOM.

Newspapers, 27.

Magazines and Periodicals, 7.

*Assets, \$569.83.**Liabilities, None.*

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1879 to 1883, \$1,000.

FERGUS MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1857.

Number of Members, 148.

Annual Subscription, \$1.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>		<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>	
Balance on hand.....	\$6 21	For Light and Heating.....	\$26 97
From Members.....	99 50	“ Salaries	29 50
“ Legislative Grant	300 00	“ Books (purchase of).....	183 40
“ Municipal Grant	100 00	“ Works of Fiction (purchase of)	92 30
“ Donations in money.....	13 00	“ Magazines, Newspapers, and Reviews	75 42
“ Pupils at evening classes..	24 50	“ Evening classes	100 25
		“ Miscellaneous	17 75
		Balance on hand.....	17 62
Total	\$543 21	Total	\$543 21

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography.....	335	161
Fiction	690	2,198
History.....	450	243
Miscellaneous	490	378
Poetry and the Drama	91	141
Periodical Literature	444	492
Science and Art	448	286
Voyages and Travels.....	204	183
Works of Reference.....	83	42
Total	3,235	4,124

EVENING CLASSES.

No. of Pupils.	Subjects.
25	Writing and Bookkeeping.
25	English Grammar.
25	Arithmetic and Mensuration.

Assets, \$4,267.62.*Liabilities*, None.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1874 to 1883, \$2,420.

REMARKS.

The Inspector says: "I notice they have expended more than the percentage allowed for Fiction, but they claim to have expended a sufficient amount over and above the Government grant to permit of said purchase of Fiction."

FOREST MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1879.

Number of Members, 134.

Annual Subscription, \$1.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>	<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>
Balance on hand.....\$158 04	For Rent..... \$80 00
From Members..... 98 75	“ Light and Heating 20 00
“ Legislative Grant 200 00	“ Salaries 35 00
“ Donations in money..... 36 75	“ *Books (purchase of)..... 108 22
“ Other sources 28 80	“ Works of Fiction (purchase of) 28 23
	“ Magazines, Newspapers, and Reviews..... 52 50
	Balance on hand..... 198 39
Total .....\$522 34	Total \$522 34

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography.....	121	71
Fiction.....	274	1,569
History.....	77	117
Miscellaneous.....	110	116
Poetry and the Drama.....	29	28
Science and Art.....	127	78
Voyages and Travels.....	32	92
Works of Reference.....	25	33
Total.....	795	2,104

READING ROOM.

Newspapers, 5.

Magazines and Periodicals, 10.

Assets, \$1,050.73.*Liabilities*, None.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1879 to 1883, \$860.

REMARKS.

The Inspector reports that books have been ordered to make up the deficiency, so as to entitle the Institute to new grant.

* The sum of \$— was expended after 1st May, 1883, to entitle this Institute to new grant.

GALT MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1853.

Number of Members, 467.

Annual Subscription, \$1, \$1.50, \$2.50.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>		<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>	
Balance on hand.....	\$100 53	For Rent.....	\$70 25
From Members.....	557 65	“ Light and Heating.....	47 87
“ Legislative Grant	400 00	“ Salaries	210 00
“ Municipal Grant.....	50 00	“ Books (purchase of).....	232 04
“ Donations in money.....	50 00	“ Works of Fiction (purchase of)	29 87
“ Pupils at evening classes..	82 00	“ Magazines, Newspapers, and Reviews.....	170 59
“ General Lectures and Entertainments	192 23	“ Evening classes	235 65
		“ General Lectures and Entertainments	159 68
		Balance on hand.....	276 46
Total	\$1,432 41	Total	\$1,432 41

Donations in books or specimens for museum, value of \$100.

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued..
Biography.....	246	320
Fiction.....	474	6,380
History.....	333	287
Miscellaneous.....	539	831
Poetry and the Drama.....	139	189
Periodical Literature	486	1,404
Science and Art.....	280	366
Voyages and Travels	220	961
Works of Reference	201	12
Theology		132
Unbound Periodicals		720
Total	2,918	11,602

READING ROOM.

Newspapers, 28.

Magazines and Periodicals, 21.

EVENING CLASSES.

No. of Pupils.

27

13

Subjects.

Drawing.

Applied Mechanics.

Assets, \$5,550.

Liabilities, None.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1868 to 1883, \$5,450.

GARDEN ISLAND MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1869.

Number of Members, 134.*

Annual Subscription, \$1.50

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>		<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>	
From Members.....	\$201 00	For Rent.....	\$75 00
“ Legislative Grant	400 00	“ Light and Heating.....	75 77
“ “ for Evening classes ..	80 00	“ Salaries	80 00
“ Municipal Grant.....	244 98	“ Books (purchase of)	148 82
“ Donations in money.....	128 41	“ Works of Fiction (purchase of)	20 00
“ Other sources	78 70	“ Magazines, Newspapers, and reviews	105 81
		“ Evening classes	366 84
		“ Apparatus therefor.....	122 12
		“ General Lectures and Enter- tainments	13 76
		“ Miscellaneous	124 97
Total	\$1,133 09	Total	\$1,133 09

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography.....	53	187
Fiction	187	719
History	346	233
Miscellaneous	218	527
Poetry and the Drama.....	115	269
Periodical Literature	19	113
Science and Art... ..	654	187
Voyages and Travels	411	244
Works of Reference.....	91	65
Total	2,094	2,544

READING ROOM.

Newspapers, 16.

Magazines and Periodicals, 14.

EVENING CLASSES.

No. of Pupils.	Subjects.	No. of Pupils.	Subjects.
53	Writing and Bookkeeping.	53	Arithmetic and Mensuration.
2	Shorthand.	44	Drawing, etc.
20	Telegraphy.	36	Natural Philosophy.
53	English Grammar.	31	Chemistry.

Assets, \$2,700.

Liabilities, \$273.22.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1875 to 1883, \$3,680.

GEORGETOWN MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1880.

Number of Members, 95.

Annual Subscription, \$1.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>		<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>	
Balance on hand.....	\$16 04	For Salaries	\$56 00
From Members.....	86 50	“ Books (purchase of)	176 19
“ Legislative Grant.....	180 00	“ Works of Fiction (purchase of)	32 23
“ General Lectures and Enter- tainments	14 00	“ Magazines, Newspapers, and reviews	38 14
“ Other sources	113 45	“ General Lectures and Enter- tainments	25 00
		“ Miscellaneous	10 50
		Balance on hand.....	71 93
Total	\$409 99	Total	\$409 99

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography.....	65	52
Fiction	180	740
History.....	78	131
Miscellaneous.....	337	953
Poetry and the Drama.....	24	30
Periodical Literature.....	102	181
Science and Art.....	120	33
Voyages and Travels.....	38	130
Works of Reference.....	26	
Total	970	2,240

READING ROOM.

Newspapers, 9.

Magazines and Periodicals, 4.

Assets, \$764.21.*Liabilities*, None.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1881 to 1883, \$780.

REMARKS.

The Inspector has given a detailed statement of the financial affairs of this Institute, showing that the sum of \$211.54 must be expended to entitle the Directors to new grant.

GLENCOE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1881.

Number of Members, 95.

Annual Subscription, \$1.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>		<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>	
Balance on hand.....	\$10 01	For Books (purchase of).....	\$48 00
From Members	71 00	“ Works of Fiction (purchase of)	12 00
“ Legislative Grant.....	300 00	Paid indebtedness on last year's	
“ General Lectures and Enter-		purchase of books	25 50
tainments	3 43	*Paid borrowed money	298 00
		Balance on hand	0 94
Total	\$384 44	Total	\$384 44

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography.....	94	262
Fiction	25	263
History.....	109	258
Miscellaneous	126	219
Poetry and the Drama	33	79
Science and Art	63	70
Voyages and Travels	39	
Works of Reference	20	47
Total	509	1,198

Assets, \$510.07.

Liabilities, None.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1882 to 1883, \$300.

GODERICH MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1879.

Number of Members, 124.

Annual Subscription, \$1.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>		<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>	
Balance on hand.....	\$42 27	For Rent.....	\$80 00
From Members	103 75	“ Light and Heating	35 75
“ Legislative Grant	400 00	“ Salaries	107 48
“ Municipal Grant	100 00	“ †Books (purchase of)	185 89
“ Donations in money	32 35	“ Magazines, Newspapers, and	
“ Pupils at Evening classes..	59 00	Reviews	77 90
“ Prize from Mechanics' Insti-		“ Evening classes	59 00
tutes' Association.....	40 00	“ Appropriated for purchase	
“ General Lectures and Enter-		of Books, but since ex-	
tainments	16 24	pended	197 21
“ Other sources	36 60	“ Miscellaneous	68 25
		Balance on hand.....	18 73
Total	\$830 21	Total	\$830 21

* The borrowed money was to pay for books purchased the previous year.

† The sum of \$199.13 was expended after 1st May, 1883, to entitle this Institute to new grant.

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library	Vols. Issued.
Biography	97	} Not reported.
Fiction	240	
History	174	
Miscellaneous.....	221	
Poetry and the Drama	28	
Periodical Literature.....	144	
Science and Art.....	179	
Voyages and Travels	99	}
Works of Reference	41	
Total	1,223	

READING ROOM.

Newspapers, 17.

Magazines and Periodicals, 10.

EVENING CLASSES.

No. of Pupils.	Subjects.
6	Writing and Bookkeeping.
6	Drawing, Freehand, etc.

*Assets, \$1,249.06.**Liabilities, None.*

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1880 to 1883, \$1,600.

REMARKS.

The Inspector says, "This Institute is in excellent working order, the reading-room and library kept clean and comfortable, and the accounts carefully and neatly kept."

GRIMSBY MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1871.

Number of Members, 80.

Annual Subscription, \$1.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>		<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>	
Balance on hand	\$20 67	For Rent	\$36 00
From Members	80 75	" Light and Heating.....	6 25
" Legislative Grant	200 00	" Salaries	24 00
" Donations in money	4 25	" Books (purchase of)	178 92
" General Lectures and Enter-		" Works of Fiction (purchase	
tainments	63 59	of)	54 85
" Other sources	3 43	" Magazines, Newspapers, and	
		Reviews	28 38
		" General Lectures and Enter-	
		tainments	18 54
		" Miscellaneous	25 75
Total	\$372 69	Total	\$372 69

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols Issued.
Biography.....	146	24
Fiction.....	352	1,176
History.....	169	55
Miscellaneous.....	705	253
Poetry and the Drama.....	40	113
Periodical Literature.....	8	755
Science and Art.....	465	82
Voyages and Travels.....	291	53
Works of Reference.....	16	11
Total.....	2,192	2,522

READING ROOM.

Magazines and Periodicals, 9.

Assets, \$2,617.68.*Liabilities*, \$343.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1871 to 1883, \$2,572.56.

GUELPH MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, (NOW FREE LIBRARY).

Incorporated 1850.

Number of Members, 716.

Annual Subscription, Free.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>		<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>	
Balance on hand.....	\$26 89	For Rent.....	\$162 50
From Members.....	91 00	“ Light and Heating.....	47 75
“ Legislative Grant.....	400 00	“ Salaries.....	225 00
“ Municipal Grant.....	10 00	“ Books (purchase of).....	194 91
“ Pupils at Evening classes ..	100 00	“ Evening classes.....	170 00
“ Proceeds from Scientific Lec- tures.....	24 00	“ Apparatus therefor.....	1 50
“ General Lectures, &c.....	450 00	“ Scientific Lectures.....	93 40
“ Other sources.....	58 41	“ General Lectures, &c.....	230 64
Total.....	\$1,160 30	“ Miscellaneous.....	34 60
		Total.....	\$1,160 30

Donations in books or specimens for museum, value of \$25.00.

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography.....	341	270
Fiction.....	997	7,229
History.....	369	204
Miscellaneous.....	678	588
Poetry and the Drama.....	88	65
Religious.....	177	71
Periodical Literature.....	184	1,312
Science and Art.....	285	148
Illustrated Books.....	69	
Voyages and Travels.....	200	779
Works of Reference.....	394	179
Total.....	3,782	10,845

READING ROOM.

Newspapers, 11.

Magazines and Periodicals, 17.

EVENING CLASSES.

No. of Pupils.

30

17

Subjects.

Writing.

Bookkeeping.

Assets, \$3,375.*Liabilities*, \$50.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1868 to 1883, \$1,527.34.

REMARKS.

The Inspector reports that, "The Free Library Board took possession of the Institute about 1st Feb.; and, in addition have expended \$465.75 principal for books, magazines, etc.

HANOVER MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1881.

Number of Members, 43.

Annual Subscriptions, \$1.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>		<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>	
Balance on hand	\$55 25	For *Books (purchase of)	\$172 48
From Members	45 00	“ Miscellaneous	21 55
“ Legislative Grant.....	200 00	Balance on hand	106 22
Total	\$300 25	Total	\$300 25

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in. Library	Vols. Issued.
Biography	} 268	Not Reported. Not Classified.
Fiction		
History		
Miscellaneous		
Poetry and the Drama		
Periodical Literature		
Science and Art		
Voyages and Travels	} 268	
Works of Reference		
Total	268	

Assets, \$343.*Liabilities*, None.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1882 to 1883, \$200.

* The sum of \$127.52 was expended after 1st May, 1883, to entitle this Institute to new grant.

REMARKS.

The Inspector reports that the required amount would have been expended before 1st May, "but for the inability of the Directors to procure works of practical use and for reference by mechanics, after repeated applications for catalogues or lists of such books from publishers."

HARRISTON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1873.

Number of Members, 107.

Annual Subscription, \$1.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>		<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>	
Balance on hand	\$47 11	For Rent	\$60 00
From Members	99 65	" Light and Heating.....	25 00
" Legislative Grant	200 00	" Books (purchase of)	124 28
" Pupils at Evening classes ..	16 00	" Works of Fiction (purchase of)	24 80
" Proceeds from Scientific Lectures	3 45	" Magazines, Newspapers, and Reviews.....	52 13
" General Lectures and Entertainments	32 00	" Evening classes	48 80
" Other sources	18 05	" General Lectures and Entertainments	24 00
		" Miscellaneous	14 15
		Balance on hand	43 10
Total	\$416 26	Total	\$416 26

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	112	89
Fiction	407	630
History	116	115
Miscellaneous	318	212
Poetry and the Drama	46	37
Science and Art	176	94
Voyages and Travels.....	96	165
Works of Reference.....	43	94
Total	1,314	1,436

READING ROOM.

Newspapers, 7.

Magazines and Periodicals, 3.

EVENING CLASSES.

No. of Pupils.

40

38

Subjects.

Writing and Bookkeeping.

Arithmetic and Mensuration.

Assets, \$1,679.45.

Liabilities, None.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1874 to 1883, \$1,940.

HESPELER MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1870.

Number of Members, 88.

Annual Subscription, \$1.50.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>	<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>
Balance on hand \$54 63	For Light and Heating \$16 67
From Members..... 83 50	“ Salaries 62 50
“ Legislative Grant 320 00	“ Books (purchase of)..... 77 72
“ Donations in money 52 50	“ Works of Fiction (purchase of) 32 96
“ Pupils at Evening classes .. 11 80	“ Magazines, Newspapers, and Reviews..... 40 50
“ Other sources 24 80	“ Evening classes 140 00
	“ Miscellaneous 3 61
	Balance on hand..... 173 27
Total \$547 23	Total \$547 23

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography.....	177	102
Fiction	245	584
History.....	163	65
Miscellaneous.....	353	735
Poetry and the Drama	64	50
Periodical Literature.....		1,321
Science and Art	255	151
Voyages and Travels	118	167
Total.....	1,375	3,175

READING ROOM.

Newspapers, 2.

Magazines and Periodicals, 13.

EVENING CLASSES.

No. of Pupils.

Subjects.

40

Writing and Bookkeeping.

40

Arithmetic and Mensuration.

Assets, \$2,370.27.*Liabilities*, None.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1871 to 1883, \$2,712.

KINCARDINE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1866.

Number of Members, 150.

Annual Subscription, \$1.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>	<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>
Balance on hand .....\$107 96	For Rent..... \$16 66
From Members..... 122 05	“ Light and Heating..... 15 25
“ Legislative Grant 300 00	“ Salaries 37 00
“ Municipal Grant 25 00	“ *Books (purchase of) 352 24
“ Donations in Money 15 50	“ Works of Fiction (purchase of) 20 00
“ General Lectures and Entertainments 41 47	“ Magazines, Newspapers, and Reviews 92 59
	“ General Lectures and Entertainments 30 00
	“ Miscellaneous 26 63
	Balance on hand..... 21 61
Total .....\$611 98	Total \$611 98

Donations in books or specimens for museum, value of \$10.

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography.....	90	66
Fiction.....	361	1,763
History.....	107	183
Miscellaneous.....	227	293
Poetry and the Drama.....	66	83
Periodical Literature.....	370	1,777
Science and Art.....	129	116
Voyages and Travels.....	81	214
Works of Reference.....	99	48
Total.....	1,530	4,543

READING ROOM.

Newspapers, 8.

Magazines and Periodicals, 26.

Assets, \$1,188.65.

Liabilities, \$49.49.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1871 to 1883 \$1,979.70.

* The sum of \$22.66 was expended after 1st May, 1883, to entitle this Institute to new grant.

KINGSTON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated, 1835.

Number of Members, 311.

Annual Subscription, \$2.

Apprentices, \$1.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>		<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>	
Balance on hand	\$323 99	For Rent	\$165 00
From Members	585 25	“ Light and Heating	99 00
“ Legislative Grant	400 00	“ Salaries	350 00
“ Donations in money	50 00	“ Books (purchase of)	210 50
“ Pupils at Evening classes ..	43 00	“ Magazines, Newspapers, and	
“ General Lectures and En-		“ Reviews	291 93
tertainments	18 00	“ Evening classes	118 00
“ Other sources	167 32	“ Miscellaneous	79 97
		Balance on hand	273 16
Total	\$1,587 56	Total	\$1,587 56

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	130	96
Fiction	900	6,450
History	175	140
Miscellaneous	350	420
Poetry and the Drama	15	75
Periodical Literature	600	3,800
Science and Art	130	74
Voyages and Travels	140	300
Works of Reference	80	132
Total	2,520	11,487

READING ROOM.

Newspapers, 33.

Magazines and Periodicals, 17.

EVENING CLASSES.

No. of Pupils.	Subjects.	No. of Pupils.	Subjects.
15	Writing and Bookkeeping.	80	Arithmetic and Mensuration.
25	Shorthand.	6	Drawing.
72	English Grammar.		

Assets, \$2,883.16.*Liabilities*, \$108.89.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1869 to 1883, \$2,200.

LINDSAY MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1879.

Number of Members, 122.

Annual Subscription, \$2.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>		<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>	
Balance on hand	\$43 64	For Rent	\$100 00
From Members	189 45	“ Light and Heating	65 55
“ Legislative Grant	500 40	“ Salaries	106 28
“ Municipal Grant	50 00	“ Books (purchase of)	209 85
“ Donations in Money	40 00	“ Works of Fiction (purchase of)	53 43
“ Pupils at Evening classes ..	19 00	“ Magazines, Newspapers, and Reviews	119 75
“ General Lectures and Entertainments	12 35	“ Evening classes	100 00
“ Other sources	39 05	“ Apparatus therefor	7 75
		Balance on hand	131 28
Total	\$893 89	Total	\$893 89

LIBRARY.

Vols. in Library. Vols. Issued.

Biography	63	170
Fiction	241	540
History	137	300
Miscellaneous	228	246
Poetry and the Drama	29	20
Periodical Literature	42	210
Science and Art	94	80
Voyages and Travels	59	320
Works of Reference	27	
Total	920	1,886

READING ROOM.

Newspapers, 12.

Magazines and Periodicals, 19.

EVENING CLASSES.

No. of Pupils.

37

Subject.

Drawing.

Assets, \$1,416.48.*Liabilities*, \$110.60.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1880 to 1883, \$1,700.40

LONDON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1852.

Number of Members, 367. Annual Subscription, \$2. Ladies and Juniors, \$1.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>		<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>	
From Members	\$499 00	Balance due Treasurer, May	
“ Legislative Grant.....	400 00	1st, 1882	\$131 45
“ Donations in money.....	291 25	For Light and Heating, and	
“ Other sources	2,351 65	Water	192 31
		“ Salaries	327 19
		“ Books (purchase of).....	428 17
		“ Works of Fiction (purchase	
		of).....	38 70
		“ Magazines, Newspapers, and	
		Reviews	141 23
		“ Insurance	202 50
		“ Interest on Mortgage	1,528 20
		“ Miscellaneous	252 15
Total	\$3,541 90	Total	\$3,541 90

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography.....	190	92
Fiction	570	2,749
History	244	130
Miscellaneous	655	345
Poetry and the Drama	88	56
Periodical Literature	410	343
Science and Art	229	131
Voyages and Travels	130	379
Works of Reference	128	
Religious	137	24
Total	2,781	4,249

READING ROOM.

Newspapers, 44.

Magazines and Periodicals, 22.

Assets, \$25,500.*Liabilities* \$18,481.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1871 to 1883, \$5,100

LUCAN MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1878.

Number of Members, 43.

Annual Subscription, \$1.

Ladies, 50 cents.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>		<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>	
Balance on hand	\$24 81	For *Books (purchase of).....	\$94 25
From Members	31 50	“ Works of Fiction (purchase	
“ Legislative Grant	90 00	of	20 00
“ Other sources	2 70	“ Miscellaneous	15 59
		Balance on hand	19 17
Total	\$149 01	Total	\$149 01

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library	Vols. Issued.
Biography.....	51	43
Fiction	107	230
History	86	58
Miscellaneous	85	118
Poetry and the Drama	31	17
Periodical Literature	8	5
Science and Art	32	17
Voyages and Travels.....	46	92
Works of Reference.....	5	12
Total.....	451	592

Assets, \$411.42.*Liabilities*, None.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1879 to 1883, \$314.30.

MANITOWANING MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1882.

Number of Members, 57.

Annual Subscription, \$1.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>		<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>	
From Members.....	\$107 00	For Books (purchase of).....	\$85 27
“ Donations in money.....	13 25	“ Works of Fiction(purchase of)	19 88
		“ Miscellaneous.....	9 96
		Balance on hand.....	5 14
Total.....	\$120 25	Total.....	\$120 25

* The sum of \$22.75 was expended after 1st May, 1883, to entitle Institute to new grant.

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography.....	14	22
Fiction.....	19	86
History.....	21	28
Miscellaneous.....	26	50
Science and Art.....	29	12
Voyages and Travels.....	6	23
Works of Reference.....	3	5
Total.....	118	226
Assets, \$105.14.	Liabilities, None.	

MEAFORD MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1868.

Number of Members, 105.

Annual Subscription, \$1. Females 50 cents.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>		<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>	
Balance on hand.....	\$32 91	For Rent, Light and Heating....	\$50 00
From Members.....	51 34	“ Salaries.....	20 00
“ Legislative Grant.....	220 00	“ *Books (purchase of).....	} 82 65
“ Pupils at Evening classes..	22 55	Works of Fiction (purchase of)	
		“ Magazines, Newspapers, and	
		Reviews.....	8 75
		“ Evening classes.....	93 40
		“ Miscellaneous.....	33 57
		Balance on hand.....	38 43
Total.....	\$326 80	Total.....	\$326 80

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography.....	89	16
Fiction.....	315	694
History.....	86	38
Miscellaneous.....	147	25
Poetry and the Drama.....	37	5
Periodical Literature.....		25
Science and Art.....	72	6
Voyages and Travels.....	92	26
Works of Reference.....	12	
Total.....	850	835

* The sum of \$140 was expended after the 1st of May 1883, to entitle this Institute to new grant.

EVENING CLASSES.

No. of Pupils.	Subjects.
19	Writing and Bookkeeping.
19	Arithmetic and Mensuration.
<i>Assets, \$1,952.93.</i>	<i>Liabilities, None.</i>

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1869 to 1883, \$1,927.59.

REMARKS.

The Inspector says, "The Library is in good condition and well looked after."

MIDLAND MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1880.

Number of Members, 80.

Annual Subscription, \$1.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>		<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>	
Balance on hand.....	\$116 79	For Rent.....	\$20 00
From Members.....	73 00	" Light and Heating.....	5 53
" Municipal Grant.....	25 00	" Salaries.....	27 00
" Other sources.....	4 30	" Books (purchase of).....	7 30
		" Magazines, Newspapers, and Reviews	18 74
		" Evening classes.....	20 00
		" Apparatus therefor.....	1 80
		" Miscellaneous.....	41 48
		Balance on hand.....	77 24
Total.....	\$219 09	Total.....	\$219 09

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	16	20
Fiction.....	121	156
History	15	3
Miscellaneous	34	30
Poetry and the Drama.....	11	6
Science and Art.....	22	7
Voyages and Travels.....	13	15
Works of Reference.....	18	2
Total.....	250	239

READING ROOM.

Newspapers, 4.

Magazines and Periodicals, 10.

EVENING CLASSES.

No. of Pupils.

7

8

Subjects.

Writing and Bookkeeping.

Arithmetic and Mensuration.

Assets, \$242.24.*Liabilities*, None.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1881 to 1882, \$400.

REMARKS.

The Inspector reports that they have a splendid reading-room, and a small but well used library of good books. Both are doing an immense amount of good for the educational advancement of the village, which is growing very rapidly.

MILTON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1855.

Number of Members, 101.

Annual Subscription, \$1.50.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>		<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>	
Balance on hand.....	\$00 29	For Salaries.....	\$40 00
From Members	74 35	“ Books (purchase of).....	111 90
“ Legislative Grant.....	100 00	“ Works of Fiction (purchase of).....	8 23
“ Donations in money	11 77	“ Magazines, Newspapers, and	
“ General Lectures and Enter-		Reviews.....	30 10
tainments.....	3 95	“ General Lectures and Enter-	
“ Other sources.....	8 71	tainments.....	1 00
		Balance on hand.....	7 84
Total.....	\$199 07	Total	\$199 07

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	238	72
Fiction	361	1,559
History	377	104
Miscellaneous	557	50
Poetry and the Drama	96	20
Periodical Literature.....	297	700
Science and Art.....	465	25
Voyages and Travels.....	258	320
Works of Reference	44	
Total.....	2,693	2,850

READING ROOM.

* Newspapers, 11.

Magazines and Periodicals, 1.

Assets, \$4,847.84.*Liabilities*, None.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1869 to 1883, \$2,680.42.

MITCHELL MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1849.

Number of Members, 127. Annual Subscription, \$1. Children and Apprentices 50 cents.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>		<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>	
Balance on hand.....	\$34 75	For Rent.....	\$60 00
From Members.....	77 90	“ Light and Heating.....	31 81
“ Municipal Grant.....	100 00	“ Salaries.....	100 80
“ General Lectures and Enter- tainments.....	107 30	“ *Books (purchase of).....	2 00
“ Other sources.....	47 70	“ Magazines, Newspapers, and Reviews.....	66 36
		“ General Lectures and Enter- tainments.....	71 42
		“ Miscellaneous.....	8 50
		Balance on hand.....	26 76
Total.....	\$367 65	Total.....	\$367 65

LIBRARY.

Vols. in Library. Vols. Issued.

Biography.....	99	59
Fiction.....	313	904
History.....	147	55
Miscellaneous.....	233	620
Poetry and the Drama.....	33	41
Periodical Literature.....	115	254
Science and Art.....	137	31
Voyages and Travels.....	322	276
Works of Reference.....	164	
Total.....	1,563	2,240

READING ROOM.

Newspapers, 10.

Magazines and Periodicals, 11.

Assets, \$2,545.22.*Liabilities*, None.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1869 to 1880, \$2,900.00.

REMARKS.

The Inspector says this Institute has excellent accommodation and the reading-room and library are well looked after by a careful and competent librarian.

* The sum of \$193.14 was expended after 1st May 1883, to entitle this Institute to new grant.

NEW HAMBURG MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1881.

Number of Members, 52.

Annual Subscription, \$2.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>		<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>	
Balance on hand.....	\$77 62	For Rent	\$36 00
From Members.....	85 80	“ Light and Heating.....	11 16
“ Legislative Grant.....	340 00	“ Salaries.....	54 18
		“ Books(purchase of).....	238 81
		“ Works of Fiction(purchase of)	100 00
		“ Magazines, Newspapers, and	
		Reviews.....	31 07
		“ Miscellaneous	13 10
		Balance on hand.....	19 10
Total.....	\$503 42	Total.....	\$503 42

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	19	16
Fiction	136	213
History	24	2
Miscellaneous	95	47
Poetry and the Drama.....	23	9
Science and Art.....	7	3
Voyages and Travels.....	9	6
Works of Reference.....	11	
Total.....	324	296

READING ROOM.

Newspapers, 8.

Magazines and Periodicals, 8.

Assets, \$438.98.*Liabilities*, None.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1882 to 1883, \$340.00

NEWMARKET MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1856.

Number of Members, 35.

Annual Subscription, \$1. Ladies 50 cents.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>		<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>	
Balance on hand.....	\$9 16	For Rent	\$79 00
From Members	30 00	“ Salaries	20 00
“ Legislative Grant.....	50 00	“ Miscellaneous	25 20
“ Municipal Grant	25 00	Balance on hand	4 16
“ General Lectures and Enter-			
tainments	12 10		
“ Other sources	2 10		
Total.....	\$128 36	Total.....	\$128 36

LIBRARY.

Vols. in Library. Vols. Issued.

Biography	60	20
Fiction	246	557
History	94	26
Miscellaneous	198	67
Poetry and the Drama	33	14
Periodical Literature	19	8
Science and Art	45	24
Voyages and Travels	110	81
Works of Reference	23	13
Total	828	810

*Assets, \$729.16.**Liabilities, \$15.*

Total amounts of Government grants paid this Institute from 1869 to 1883, \$721.

NIAGARA MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1848.

Number of Members, 50.

Annual Subscription, \$1.50.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>		<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>	
Balance on hand	\$43 62	For Light and Heating	\$28 75
From Members	99 61	“ Salaries	47 50
“ Legislative Grant	100 00	“ Books (purchase of)	12 05
“ General Lectures and Enter- tainments	19 00	“ Magazines, Newspapers, and Reviews	99 16
“ Other sources	0 25	“ *Evening classes	48 19
Due Treasurer	2 12	“ General Lectures and Enter- tainments	13 70
Total	\$264 60	“ Miscellaneous	15 25
		Total	\$264 60

LIBRARY.

Vols. in Library. Vols. Issued.

Biography	346	150
Fiction	479	600
History	445	75
Miscellaneous	267	249
Poetry and the Drama	167	17
Periodical Literature	422	1,007
Science and Art	294	20
Voyages and Travels	273	16
Works of Reference	40	3
	2,733	2,137

* For previous year.

READING ROOM.

Magazines and Periodicals, 22.

Assets, \$3,040.*Liabilities*, \$2.12.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1871 to 1883, \$3,229.30.

NIAGARA FALLS MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1878.

Number of Members, 177.

Annual Subscription, 25 cents.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>	<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>
Balance on hand .....\$117 08	For Rent \$50 00
From Members..... 44 25	“ Light and Heating 20 80
“ Legislative Grant 400 00	“ Salaries 110 00
“ Municipal Grant..... 300 00	“ Books (purchase of) 374 53
“ Donations in money 9 00	“ Works of Fiction (purchase of) 129 40
“ Pupils at Evening classes .. 63 00	“ Magazines, Newspapers, and Reviews 58 63
	“ Evening classes 63 00
	“ Miscellaneous 17 32
	Balance on hand 109 65
Total.....\$933 33	Total.....\$933 33

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography.....	202	140
Fiction.....	527	1,864
History.....	190	199
Miscellaneous.....	252	330
Poetry and the Drama.....	99	155
Periodical Literature.....	35	30
Science and Art.....	246	104
Voyages and Travels.....	148	140
Works of Reference.....	38	
Total.....	1,737	2,962

READING ROOM.

Newspapers, 8.

Magazines and Periodicals, 10.

EVENING CLASSES.

No. of Pupils.

21

Subjects.

Writing and Bookkeeping.

Assets, \$2,417.65.*Liabilities*, None.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1879 to 1883, \$2,000.

NORWICH MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1876.

Number of Members, 71.

Annual Subscription, \$1.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>	<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>
Balance on hand \$43 80	For Rent \$18 00
From Members..... 58 50	“ Light and Heating 3 81
“ Legislative Grant 100 00	“ Books (purchase of)..... 115 56
	“ Works of Fiction (purchase of) 26 22
	“ Magazines, Newspapers, and Reviews..... 12 81
	“ Miscellaneous 9 31
	Balance on hand 16 59
Total.....\$202 30	Total.....\$202 30

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	87	57
Fiction	347	909
History	121	43
Miscellaneous	273	72
Poetry and the Drama	34	15
Periodical Literature	41	240
Science and Art	130	10
Voyages and Travels	76	110
Works of Reference.....	35	35
Total	1,144	1,491

Assets, \$1,104.59.

Liabilities, None.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1877 to 1883, \$1,070.

NORWOOD MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1872.

Number of Members, 53.

Annual Subscription, \$1.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>	<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>
Balance on hand \$32 02	For Rent \$25 00
From Members..... 31 25	“ Books (purchase of)..... 104 96
“ Legislative Grant 150 00	“ Works of Fiction (purchase of) 75 00
“ General Lectures and Enter- tainments 16 15	“ Magazines, Newspapers, and Reviews 25 00
“ Other sources 5 52	Balance on hand 4 98
Total.....\$234 94	Total.....\$234 94

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography.....	95	No classified record kept.
Fiction.....	420	
History.....	85	
Miscellaneous.....	153	
Poetry and the Drama.....	25	
Voyages and Travels.....	130	
Works of Reference.....	25	
Total.....	933	1,213

READING ROOM.

Magazines and Periodicals, 7.

Assets, \$927.98.*Liabilities*, None.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1872 to 1883, \$983.20.

ORILLIA MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1865. Re-established 1880.

Number of Members, 195.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>	<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>
Balance on hand..... \$4 25	For Rent..... \$71 25
From Members..... 199 25	“ Light and Heating..... 33 55
“ Legislative Grant..... 400 00	“ Salaries..... 36 25
“ Municipal Grant..... 50 00	“ Books (purchase of)..... 245 27
“ Pupils at Evening classes.. 39 50	“ Works of Fiction (purchase of) 66 36
“ Other sources..... 23 15	“ Magazines, Newspapers, and Reviews..... 67 91
	“ Evening classes..... 120 00
	“ Miscellaneous..... 72 25
	Balance on hand..... 3 31
Total..... \$716 15	Total..... \$716 15

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography.....	95	51
Fiction.....	287	1,211
History.....	134	134
Miscellaneous.....	226	287
Poetry and the Drama.....	50	55
Science and Art.....	186	222
Voyages and Travels.....	104	363
Works of Reference.....	47	
Total.....	1,129	2,323

READING ROOM.

Newspapers, 6.

Magazines and Periodicals; 13.

EVENING CLASSES.

No. of Pupils.

13

10

12

7

Subjects.

Arithmetic and Bookkeeping.

Shorthand.

Arithmetic and Mensuration.

Drawing, machines, etc.

Assets, \$1,418.31.*Liabilities*, None.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1880 to 1883, \$1,200.

OWEN SOUND MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1855.

Number of Members, 197.

Annual Subscription, \$1.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>		<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>	
Balance on hand	\$285 02	For Rent	\$10 00
From Members	196 50	“ Light and Heating	50 00
“ Legislative Grant	400 00	“ * Books (purchase of)	} 361 71
		“ Works of Fiction (purchase of)	
		“ Magazines, Newspapers, and Reviews	
		“ Miscellaneous	37 65
		Balance on hand	422 16
Total	\$881 52	Total	\$881 52

LIBRARY.

Vols. in Library.

Vols. Issued.

Biography	} About one-third Fiction, balance about equally divided in other subjects.	} About one-half Fiction, balance equally divided in other subjects.
Fiction		
History		
Miscellaneous		
Poetry and the Drama		
Periodical Literature		
Science and Art		
Voyages and Travels		
Works of Reference		
Total	1,221	2,500

Assets, \$2,922.16.*Liabilities*, None.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1872 to 1883, \$1,400.

* The sum of \$435.63 was expended after 1st May, 1883, to entitle this Institute to new grant.

PALMERSTON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1882.

Number of Members, 96.

Annual Subscription, \$1.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>		<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>	
From Members	\$97 87	For Light and Heating	\$5 00
“ General Lectures and En- tertainments	14 81	“ Books (purchase of)	77 55
		“ Miscellaneous	30 13
Total	\$112 68	Total	\$112 68

Donations in books or specimens for museum, value of \$4.36.

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	10	23
Fiction	51	136
History	7	14
Miscellaneous	21	48
Poetry and the Drama	5	3
Science and Art	7	8
Voyages and Travels	15	12
Total	116	244

Assets, \$85.91.*Liabilities*, \$24.04.

REMARKS.

This is a new Institute.

PARIS MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1858.

Number of Members, 303. Annual Subscription, \$2 ; Ladies, \$1.50 ; Apprentices, \$1.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>		<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>	
From Members	\$356 10	For Light and Heating	\$72 60
“ Legislative Grant	400 00	“ Salaries	138 30
“ Municipal Grant	100 00	“ Books (purchase of)	373 94
“ Donations in money	46 39	“ Works of Fiction (purchase of)	80 00
“ Other sources	117 57	“ Magazines, Newspapers, and Reviews	141 45
		“ Miscellaneous	166 15
		Balance on hand	47 62
Total	\$1,020 06	Total	\$1,020 06

Donations in books or specimens for museum, value of \$30.

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography.....	333	184
Fiction.....	530	3,451
History.....	497	166
Miscellaneous.....	627	895
Poetry and the Drama.....	135	90
Periodical Literature.....	221	310
Science and Art.....	524	216
Voyages and Travels.....	392	531
Works of Reference.....	87	
Theology and Philosophy.....	382	101
Total.....	3,728	5,944

READING ROOM.

Newspapers, 18.

Magazines and Periodicals, 26.

EVENING CLASSES.

No. of Pupils, 77.

(See Remarks.)

Assets, \$7,247.62.*Liabilities*, None.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1868 to 1883, \$4,950.

REMARKS.

The Inspector says, "The library and reading-room are in the best of order; 342 volumes have been added since my last report, at a cost of \$453.97. I examined the books and found among them many excellent works. A wealthy manufacturer furnished the means for the organization of classes during the three winter months. These (numbering 77 students) were under the charge of the High School Mathematical Master.

PARKDALE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1880.

Number of Members, 118.

Annual Subscription, \$1.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>		<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>	
Balance on hand.....	\$21 65	For Rent.....	\$45 00
From Members.....	113 75	“ Light and Heating.....	39 96
“ Legislative Grant.....	200 00	“ Salaries.....	100 50
“ Municipal Grant.....	200 00	“ Books (purchase of).....	} 272 85
“ Donations in money.....	10 00	“ Works of Fiction (purchase of).....	
“ Other sources.....	10 70	“ Magazines, Newspapers, and Reviews.....	42 75
		“ Miscellaneous.....	44 90
		Balance on hand.....	10 14
Total.....	\$556 10	Total.....	\$556 10

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	22	5
Fiction	297	420
History	39	45
Miscellaneous	135	132
Poetry and the Drama	23	2
Periodical Literature	35	41
Science and Art	36	15
Voyages and Travels	34	75
Works of Reference	11	
Total	632	735

READING ROOM.

Newspapers, 6.

Magazines and Periodicals, 8.

Assets, \$631.74.*Liabilities*, \$55.70.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1880 to 1883, \$600.

PARKHILL MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1873.

Number of Members, 49.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>	<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>
Balance on hand \$93 27	For Rent \$50 00
From Members 63 50	“ Light and Heating 10 00
“ Other sources 31 50	“ Salaries 15 00
	“ Books (purchase of) 32 60
	“ Works of Fiction (purchase of) 9 21
	“ Magazines, Newspapers, and Reviews .. 12 00
	“ Miscellaneous 30 63
	Balance on hand 28 83
Total \$188 27	Total \$188 27

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	148	63
Fiction	299	305
History	138	40
Miscellaneous	112	82
Poetry and the Drama	70	25
Periodical Literature	105	
Science and Art	136	30
Voyages and Travels	86	132
Works of Reference	68	13
Total	1,162	690

READING ROOM.

Newspapers, 2.

Assets, \$1,189.83.*Liabilities*, \$16.

Total amount of Government Grants paid this Institute from 1874 to 1882, \$2,109.

PERTH MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1881.

Number of Members, 125.

Annual Subscription, \$1.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>		<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>	
Balance on hand	\$18 20	For Rent	\$57 40
From Members	146 00	“ Light and Heating	57 61
“ Legislative Grant	400 00	“ Salaries	104 27
“ Municipal Grant	100 00	“ *Books (purchase of)	286 92
“ General Lectures and Enter- tainments	139 31	“ Works of Fiction (purchase of)	125 00
“ Other sources	2 00	“ Magazines, Newspapers, and Reviews	61 37
		“ General Lectures and Enter- tainments	69 85
		“ Miscellaneous	22 87
		Balance on hand	20 22
Total	\$805 51	Total	\$805 51

LIBRARY.

Vols. in Library. Vols. Issued.

Biography	112	61
Fiction	198	364
History	114	57
Miscellaneous	423	433
Poetry and the Drama	31	16
Periodical Literature	13	86
Science and Art	85	20
Voyages and Travels	50	75
Works of Reference	20	4
Total	1,046	1,116

READING ROOM.

Newspapers, 8.

Magazines and Periodicals, 11.

Assets, \$1,019.14.*Liabilities*, None.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1882 to 1883, \$400.

REMARKS.

The Inspector reports very favourably of the progress of this Institute.

* The sum of \$72 was expended after 1st May, 1883, to entitle this Institute to new grant.

PETERBOROUGH MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1867.

Number of Members, 365.

Annual Subscription, \$1 and \$1.50.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>		<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>	
Balance on hand	\$23 28	For Rent and Taxes.....	\$53 15
From Members	426 25	“ Light and Heating	17 40
“ Legislative Grant	400 00	“ Salaries	156 00
“ Municipal Grant.....	100 00	“ Books (purchase of)	347 22
“ Pupils at Evening classes ..	34 50	“ Works of Fiction (purchase of)	107 95
“ Proceeds from Scientific Lec- tures	44 62	“ Magazines, Newspapers, and Reviews	104 65
“ Other sources	89 33	“ Evening classes.....	220 00
		“ General Lectures and Enter- tainments.....	61 95
		“ Miscellaneous	31 00
		Balance on hand	18 66
Total	\$1,117 98	Total.....	\$1,117 98

Donations in books or specimens for museum, value of \$5.

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	377	106
Fiction	600	2,729
History	296	97
Miscellaneous	2,145	2,816
Poetry and the Drama	102	78
Periodical Literature	110	112
Science and Art	435	200
Voyages and Travels	329	412
Works of Reference.....	136	
Total	4,530	6,550

READING ROOM.

Newspapers, 14.

Magazines and Periodicals, 27.

EVENING CLASSES.

No. of Pupils.	Subjects.
35	Writing and Bookkeeping.
15	English Grammar.
9	Arithmetic.
11	Drawing.

Assets, \$5,047.18.

Liabilities, None.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1868 to 1883, \$5,800.

POINT EDWARD MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1880.

Number of Members, 103.

Annual Subscription. \$1, Juniors, 50 cents.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>		<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>	
Balance on hand	\$0 61	For Rent	\$76 00
From Members	112 15	“ Light and Heating	19 54
“ Legislative Grant	400 00	“ Salaries	48 00
“ Municipal Grant	60 00	“ Books (purchase of)	368 75
“ Donations in money	51 58	“ Works of Fiction (purchase of)	81 25
“ Other sources	42 96	“ Magazines, Newspapers, and Reviews	39 60
		Miscellaneous	33 25
		Balance on hand	0 91
Total	\$667 30	Total	\$667 30

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	78	10
Fiction	205	253
History	81	47
Miscellaneous	157	28
Poetry and the Drama	9	1
Science and Art	118	40
Voyages and Travels	60	61
Works of Reference	4	
Total	712	440

READING ROOM.

Newspapers, 6.

Magazines and Periodicals, 7.

Assets, \$1,299.47.*Liabilities*, None.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1880 to 1883, \$1,600.

PORT ELGIN MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1870.

Number of Members, 94.

Annual Subscription, \$1.50.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>		<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>	
Balance on hand	\$12 61	For Rent	\$15 00
From Members	50 55	“ Salaries	20 00
“ Legislative Grant	120 00	“ Books (purchase of)	38 74
“ Municipal Grant	50 00	“ Works of Fiction (purchase of)	31 29
“ Other sources	5 00	“ Miscellaneous	18 02
		Balance on hand	115 11
Total	\$238 16	Total	\$238 16

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography.....	} Not reported.	56
Fiction.....		729
History.....		82
Miscellaneous.....		270
Poetry and the Drama.....		58
Periodical Literature.....		52
Science and Art.....		125
Voyages and Travels.....		161
Works of Reference.....		6
Religious.....		15
Total.....		1,554

*Assets, \$935.11.**Liabilities, None.*

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1870 to 1883, \$1,184.10.

PORT HOPE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1874.

Number of Members, 170.

Annual Subscription, \$2 and \$4.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>	<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>
Balance on hand.....\$118 83	For Rent.....\$70 00
From Members.....315 75	“ Light and Heating.....59 51
“ Legislative Grant.....400 00	“ Salaries.....180 00
“ Donations in money.....30 00	“ *Books (purchase of).....191 51
“ Other sources.....98 99	“ Works of Fiction (purchase of) 78 90
	“ Magazines, Newspapers, and Reviews.....152 13
	“ Miscellaneous.....70 99
	Balance on hand.....160 53
Total.....\$963 57	Total.....\$963 57

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography.....	165	90
Fiction.....	632	2,095
History.....	163	167
Miscellaneous.....	218	230
Poetry and the Drama.....	28	18
Political Economy.....	6	
Science and Art.....	113	60
Voyages and Travels.....	117	129
Works of Reference.....	21	
Total.....	1,463	2,789

* The sum of \$78 was expended after 1st May, 1883, to entitle this Institute to new grant.

READING ROOM.

Newspapers, 16.

Magazines and Periodicals, 29.

Assets, \$1,919.93.*Liabilities*, None.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1875 to 1883, \$3,200.

PORT PERRY MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1870.

Number of Members, 77.

Annual Subscription, \$1.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>		<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>	
From Members.....	\$53 92	For Books (purchase of).....	\$53 92
Total.....	\$53 92	Total.....	\$53 92

LIBRARY.

Vols. in Library.

Biography.....	75
Fiction.....	292
History.....	95
Miscellaneous.....	230
Poetry and the Drama.....	54
Science and Art.....	194
Voyages and Travels.....	60
	1,000

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute in 1876, \$400.

REMARKS.

This report is incomplete in consequence of the accounts, etc., having been destroyed by fire. This Institute has now qualified for a new grant.

PRESCOTT MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1878.

Number of Members, 169.

Annual Subscription, \$1 ; Juniors, 50c.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>		<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>	
Balance on hand.....	\$6 11	For Light and Heating.....	\$3 33
From Members.....	162 00	“ Salaries.....	48 00
“ Legislative Grant.....	200 00	“ Books (purchase of).....	258 59
Other sources.....	18 35	“ Works of Fiction (purchase of).....	51 84
		“ Miscellaneous.....	7 28
		Balance on hand.....	17 42
Total.....	\$386 46	Total.....	\$386 46

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography.....	174	76
Fiction.....	370	1,400
History.....	136	83
Miscellaneous.....	167	136
Poetry and the Drama.....	50	62
Theology and Religion.....	29	61
Science and Art.....	86	78
Voyages and Travels.....	145	370
Works of Reference.....	23	28
Total.....	1,180	2,294

*Assets, \$1,508.01.**Liabilities, None.*

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1879 to 1883, \$1,200.

REMARKS.

The Inspector says this Institute is decidedly popular and prosperous, and there is a talk of having evening classes.

PRESTON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1871.

Number of Members, 80.

Annual Subscription, \$1.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>		<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>	
Balance on hand.....	\$8 11	For Rent.....	\$40 00
From Members.....	81 50	“ Light and Heating.....	21 42
“ Legislative Grant.....	400 00	“ Salaries.....	50 00
“ Municipal Grant.....	200 00	“ Books (purchase of).....	318 22
“ Donations in money.....	10 00	“ Works of Fiction (purchase of).....	64 20
“ Other sources.....	14 96	“ Magazines, Newspapers, and Reviews.....	116 19
		“ Evening classes.....	52 50
		“ Miscellaneous.....	50 83
		Balance on hand.....	1 21
Total.....	\$714 57	Total.....	\$714 57

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography.....	367	129
Fiction.....	323	680
History.....	344	44
Poetry and the Drama.....	659	259
Periodical Literature.....	123	426
Science and Art.....	974	224
Voyages and Travels.....	508	531
Works of Reference.....	79	
Total.....	3,377	2,293

READING ROOM.

Newspapers, 10.

Magazines and Periodicals, 24.

EVENING CLASSES.

No. of Pupils, 25.

Subjects: Arithmetic and Mensuration.

Assets, \$6,441.15.*Liabilities*, \$25.85.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1871 to 1883, \$5,200.

RENFREW MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1852.

Number of Members, 94.

Annual Subscription, \$1.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>		<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>	
Balance on hand.....	\$32 40	For Salaries.....	\$16 00
From Members.....	94 00	“ Books (purchase of).....	307 40
“ Legislative Grant.....	200 00	“ Works of Fiction (purchase of).....	70 85
“ Municipal Grant.....	25 00	“ Magazines, Newspapers, and Reviews.....	21 80
“ General Lectures and Enter- tainments.....	49 15	“ General Lectures and Enter- tainments.....	8 00
“ Other sources.....	39 00	“ Miscellaneous.....	15 50
Total	\$439 55	Total	\$439 55

LIBRARY.

	Vols in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography.....	80	110
Fiction.....	227	983
History.....	133	332
Miscellaneous.....	137	221
Poetry and the Drama.....	43	43
Periodical Literature.....	80	250
Science and Art.....	88	78
Voyages and Travels.....	68	113
Works of Reference.....	21	11
Theology.....	26	
Total.....	903	2,141

Assets, \$1,157.25.*Liabilities*, \$52.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1871 to 1883, \$470.

RIDGETOWN MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1879.

Number of Members, 167.

Annual Subscription, \$1.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>	<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>
Balance on hand.....\$251 96	For Rent.....\$52 50
From Members.....177 00	“ Light and Heating.....7 65
“ Legislative Grant.....400 00	“ Salaries.....50 00
“ Donations in money.....54 81	“ *Books (purchase of).....272 19
“ General Lectures and Enter- tainments.....289 60	“ Works of Fiction (purchase of).....72 69
“ Other sources.....14 30	“ Magazines, Newspapers, and Reviews.....94 67
	“ Apparatus therefor.....7 32
	“ General Lectures and Enter- tainments.....226 55
	“ Miscellaneous.....12 88
	Balance on hand.....391 22
Total.....\$1,187 67	Total.....\$1,187 67

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography.....	53	61
Fiction.....	324	1,420
History.....	90	132
Miscellaneous.....	117	478
Poetry and the Drama.....	18	52
Periodical Literature.....	47	275
Science and Art.....	109	225
Voyages and Travels.....	57	475
Works of Reference.....	41	64
Total.....	856	3,182

READING ROOM.

Newspapers, 6.

Magazines and Periodicals, 12.

Assets, \$1,498.22.*Liabilities*, None.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1880 to 1883, \$1,600.

REMARKS.

This Institute tried to establish evening classes but failed to get teachers.

* The sum of \$92.98 was expended after 1st of May, 1883, to entitle this Institute to new grant.

RICHMOND HILL MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1869.

Number of Members, 66.

Annual Subscription, \$1.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>		<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>	
Balance on hand.....	\$108 23	For Rent.....	\$75 00
From Members	64 00	“ Salaries	15 00
“ General Lectures and En- tertainments	27 14	“ Magazines, Newspapers and Reviews.....	48 85
“ Other sources	5 60	“ Miscellaneous	9 71
		Balance on hand.....	56 41
Total	\$204 97	Total	\$204 97

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography.....	25	26
Fiction	142	142
History.....	21	21
Miscellaneous	160	160
Poetry and the Drama.....	6	6
Periodical Literature	171	171
Science and Art	5	5
Voyages and Travels	9	9
Works of Reference.....	7	7
Total	546	547

READING ROOM.

Magazines and Periodicals, 11.

Assets, \$756.41.*Liabilities*, \$102.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1870 to 1882, \$1,086.92.

SCARBORO' MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1878.

Number of Members, 57.

Annual Subscription, \$1.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>		<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>	
Balance on hand.....	\$6 90	For Rent.....	\$1 00
From Members	66 55	“ Salaries	2 00
“ Legislative Grant.....	100 00	“ Books (purchase of)	122 42
		“ Works of Fiction (purchase of).....	30 12
		“ Miscellaneous	1 50
		Balance on hand	16 41
Total	173 45	Total	\$173 45

Donations in books or specimens for museum, value of \$20.

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	203	116
Fiction	303	786
History	198	62
Miscellaneous	515	352
Poetry and the Drama	51	11
Periodical Literature	96	296
Science and Art ..	161	93
Voyages and Travels	176	90
Works of Reference	34	19
Total	1,737	1,825

*Assets, \$1,136.41.**Liabilities, None.*

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1879 to 1883, \$560.64.

REMARKS.

The Inspector says: "The books are well arranged. I know of no library anywhere that is better kept. It is really a credit to the municipality and its managers."

SEAFORTH MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1869.

Number of Members, 344.

Annual Subscription, \$1.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>		<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>	
Balance on hand	\$88 97	For Rent	\$150 00
From Members	348 50	" Light and Heating	65 20
" Legislative Grant	400 00	" Salaries	265 00
" Municipal Grant	100 00	" Books (purchase of)	162 28
" Pupils at Evening classes ..	114 00	" Works of Fiction (purchase of)	22 51
" General Lectures and Entertainments	49 42	" Magazines, Newspapers and Reviews	100 11
" Other sources	215 00	" Evening classes	228 00
		" Miscellaneous	269 57
		Balance on hand	53 22
Total	\$1,315 89	Total	\$1,315 89

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	160	542
Fiction	608	4,524
History	326	1,498
Miscellaneous	281	896
Poetry and the Drama	55	223
Periodical Literature	197	734
Science and Art	349	499
Voyages and Travels	177	1,777
Works of Reference	32	
Total	2,185	10,693

READING ROOM.

Newspapers, 16.

Magazines and Periodicals, 12.

EVENING CLASSES.

No. of Pupils.

57

Subjects.

Drawing, etc.

Assets, \$3,713.22.*Liabilities*, \$750.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1869 to 1883, \$4,000.

REMARKS.

The Inspector reports very favourably of the prosperity of this Institute.

SIMCOE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1850.

Number of Members, 187.

Annual Subscription, \$1, and 50 cents.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>		<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>	
Balance on hand.....	\$1 91	For Light and Heating.....	\$4 97
From Members	134 40	“ Salaries	60 00
“ Legislative Grant.....	200 00	“ Books (purchase of)	} 275 37
“ Other sources	217 18	“ Works of Fiction (purchase of).....	
		“ Miscellaneous	183 99
		Balance on hand.....	29 16
Total.....	\$553 49	Total.....	\$553 49

LIBRARY.

Vols. in Library. Vols. Issued.

Biography.....	222	171
Fiction	1,076	3,337
History.....	240	246
Miscellaneous	426	244
Poetry and the Drama.....	116	129
Periodical Literature (Essays) .....	..	43
Science and Art.....	228	148
Voyages and Travels	237	465
Works of Reference.....	67	

Total..... 2,612 5,283

Assets, \$9,179.16.*Liabilities*, \$1,300.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1871 to 1883, \$4,200.

SMITH'S FALLS MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1854.

Number of Members, 230.

Annual Subscription, \$1.

Receipts during the year.

Balance on hand	\$0 59
From Members	217 25
“ Legislative Grant	400 00
“ Municipal Grant	100 00
“ Donations in money	40 00
“ Pupils at Evening classes ..	25 00
“ Proceeds from Scientific Lectures	60 50
“ General Lectures and En- tertainments	120 40
“ Other sources	21 63

Total	\$985 37
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Expenditure during the year.

For Rent	\$75 00
“ Light and Heating	36 43
“ Salaries	112 00
“ Books (purchase of)	400 45
“ Works of Fiction (purchase of)	91 10
“ Magazines, Newspapers, and Reviews	75 15
“ Evening classes	50 00
“ Scientific Lectures	54 10
“ General Lectures and En- tertainments	31 40
“ Miscellaneous	52 77
Balance on hand	6 97

Total	\$985 37
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LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	221	219
Fiction	383	2,237
History	239	219
Miscellaneous	655	788
Poetry and the Drama	58	52
Periodical Literature	80	392
Science and Art	380	446
Voyages and Travels	239	444
Works of Reference	111	
Total	2,366	4,797

READING ROOM.

Newspapers, 14.

Magazines and Periodicals, 8.

EVENING CLASSES.

No. of Pupils.

Subjects.

50

Writing and Bookkeeping.

50

English Grammar.

50

Arithmetic and Mensuration.

*Assets, \$3,531.97.**Liabilities, None.*

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1869 to 1883, \$2,700.

REMARKS.

The Inspector reports that "This Institute is in first-class condition. The reading-room and library (centrally located) are supplied with copies of the best periodicals and works in the language. The Night School was well attended. This Institute is doing excellent work here."

ST. CATHARINES MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1849.

Number of Members, 184.

Annual Subscription, \$2.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>		<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>	
From Members	\$272 50	For Rent	\$75 00
" Legislative Grant.....	400 00	" Light and Heating.....	26 09
" Municipal Grant	100 00	" Salaries	201 01
" Balance due Treasurer....	141 14	" Books (purchase of)	404 76
		" Works of Fiction (purchase of)	40 00
		" Magazines, Newspapers, and Reviews	55 50
		Balance due Treasurer, 1882....	66 78
		For Miscellaneous	44 50
Total.....	\$913 64	Total.....	\$913 64

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography.....	490	158
Fiction	1,461	2,408
History.....	524	212
Miscellaneous	630	394
Poetry and the Drama	150	53
Periodical Literature	209	1,733
Science and Art	567	185
Voyages and Travels	536	1,147
Works of Reference.....	156	
Total.....	4,723	6,290

READING ROOM.

Newspapers, 7.

Magazines and Periodicals, 10.

Assets, \$5,180.

Liabilities, \$141.14.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1871 to 1883, \$5,200.

ST. GEORGE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1879.

Number of Members, 65.

Annual Subscription, \$1.50 and \$1.00.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>		<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>	
Balance on hand.....	\$3 42	For Rent.....	\$55 00
From Members.....	48 40	“ Light and Heating.	28 48
“ Legislative Grant.....	300 00	“ Salaries.....	274 93
“ Municipal Grant.....	30 00	“ Books (purchase of).....	55 00
“ Donations in money.....	45 00	“ Works of Fiction (purchase of) ..	55 63
“ General Lectures and Enter- tainments.....	42 32	“ General Lectures and Enter- tainments.....	10 75
“ Other sources.....	28 00	Balance on hand.....	17 35
Total.....	\$497 14	Total.....	\$497 14

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography.....	84	Proper record not reported.
Fiction.....	420	
History.....	138	
Miscellaneous.....	89	
Poetry and the Drama.....	16	
Periodical Literature.....	31	
Science and Art.....	64	
Voyages and Travels.....	118	
Works of Reference.....	67	
Total.....	1,027	924

READING ROOM.

Newspapers, 5.

Magazines and Periodicals, 16.

Assets, \$1,181.44.*Liabilities*, \$130.00.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1880 to 1883, \$1,100.

REMARKS.

The Inspector says, “The Library is well patronized. The last has been the best year. The Directors have had more books taken out and more interest manifested. Numbers attend the Institute from within a radius of several miles.”

ST. MARY'S MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1869.

Number of Members, 198.

Annual Subscription, \$1.00.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>		<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>	
From Members.....	\$197 50	For Rent.....	\$84 00
“ Legislative Grant.....	400 00	“ Light and Heating.....	58 00
“ Municipal Grant.....	150 00	“ Salaries.....	86 24
“ Donations in money.....	55 50	“ Books (purchase of).....	305 00
“ Pupils at Evening classes..	37 00	“ Works of Fiction (purchase of)	75 00
“ Othersources.....	27 70	“ Magazines, Newspapers, and	
Due Treasurer.....	209 52	Reviews.....	54 46
		“ Evening classes.....	67 50
		Amt. paid Treasurer for 1882.	291 89
		For Miscellaneous.....	55 13
Total.....	\$1,077 22	Total.....	\$1,077 22

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	341	187
Fiction	692	2,218
History	428	375
Miscellaneous	875	624
Poetry and the Drama.....	152	62
Periodical Literature	152	343
Science and Art.....	441	537
Voyages and Travels	340	572
Works of Reference.....	140	93
Total	3,561	5,011

READING ROOM.

Newspapers, 6.

Magazines and Periodicals, 7.

EVENING CLASSES.

No. of Pupils.

Subject.

19

Drawing.

Assets, \$3,245.*Liabilities*, \$209.52.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1870 to 1883, \$4,009.

ST. THOMAS MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1873.

Number of Members, 613.

Annual Subscription, \$1.00.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>		<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>	
Balance on hand.....	\$132 63	For Rent.....	\$72 00
From Members.....	245 50	“ Light and Heating.....	81 00
“ Legislative Grant.....	400 00	“ Salaries.....	300 00
“ Municipal Grant.....	100 00	“ Books (purchase of).....	291 55
“ Pupils at Evening classes..	41 50	“ Magazines, Newspapers, and	
“ Other sources.....	152 89	Reviews.....	134 48
		“ Evening classes.....	125 50
		“ Miscellaneous.....	67 99
Total.....	\$1,072 52	Total.....	\$1,072 52

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography and History.....	201	
Fiction.....	634	
Miscellaneous.....	615	
Poetry and the Drama.....	37	
Periodical Literature.....	128	
Science and Art.....	164	
Works of Reference.....	65	
Total.....	1,844	8,457

READING ROOM.

Newspapers, 40.

Magazines and Periodicals, 25.

EVENING CLASSES.

No. of Pupils.	Subjects.
33	Writing and Bookkeeping.
31	English Grammar.
22	Arithmetic and Mensuration.
22	Drawing, Freehand, etc.

Assets, \$1,450.

Liabilities, \$119.71.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1874 to 1883, \$2,400.

STOUFFVILLE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1878.

Number of Members, 111.

Annual Subscription, \$1.00.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>		<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>	
Balance on hand.....	\$00 26	For Rent	\$32 10
From Members.....	114 50	“ Salaries	15 00
“ Legislative Grant.....	200 00	“ Books (purchase of).....	122 74
“ Donations in money.....	11 40	“ Works of Fiction (purchase of)	30 00
“ Pupils at Evening classes..	16 87	“ Magazines, Newspapers, and	
“ Other sources.....	2 70	Reviews.....	31 63
		“ Evening classes.....	60 00
		“ Apparatus therefor.....	26 00
		“ Miscellaneous	3 50
		Balance on hand.....	24 76
Total	\$345 73	Total.....	\$345 73

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	66	38
Fiction	183	552
History.....	87	15
Miscellaneous.....	177	146
Poetry and the Drama.....	27	15
Periodical Literature.....	11	21
Science and Art.....	152	60
Voyages and Travels.....	66	132
Works of Reference.....	24	20
Total.....	793	999

READING ROOM.

Newspapers, 6.

Magazines and Periodicals, 7.

EVENING CLASSES.

No. of Pupils.
13Subjects.
Drawing.*Assets*, \$1,114.76.*Liabilities*, None.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1879 to 1883, \$1,086.76.

REMARKS.

The Inspector says, “The library and reading-room are well kept, and a great public convenience.

STRATFORD MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1846.

Number of Members, 83.

Annual Subscription, \$1.00.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>		<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>	
Balance on hand.....	\$15 67	For Salaries.....	\$61 00
From Members.....	81 00	“ Books (purchase of).....	114 60
“ Municipal Grant.....	150 00	“ Works of Fiction (purchase of).....	64 52
“ Donations.....	52 00	“ Magazines, Newspapers, and	
Borrowed Money.....	202 00	Reviews.....	204 31
“ Other sources.....	44 08	“ Evening classes previous year.....	30 00
		“ Miscellaneous.....	70 32
Total.....	\$544 75	Total.....	\$544 75

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography.....	179	70
Fiction.....	1,050	1,714
History.....	259	128
Miscellaneous ..	668	149
Poetry and the Drama.....	90	112
Periodical Literature.....	298	12
Science and Art.....	282	83
Voyages and Travels.....	250	203
Works of Reference.....	30	80
Total.....	3,106	2,551

READING ROOM.

Newspapers, 7.

Magazines and Periodicals, 29.

Assets, \$2,650.54.

Liabilities, \$250.00

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1869 to 1882, \$4,025.80

STRATHROY MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated, 1872.

Number of Members, 216.

Annual Subscription, \$1.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>		<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>	
Balance on hand.....	\$44 64	For rent	\$60 00
From Members	196 27	“ Light and Heating	35 57
“ Legislative Grant.....	400 00	“ Salaries.....	100 00
“ Donations in money	123 34	“ Books (purchase of).....	207 24
“ Pupils at Evening classes.	22 00	“ Works of Fiction (purchase	
“ Proceeds from Scientific		of)	87 45
Lectures.....	19 90	“ Magazines, Newspapers, and	
“ Other sources	47 71	Reviews.....	91 48
		“ Evening classes	84 50
		“ Apparatus therefor.....	9 00
		“ Scientific Lectures	48 00
		“ Miscellaneous	26 61
		Balance on hand	104 01
Total	\$853 86	Total	\$853 86

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography.....	138	121
Fiction	574	2,707
History	279	292
Miscellaneous	265	249
Poetry and the Drama	70	75
Periodical Literature	103	486
Science and Art.	204	128
Voyages and Travels	148	476
Works of Reference.....	163	116
Total.....	1,944	4,650

READING ROOM.

Newspapers, 8.

Magazines and Periodicals, 13.

EVENING CLASSES.

No. of Pupils.

25

14

19

Subjects.

Writing and Bookkeeping.

English Grammar.

Arithmetic and Mensuration.

Assets, \$3,104 01.

Liabilities, None.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1868 to 1883, \$4,288.34

REMARKS.

The Inspector says, “The books and vouchers of this Institute are neatly and correctly kept.

STREETSVILLE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1854.

Number of Members, 93.

Annual Subscription, \$1.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>		<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>	
From Members.....	\$35 75	For Rent.....	\$48 00
“ Legislative Grant.....	200 00	“ Salaries.....	30 00
“ Donations in money.....	45 75	“ Books (purchase of).....	165 79
“ General Lectures and Enter- tainments.....	16 50	“ Works of Fiction (purchase of).....	41 42
“ Other sources.....	92 22	“ Magazines, Newspapers and Reviews.....	48 35
		“ General Lectures and Enter- tainments.....	25 00
		“ Miscellaneous.....	34 66
Total.....	\$390 22	Total.....	\$390 22

Donations in books or specimens for museum, value of \$9.92.

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography.....	119	
Fiction.....	442	
History.....	215	
Miscellaneous.....	290	Not
Poetry and the Drama.....	191	reported.
Science and Art.....	252	
Voyages and Travels.....	153	
Works of Reference.....	29	
Total.....	1,691	

READING ROOM.

Newspapers, 4.

Magazines and Periodicals, 11.

Assets, \$2,870.50.

Liabilities, None.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1868 to 1883, \$2,677.

TILSONBURG MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1880.

Number of Members, 109.

Annual Subscription, \$1 ; Apprentices, 50c.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>		<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>	
Balance on hand.....	\$138 88	For Rent.....	\$24 00
From Members.....	106 50	“ Salaries.....	26 00
		“ *Books (purchase of) includ- ing Works of Fiction.....	151 67
		“ Magazines, Newspapers and Reviews.....	28
		“ Miscellaneous.....	13 85
		Balance on hand.....	1 61
Total.....	\$245 38	Total.....	\$245 38

* The sum of \$65.28 was expended after 1st May, 1883, to entitle this Institute to new grant.

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography.....	100	19
Fiction.....	347	373
History.....	60	10
Miscellaneous.....	151	111
Poetry and the Drama.....	21	3
Periodical Literature.....	72	
Science and Art.....	35	14
Voyages and Travels.....	32	8
Works of Reference.....	40	
Total.....	858	538

READING ROOM.

Newspapers, 7.

Magazines and Periodicals, 7.

Assets, \$527.22.*Liabilities*, None.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1881 to 1883, \$400.

TORONTO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1847.

Number of Members, 856.

Annual Subscription, \$3 ; Ladies, \$2.50.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>	<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>
Balance on hand..... \$71 33	For Interest..... \$980 00
From Members..... 1,790 79	“ Light and Heating..... 600 50
“ Legislative Grant..... 400 00	“ Salaries..... 1,477 81
“ Recreation Room..... 1,984 35	“ Books (purchase of)..... 71 91
“ Excursions..... 95 65	“ Works of Fiction (purchase of)..... 115 93
“ Other sources..... 2,708 10	“ Magazines, Newspapers and Reviews..... 386 75
	“ Recreation Room..... 1,21 1
	“ Miscellaneous..... 714 45
	Balance on hand..... 1,488 47
Total.....\$7,050 22	Total.....\$7,050 22

Donations in books or specimens for museum, value of \$4.50.

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Religious	233	95
Biography	709	348
Fiction	3,567	18,630
History	777	462
Miscellaneous	648	426
Poetry and the Drama	213	172
Periodical Literature	1,736	2,171
Science and Art	582	440
Voyages and Travels	722	771
Works of Reference	1,447	54
Total	10,634	23,569

READING ROOM.

Newspapers, 51.

Magazines and Periodicals, 56.

Assets, \$49,920.53.*Liabilities*, \$21,182.12.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1868 to 1883, \$5,800.

REMARKS.

This Institute has now been handed over to the Managers of the Free Public Library.

UXBRIDGE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1873.

Number of Members, 194.

Annual Subscription, \$1 and \$2.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>		<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>	
Balance on hand	\$38 50	For Rent	\$200 00
From Members	240 85	“ Light and Heating	83 48
“ Legislative Grant	400 00	“ Salaries	50 00
“ Pupils at Evening classes ..	31 30	“ Books (purchase of)	263 95
“ General Lectures and Enter-		“ Works of Fiction (purchase of)	83 22
tainments	305 95	“ Magazines, Newspapers, and	
“ Other sources	128 88	Reviews	82 90
Amount due Treasurer	7 35	“ Evening Classes	80 60
		“ General Lectures and Enter-	
		tainments	104 70
		“ Miscellaneous	203 98
Total	\$1,152 83	Total	\$1,152 83

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	364	431
Fiction	1,279	3,566
History	306	583
Miscellaneous	228	167
Poetry and the Drama	62	57
Periodical Literature	109	106
Science and Art	510	229
Voyages and Travels	303	610
Works of Reference.....	45	
Total	3,206	5,749

READING ROOM.

Newspapers, 10.

Magazines and Periodicals, 20.

EVENING CLASSES.

No. of Pupils.

Subject.

4

Writing and Bookkeeping.

17

Drawing.

Assets, \$4,438.*Liabilities*, \$267.35.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1873 to 1883, \$4,20

REMARKS.

The Annual Report of this Institute shows that the receipts from members are \$32 more than those received in any previous year. It is in a very flourishing condition, the library and reading-room are well patronized, and altogether the work of the Institute is a great success.

VITTORIA MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated, 1850.

Number of Members, 27.

Annual Subscription, \$1.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>		<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>	
Balance on hand.....	\$8 09	For Rent.....	\$6 00
From Members	19 70	“ Books (purchase of).....	4 00
“ General Lectures and Enter- tainments	21 19	“ Magazines, Newspapers, and Reviews	28 10
		“ General Lectures and Enter- tainments.....	4 00
		“ Miscellaneous	2 35
		Balance on hand.....	4 53
Total.....	\$48 98	Total	\$48 98

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography.....	37	No classified record kept.
Fiction.....	35	
History.....	73	
Miscellaneous.....	140	
Poetry and the Drama.....	13	
Periodical Literature.....	6	
Science and Art.....	16	
Voyages and Travels.....	29	No
Works of Reference.....	17	
Total.....	366	300

Assets, Not reported.*Liabilities*, None.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1871 to 1881, \$434.

WARDSVILLE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1876.

Number of Members, 22.

Annual Subscription, \$1.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>		<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>	
Balance on hand.....	\$5 32	Balance on hand.....	\$23 32
From Members.....	18 00		
Total.....	\$23 32	Total.....	\$23 32

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography.....	Proper record not kept.	Not reported.
Fiction.....		
History.....		
Miscellaneous.....		
Poetry and the Drama.....		
Periodical Literature.....		
Science and Art.....		
Voyages and Travels.....	—	
Works of Reference.....		
Total.....	1,243	

Assets, \$1,228.32.*Liabilities*, \$15.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1877 to 1880, \$1,000.

WATERDOWN MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1857.

Number of Members, 18.

Annual Subscription, \$1.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>		<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>	
Balance on hand	\$13 00	For Light and Heating	\$1 00
From Members	18 75	“ * Books (purchase of)	} 29 73
“ Legislative Grant	80 00	“ Works of Fiction (purchase of)	
		“ Magazines, Newspapers, and Reviews	10 00
		“ Miscellaneous	0 25
		Balance on hand	70 77
Total	\$111 75	Total	\$111 75

LIBRARY.

Vols. in Library. Vols. Issued.

Fiction	70	} Not reported.
History	365	
Miscellaneous	325	
Poetry and the Drama	100	
Periodical Literature	110	
Science and Art	115	
Voyages and Travels	260	
Total	1,345	

Assets, \$1,600.77.

Liabilities, None.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1872 to 1883, \$450.

WATERLOO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1875.

Number of Members, 144.

Annual Subscription, \$1.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>		<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>	
Balance on hand	\$9 76	For Light and Heating	\$9 16
From Members	143 90	“ Salaries	40 00
“ Legislative Grant	300 00	“ Books (purchase of)	334 31
“ Municipal Grant	100 00	“ Works of Fiction (purchase of)	83 21
“ Other sources	14 75	“ Magazines, Newspapers, and Reviews	36 50
		“ Miscellaneous	49 61
		Balance on hand	15 62
Total	\$568 41	Total	\$568 41

*The sum of \$89 was expended after 1st May, 1883, to entitle this Institute to new grant.

LIBRARY.		
	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	99	45
Fiction	548	1,670
History	175	137
Miscellaneous	838	553
Poetry and the Drama	158	78
Periodical Literature	217	661
Science and Art	159	87
Voyages and Travels	109	225
Works of Reference	47	14
Total	2,350	3,470
<i>Assets, \$2,383.68.</i>		
<i>Liabilities, None.</i>		

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1876 to 1883, \$2,600.

WATFORD MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1879.

Number of Members, 87.

Annual Subscription, \$1; Ladies, 50 cents.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>		<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>	
Balance on hand	\$66 35	For Rent	\$72 00
From Members	87 00	“ Salaries	21 50
“ General Lectures and Enter- tainments	19 50	“ Magazines, Newspapers, and Reviews	22 88
“ Other sources	16 48	“ Evening Classes	50 00
		“ Miscellaneous	5 55
		Balance on hand	17 40
Total	\$189 33	Total	\$189 33

LIBRARY.		
	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	40	125
Fiction	101	1,250
History	29	125
Miscellaneous	116	375
Poetry and the Drama	10	125
Periodical Literature	98	187
Science and Art	5	104
Voyages and Travels	18	84
Works of Reference	34	146
Total	451	2,521

READING ROOM.

Newspapers, 5.

Magazines and Periodicals, 5.

EVENING CLASSES.

Number of pupils not reported.

Assets, \$462.15.*Liabilities*, None.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1880 to 1881, \$700.

WELLAND MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1867.

Number of Members, 117.

Annual Subscription, \$1.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>		<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>	
Balance on hand	\$18 07	For Rent	\$36 00
From Members.....	117 00	“ Light and Heating	13 07
“ Legislative Grant	200 00	“ Salaries	44 50
“ Pupils at Evening classes ..	67 00	“ Books (purchase of)	116 53
“ General Lectures and Enter- tainments	10 25	“ Works of Fiction (purchase of)	52 22
“ Other sources	25 75	“ Magazines, Newspapers and Reviews	10 00
		“ Evening classes	67 00
		“ Miscellaneous	45 68
		Balance on hand	53 07
Total.....	\$438 07	Total.....	\$438 07

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography.....	138	31
Fiction	520	2,175
History.....	144	27
Miscellaneous	264	61
Poetry and the Drama	25	15
Science and Art	34	42
Voyages and Travels	226	110
Works of Reference.....	15	5
Total.....	1,366	2,466

READING ROOM.

Newspapers, 6.

Magazines and Periodicals, 6.

EVENING CLASSES.

No. of Pupils.

16

4

Subjects.

Writing and Bookkeeping.
Drawing.*Assets*, \$1,381.99.*Liabilities*, None.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1876 to 1883, \$1,000.

WINGHAM MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1876.

Number of Members, 150.

Annual Subscription, \$1.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>		<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>	
Balance on hand	\$6 13	For Rent	\$60 00
From Members	206 67	“ Light and Heating	58 11
“ Legislative Grant	400 00	“ Books (purchase of)	265 28
“ Municipal Grant	75 00	“ Works of Fiction (purchase of)	70 00
“ Donations in money	124 65	“ Magazines, Newspapers, and	
“ Proceeds from Scientific Lec-		Reviews	135 78
tures	10 50	“ Scientific Lectures	50 00
“ Other sources	3 90	“ Miscellaneous	133 00
		Balance on hand	54 68
Total	\$826 85	Total	\$826 85

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	156	81
Fiction	401	1,128
History	129	71
Miscellaneous	215	95
Poetry and the Drama	58	57
Periodical Literature	37	80
Science and Art	179	97
Voyages and Travels	184	372
Works of Reference	35	
Total	1,394	1,981

READING ROOM.

Newspapers, 27.

Magazines and Periodicals, 17.

Assets, \$1,529.68.

Liabilities, None.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1877 to 1883, \$1,200.

REMARKS.

The Inspector reports very favourably of the library and reading-room belonging to this Institute.

WOODSTOCK MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Incorporated 1835.

Number of Members, 246.

Annual Subscription, \$1.50.

<i>Receipts during the year.</i>		<i>Expenditure during the year.</i>	
Balance on hand	\$19 66	For Rent	\$175 00
From Members	378 69	“ Light and Heating	62 00
“ Legislative Grant	400 00	“ Salaries	144 00
“ Pupils at Evening classes ..	28 00	“ Books (purchase of)	167 00
“ Proceeds from Scientific Lec- tures	134 95	“ Works of Fiction (purchase of)	63 35
“ General Lectures and Enter- tainments	29 15	“ Magazines, Newspapers, and Reviews	86 29
“ Other sources	11 97	“ Evening classes	87 50
		“ Scientific Lectures	92 90
		“ General Lectures and Enter- tainments	27 08
		“ Miscellaneous	97 30
Total	\$1,002 42	Total	\$1,002 42

Donations in books or specimens for museum, value of \$30.

LIBRARY.

	Vols. in Library.	Vols. Issued.
Biography	316	264
Fiction	1,048	7,116
History	320	180
Miscellaneous	911	498
Poetry and the Drama	73	474
Periodical Literature	28	8,400
Science and Art	341	138
Voyages and Travels	300	642
Works of Reference	240	
Total	3,577	17,712

READING ROOM.

Newspapers, 11.

Magazines and Periodicals, 43.

EVENING CLASSES.

No. of Pupils.

14

14

14

Subjects.

Writing and Bookkeeping.

Telegraphy.

Arithmetic and Mensuration.

Assets, \$3,200.

Liabilities, None.

Total amount of Government grants paid this Institute from 1869 to 1883, \$5,550.

CONCLUSION.

Under the foregoing heads I have presented to your Honour the Statistics of the Public, Separate and High Schools for the year 1882 (Part I), and the proceedings of the Department from 1st January to 31st December, 1883 (Part II).

In Part III is submitted the Report of the Council of University College, Toronto, for the academic year 1882-3, together with the Report of the School of Practical Science for the same period.

In Part IV, under the head of Technical Education, are contained the proceedings during 1883 relating to Mechanics' Institutes, the Ontario School of Art, and kindred institutions.

I have the honour to be,

Your Honour's obedient servant,

GEO. W. ROSS,

Minister of Education.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT,
Toronto, January, 1884.



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